

- (b) During the month eight staff members from Foreign Voluntary Organizations have been assigned to the Division:

Mrs. Laurence Arthur - American Committee for Christian Refugees, assigned to District II

Miss Helen Crowley - Y.W.C.A., assigned to District I

Miss Belle Mazur - Joint Distribution Committee, assigned to District III

Miss Louise Tracey - Unitarian Service Committee, assigned to District II

Mr. Melvin Blum - International Rescue and Relief Committee, assigned to District I

Miss Marietta C. Henderson - Near East Foundation, assigned to District III

Miss Catherine Hammett - Girl Scouts, assigned to District I

The Hon. Mercy B. Mong Coultts - British Red Cross assigned to District VI (Seconded by UNRRA)

The personnel of Foreign Voluntary Organizations were assigned after discussion with each staff member and the decision as to assignment was based upon the following factors:

1. Skills and experience of the individual staff member
2. The needs of each district or region
3. The possible interest of Foreign Voluntary Organizations in projects and services in particular districts.

The total voluntary personnel has come to the Division with a constructive attitude of interest in assisting UNRRA and have expressed their willingness to take any assignment.

It will not be possible to determine the specific duties of each staff member until the Division is actually in operation. At such time specific responsibilities will be outlined for each staff member.

- (c) No indigenous personnel has been employed and none will be employed until the Division is operating in Greece

- (d) Because of the imminence of sudden separation of staff members and the assignment of additional personnel to the division a series of meetings constituting organized briefing" was instituted.

IV. Supply Situation.

- (a) Supplies and equipment needed for Welfare services:

- 1) Supplies of raw wool and cotton, of which there is a surplus in the world market, have been requested through the Bureau of Requirements and Supplies. This wool and cotton is intended for the spinning and weaving of clothing by Greek families. The refugees at Musoirat Camp are at present engaged on this occupation which requires no equipment that cannot be made at home.

- 2) The Division of Personnel and the Bureau of Requirements and Supply are considering the problem of necessary paper for use in relief and welfare operations.
- 3) See statement about plans for procuring some essential school supplies earlier described.
- 4) The shortage of transport, both for the transportation of supplies and of welfare personnel, promises to constitute one of the major problems in the field.

(b) Supplies and equipment available from Military authorities, etc.

- 1) According to the GARA there is a considerable quantity of garments in the warehouses in New York City awaiting shipment to Greece. In view of the shortage of clothing for Greece, everything possible should be done to expedite the shipment of this clothing.
- 2) The Division is looking into the possibility of utilizing army surplus clothing stocks which are reported to be held at the present in Algiers.

19 December 1944
CAWA/525

CONFIDENTIAL

Balkan

Mr. Mikhail Menshikov
Deputy Director General
United Nations Relief and
Rehabilitation Administration
1344 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Menshikov:

I believe you will be interested in the attached report of my visit to Athens during the latter part of November. I very much regret the delay in sending this forward to you, but before I had an opportunity to see it in its final form I was forced to make another trip to Bari because of developments in connection with the Albania situation.

Events in Athens, since I wrote this report have, as you know, taken a turn for the worse insofar as UNRRA is concerned and the report may consequently already appear to be, in some respects, out of date. That is something which cannot be helped in times like these.

Very truly yours,

/signed/

Leo Gerstenzang
Deputy Chief of Balkan Mission
Bureau of Distribution and Transport

Dist:

Dir. Gen.
Areas
Supply
Pub. Info.
Sec.
Gen. Council
Health
Welfare
Dis. Person
Dip. Adv.
ORL
Fin. Adv.
DDG (Bur. F & A) - 12

3 December 1944

TO: Sir William Matthews
Chief of Balkan Mission

FROM: Leo Gerstenzang
Deputy Chief of Balkan Mission
Bureau of Distribution and Transport

SUBJECT: Report of Visit to Athens

A visit to Athens, if of sufficient duration, brings into sharp focus the numerous activities, programs, points of issue, and problems that are being handled on the scene. I have just spent two weeks (November 12 to November 27) in Athens and during that time have attempted to analyze all that is going on there in this period after the liberation of Greece.

Obviously my chief interest was UNRRA's participation in the military effort to bring relief and rehabilitation to the civilian population, and in that endeavor I spent most of my time with members of ML (Greece). It seems most practical to present the overall picture in separate chapters, with my general conclusions in summary form at the end.

1. THE GREEK GOVERNMENT AND THE POLITICAL SITUATION

The Present Prime Minister of Greece, George Papandreou, has been in office only since late summer, and his tenure seems uncertain. When one speaks of the Greek government, one refers only to the greater Athens area. In other parts of Greece EAM or EDES groups are in unofficial control. The different parties in the government today do not wish to act energetically before the election for fear of losing the support of a segment of the population. The British authorities have decided to take a firm stand and are determined on the demobilization of ELAS, the army of EAM, on December 10. Even though the government officially supports this demand by the British in order to live up to the agreement made in Italy, all indications are that there will be trouble. Many guerilla units are known to be moving into the mountains. As an inducement to demobilization, each man is to receive one gold sovereign, payable in three to four installments, as well as the privilege of joining the Greek National Army. As a counter-demand ELAS demands that the Greek Brigade and present gendarmerie be similarly demobilized.

The only effective government administration is that delegated to Lt. Gen. Scobie and his staff and other special British advisors, political, financial, and economic. ML, as a unit, is part of Gen. Scobie's military organization.

2. FINANCIAL SITUATION

The chaotic financial situation in Greece before and after liberation is an example of the disastrous results of Germany's method of operations in an occupied country.

A nucleus of specially chosen British finance and government administration experts have been invited to set up the necessary economic controls toward ensuring an early return to sound government, finance and operation.

Each suggestion that would lead toward an overall program for a sound internal economy has been more or less fruitless because the present government has neither the courage nor the organization to put it into effect. Thus, where taxes, wages, the cost of commodities, or financing of industries are concerned, little has been done. The economy of the country is so thoroughly paralyzed that no miracle can be expected, but a determined government could begin the task of reconstruction. Perhaps political differences must be settled first.

Neither the BMA (military) currency nor the new drachmas, which were introduced in circulation at the same time, enjoy the complete confidence of the

people, and it is being predicted that a new inflation will take place very soon.

On November 12, I attended a meeting, at which Mr. Archer presided, to discuss the proposed budget of the Greek government for the next twelve months period, which provided for £56 million sterling. To provide revenue for this budget, the Greek government proposes to raise approximately £18 million sterling from the proceeds of sales of ML supplies and approximately an equal amount from the sales of UNRRA supplies. In view of the resolutions affecting taxes (Resolution 16) and the resolution reserving the proceeds of sales of UNRRA supplies for further relief and rehabilitation work (Resolution 14), I emphasized to the meeting that the proposal appears contrary to the resolutions of the UNRRA Council. Moreover, since the proposal provided for the payment of £8 million sterling in the form of cash doles for pensioners, it included provisions which were not in conformity with UNRRA policies. The proposed budget appeared as a memorandum which had been prepared by Mr. Hugh Jones for the Greek Government.

It is still early to predict what developments are likely to occur in the financial field, but we should expect that strong pressure will be exerted to use UNRRA supplies as the basis for maintaining the government's credit, no matter what may be the composition of the government.

3. THE ML-UNRRA RELATIONSHIP

Shortly after my arrival I conferred with Mr. Archer and Mr. Maben (who had arrived the day before), and Mr. Archer brought us up to date on developments since his arrival on October 26. It was clearly evident that Mr. Archer had been seriously embarrassed by the failure of ML to bring him into any discussions for almost a week after his arrival. The President of the JRC had finally telephoned to Mr. Archer to inquire why he had not attended an important meeting with ML.

Shortly after the liberation of Greece JRC announced its intention to dissolve its organization. There are many indications that ML had intended to rely upon JRC for the distribution of relief supplies, and this announcement necessitated an immediate change of plans. It was probably at that point that ML decided to call UNRRA Distribution and Transport personnel into Greece. Requirements and Supply personnel were likewise requested after some difficulties had developed. Aside from the island districts, the first call came on November 8, after problems arose in District 2 at Patras where the government representative turned out to be an aggressive political leader who was distributing supplies on a political rather than an equitable basis and had superseded the JRC neutral delegate. Mr. Archer was asked by ML to lend temporary assistance, and he agreed to appoint the UNRRA District Director, Col. LaFontaine, as a coordinator of all agencies interested in distribution, and to carry on the distribution for thirty days under UNRRA's supervision.

Col. Balfour, Chief of the Bureau of Distribution and Transport, went to Patras shortly after his arrival in Athens to investigate and report. We decided at this conference that UNRRA should accept no further responsibility for distribution until we could survey and analyze the JRC program and make recommendations to ML. These decisions were influenced by the fact that three top members of our distribution staff were expected in Athens the following day.

Mr. Archer explained to us in general terms ML's plan for the integration of UNRRA and ML personnel in one distribution organization, as well as throughout the other divisions of the UNRRA Mission. The following day I was shown, by Brigadier King of ML (Greece), a chart on the wall of this office, which represented the proposed integrated organization, being advised by him that Mr. Maben and I were the first persons to see it. This chart would make King the sole responsible head of all supply and relief activities in Greece, a copy thereof being attached hereto. He felt that the only way to achieve an efficient relief operation in Greece would be to integrate UNRRA personnel

with ML personnel under one direction, and Col. Stockton, King's American deputy, later expressed the same opinion. His views on the establishment of a single line of military command were not new to me. Stockton urged that a complete integration be effected with the chief of each division or unit appointed on individual merit. He said that UNRRA would be consulted in the disposition of UNRRA personnel but, in the last analysis, ML would be responsible for determining the work to be done by each man. He then informed us that the Greek government was considering the appointment of a quasi-governmental body to assume the functions of JRC, this body to be linked to the Agricultural Bank or a newly created reconstruction bank and to operate as the distribution agency of the government, receiving its supplies from ML.

At a later meeting with Archer, Maben, Rohrbaugh and myself, the integration proposals were discussed, and all present agreed that they were contrary to the spirit and letter of the agreement of April 3, 1944, the Directive of September 16, 1944, and interpretations by CCAC.

The following day, at a meeting attended by Commander Jackson (MESG), King, Stockton, Archer and Maben, we were urged by Jackson to agree to the principle of integration of UNRRA and ML personnel. Mr. Archer pointed out that the interpretations of the Cairo Agreement issued by the Combined Chiefs of Staff in Washington had envisaged the use of UNRRA as an organization and not as so many individual bodies.

On November 15, I met again with King and introduced to him Messrs. Jacobson, Davis, and Kent of our staff. King re-opened the question of integration and firmly stated that UNRRA should immediately accept or reject the plan. I advised King that in view of the questions of policy involved, the matter would have to be taken up with Sir William Matthews and possibly with Governor Lehman. King replied that we would have to decide in a hurry and stated that if we did not accept the ML plan he would obtain the necessary personnel elsewhere. It must be remembered in this connection that ML itself is inadequately staffed in the distribution field, and even those officers it has are in general not specialists in this type of work.

A day or two later I was interested to learn from a responsible representative of AFHQ, who happened to be in Athens, that he felt the ML plan for integration was not in accordance with the Cairo agreement and would perhaps not be acceptable to CCAC. He further informed me of the Directive of ML (Albania) to UNRRA and suggested that it represented a more exact compliance with the Cairo agreement.

About November 22 a meeting of the chiefs of each division of the Greece Mission was held at which it was unanimously agreed that Sir William Matthews and Mr. Hugh Jackson should be asked to hear the views of the staff before negotiating with ML and that UNRRA should function as a unit, as agent of ML, and not agree to the proposed integration. Later the same day Mr. Barger, Chief of the Displaced Persons Division of the Greece Mission visited the British Ambassador and was informed that the pattern of integration of UNRRA and ML personnel would have to be similar to the one which was subsequently accepted and that under the circumstances UNRRA could not expect any other arrangement.

Sir William and Mr. Jackson did listen to the Staff's views shortly after arrival and I remarked that I could not understand why the proposed arrangement in Albania should be so different from that in Greece, viz-a-viz ML. The general result of the negotiations leaves the UNRRA Welfare and Displaced Persons Divisions, as well as the Office of the Chief of the Mission to function as a unit, but all other divisions of the Mission are integrated with ML.

I feel strongly against integration, which means that our people will be acting as a part of a military machine and a military operation. Regardless of future developments in this respect, the personnel of the Bureau of Distribution and Transport should function as a unit if we are to be in a position to assume our responsibilities in the post-military period. The nature of those responsibilities is unimportant at the moment. Whether we have to act in an advisory capacity to the Greek government or as actual managers of the distribution

operation, I believe our personnel are prepared. Integration now, however, will only impede and complicate a smooth transition when ML withdraws.

4. THE JOINT RELIEF COMMISSION

Without reviewing in detail the story of the work of the Joint Relief Commission in Greece, I shall give a brief picture of its present organization and activities. This is important because, despite the confusion which reigns, it appears more and more probable that for some months to come, the distribution organization of ML, UNRRA and the Greek government will have to be modeled on the organization of the JRC.

A short time after my arrival in Athens, I asked Brig. King if he had any reports from his staff on the work of the JRC, and he replied that he did not. I suggested to him that it would be worthwhile to examine and survey JRC activities. He agreed that we should make such a study, having in mind: (a) the present extent of JRC's distribution functions; (b) the consideration of modifications or improvements where necessary; and (c) a possible transition to the UNRRA-ML ration program, which he thought could be introduced within three to four months.

I accordingly began this survey the following day with a visit to several of the JRC mills in Athens, accompanied by the JRC's milling engineer and at various times by Mr. Jacobson, Mr. Davis and Mr. Photiades of the UNRRA Distribution staff. We started in the Piraeus district at the St. George mill, where ships are unloaded directly into silos by automatic suction. The mill is modern, both as to buildings and equipment, and has a capacity of 14,000 tons of grain. It can unload between 1800 and 2000 tons during a 24-hour period. There are about 330 employees working at this mill, plus 20 other employees on the direct JRC payroll, these latter being located at each key point throughout the milling operation. All employees are Greeks. The JRC pays all operating costs of the mill, as well as for five other mills now working for it in the Athens-Piraeus area. Deliveries are made from the St. George mill to the others by means of special grain trucks (about a dozen in number) which are owned by a private trucking company. Each delivery, whether in bulk or in sacks, is checked jointly by an employee of the mill and an employee of JRC, both when leaving the St. George mill and when arriving at another mill.

Altogether, we visited four of the mills and were pleasantly surprised to discover that in each case, their operators have managed to keep the machinery and plant operating without serious interruption. Each mill has its own machine shop; and aside from a need for fine copper screen sifters, they appear to be able to continue operations indefinitely. Belting is difficult to obtain but does exist in the "black" market at high prices.

One striking feature of the operation of these mills is the extent to which the JRC has felt it necessary to inspect the operation at every stage and to provide for that purpose a man on its own payroll. I felt that this had led to unnecessary duplication and administrative expense, although in general, I subscribe wholeheartedly to the principle involved.

Deliveries of flour are normally made directly from these mills to the bakery shops, but JRC also has warehouses in which to store extra flour when the storage capacity of the mills is inadequate. Flour is moved to the bakery shops on trucks, busses or converted passenger cars; driven by JRC employees. Deliveries are made to each shop at 2-day intervals, and the baker is expected to produce bread from the flour at a ratio of 140%. Milling is at 94%.

Each bakery shop issues bread to its customers upon presentation of a ration card; the customers being tied to a particular bakery shop. In addition, however, there is nothing to prevent the baker from acquiring locally produced flour on the free market and using it to bake additional bread or pastries. In other words, there is no connection between imported supplies and local production, a serious gap which must be closed if an equitable distribution is to be attained.

Registration for ration cards has been handled at the various police stations. It may be worthwhile to review briefly the process by which a new-born baby becomes entitled to a ration card. When a child is born, the head of the family obtains a birth certificate to that effect from the attending physician and from his church, which he presents at the police station, together with an application for the issuance of a ration card. This must be approved by representatives of the Ministry of Food and the JRC who sit in separate rooms at the police station and pass upon all applications. Upon approval, a temporary ration card, valid until the end of that particular month, is issued immediately, while the application for a permanent one is referred to the Ministry of Food for approval on a higher level. When the permanent one is issued, the temporary one must be surrendered.

The operation in the police station again illustrates what seemed to me to be unnecessary duplication of personnel. In one station which I visited, there was a staff of nine men representing the Ministry of Food and five representing JRC, all of them involved in many too many records and paper work. Since there are about 35 police stations in the Athens-Piraeus area against a current registration of approximately 1,250,000, the average station cares for somewhat less than 40,000 people.

In addition to the bread ration, there are, of course, periodical issues of various other foodstuffs which the JRC has brought in. These are announced to the public by various methods of publicity, including a notice prominently displayed at each grocery store indicating for the particular issue a designated number on the ration card. The JRC delivers these supplies in its own transport from its own warehouses direct to the grocery wholesalers, each of whom serves certain grocery stores. The consumer is tied to a particular grocery store, and the ration strength served by each wholesaler accordingly fluctuates within narrow limits. The retail grocer has to furnish his own transport to move supplies from wholesaler to retailer. JRC has a representative in each wholesaler's place of business, duplicating completely the wholesaler's records. The wholesaler pays for his supplies to the Grocers' Association, which, in turn, pays in to a bank designated by JRC, so that in fact the latter deals only with the Association.

I visited a number of grocery stores in various sections of the city. In some, it was possible to purchase almost anything in the way of food; in others, the grocer had on hand nothing but JRC supplies. It was apparent that there is a flourishing free market in all types of supplies, thus enabling those with money to buy anything they need, and again illustrating the need for a coordination of local production with imported supplies and the development of an overall program to pool and ration both.

I was interested to discover that the average bakery shop does not hesitate to issue the bread ration free, even to people who do not have the type of ration card entitling them to a free issue. Apparently, the bakers are doing a profitable business on the free market out of flour purchased locally or out of the flour which they receive in kind from the JRC to reimburse them for their operating costs.

My general impression of the JRC organization and the results it obtains was favorable, and I believe that its work in Greece during the past two years has been responsible for the saving of many thousands of lives. My chief criticism of the organization is that it has perhaps distributed an excessive percentage of its supplies in payment for various services including payment to its employees and to bakers and grocers. It is possible that as much as 10% of all imported supplies was used for this purpose. The distribution machinery moreover has not always been economically sound, since no part of the supplies were sold at an economical price and many destitute people were unable to obtain free ration cards with sufficient speed so as to obviate the necessity for their selling a portion of their ration to obtain money to purchase the rest of it. I would also criticize the sale of white flour to the highest bidder in order to raise necessary operating funds which could have been raised by a different price policy on other supplies. I believe too that JRC has tried to maintain excessive control over the movement of supplies from the flour mill to consumer

and, conversely, has failed to control adequately the ration card registration. I would recommend the re-registration of the people of Athens-Piraeus at an early date, since I believe that a substantial reduction of the ration strength would result.

I heard little but praise for the medical work done by the Swiss members of the Commission, although I was not able to examine that situation as exhaustively as I did the distribution of food.

It so happens that the organization of the JRC is very similar to that which we have planned for the Bureau of Distribution and Transport, and I feel that we are in a position to take over their organization in the Athens-Piraeus area without many important changes. I found the members of the Commission, including Mr. Sandstrom, its head, ready to cooperate with UNRRA and generally anxious to terminate their work at an early date. This was borne out by the refusal up until the time I left Athens to accept the invitation of the Greek government that the Commission continue its operations for another six months, and by the understanding since reached that the Commission will finish its work on 15 January 1945. There has also been no difficulty between ML and the JRC as to the use of their respective stocks of supplies under a coordinated program.

It is probable that a few of the Swedish members of the Commission will wish to remain with UNRRA if satisfactory arrangements can be made; but by and large, I do not believe it will be feasible or desirable to employ many of them. My impression was that some of them are very good men whose experience and knowledge of the country would be useful to us.

I cannot report in detail on the activities of the Commission outside the Athens-Piraeus area. The JRC delegate in Patras, however, has terminated his work, and our own organization there has been asked to assume responsibility for coordinating distribution work during the next thirty days. The Commission is continuing to operate in the Salonika area, but we do not yet have detailed information as to what sort of a transition may materialize there. In other parts of Greece, its work will probably from now on be gradually taken over by local authorities assisted by ML and UNRRA.

5. THE SUPPLY SITUATION

It was exceedingly fortunate that the JRC had just received a large shipment of grain at the time of the liberation of Athens. Destruction of dock and harbor facilities at Piraeus was very considerable, and some difficulty would have been experienced in maintaining a reasonable bread ration during the early weeks had it not been for these stocks. It has, however, been possible since the liberation to increase the bread ration from 80 drammas to 125 drammas per day; and ML officials at the time of my departure from Athens were considering a further increase to 200 drammas. The price of the present ration is 60 lepta.

ML quickly realized that its calculation of the proportion of the people which would have to be fed was erroneous, and that instead of 3 1/2 millions of people, it would be necessary to import supplies sufficient to feed 5 millions of people in the entire country. It has also been agreed that it will be desirable to revise the supply program so as to supplement the original allocations for the Athens-Piraeus area by approximately 10,000 tons per month in order that the per capita daily diet may approximate the arbitrary goal of 2,000 calories.

Up until the middle of November, I was informed that about 21,000 tons of ML supplies had been brought into the Athens-Piraeus district, of which 2400 tons had been turned over to the JRC for distribution. The destruction of many warehouses had made it difficult in the beginning to secure adequate storage capacity, but the JRC had made available some of its own surplus space, and rapid progress was being made to receive all projected imports. The port of Piraeus, before the end of my visit, was able to unload 6000 tons of supplies per day; and even during the first thirty days after liberation, it could have handled about 43,000 tons of general cargo and 51,000 tons of bulk cargo, i.e., wheat, coal and petroleum. During the second month, it was anticipated that the general cargo capacity could be increased to 80,000 tons.

Before I had been in Athens many days, I attended a meeting presided over by Commander Jackson of MESEC, at which were also present King, Stockton, Archer and Maben. A proposal was made that UNRRA and ML appoint a working committee to prepare estimated requirements for a 12-month period and to pool ML and UNRRA supplies, leaving the question of financial responsibility for settlement at a future date between UNRRA-Washington and the military authorities. This proposal was opposed by UNRRA at all times; and at a meeting held on the 25th of November, it was agreed that Mr. Maben should prepare a short-term supplementary military program through April, 1945, and that thereafter a program for a further six months would be developed as quickly as possible, as outlined in the minutes of said meeting attached hereto.

It was the consensus of opinion during my stay in Athens that of all items included in the supply program for the military period, shelter materials should, for the time being, be given first priority. Since the military program has always been lacking in this respect, it will doubtless be necessary to include additional quantities of such materials in the supplementary program which Mr. Maben is preparing.

My general impression of the supply situation is that more emphasis must be placed on supplies of a rehabilitation nature so as to make possible the revival of many small industries, thus creating employment and, in the long run, enabling the internal economy of Greece to begin again to stand on its own feet. The Greek government, despite its many inadequacies, recognizes the urgent necessity of instituting a program to finance private industry and has authorized the Bank of Greece to grant loans to individual firms, when approved by the finance committee, to recommence local production in such cases where suitable raw materials are available. It should not require very large quantities of the right kinds of supplies to give a powerful impetus to the revival of the economic life of the country.

6. THE DISTRIBUTION AND TRANSPORT SITUATION

I have already described the distribution operation of the JRC in the Athens-Piraeus area, but it may be of interest to relate what little I was able to learn about distribution in other portions of Greece and to indicate what ML has been able to do to improve the distribution situation.

It is already apparent, I believe, to ML officials that the original plan for delivery of supplies to the Greek government at S. & P. depots at various ports will not produce satisfactory results under existing conditions. There simply is not any adequate organization to receive supplies in this manner and to guarantee their effective or equitable distribution. There have already been occasions where caiques have been loaded and dispatched to various destinations with nothing further being known of the disposition of the supplies involved. It soon became known that the Greek government does not have responsible representatives at the various caique heads. Many available caiques have disappeared quickly to avoid requisition. A stronger control will be necessary if supplies are not to be dissipated and allowed to reach the hands of a few speculators.

I was told that it is probable that one-third of the pre-war tonnage of caiques is still in serviceable condition and that a further one-third should be in service within a reasonable time, some having been hidden away and others being only in need of minor repairs. With the additional caique tonnage provided by the ML program, I am not seriously concerned for the immediate future about the intercoastal shipping situation, if the available tonnage is efficiently controlled under central or regional direction.

More motor transport is certainly available in the Athens-Piraeus area than the most pessimistic predictions had foreseen. ML has succeeded in obtaining the services of approximately 400 trucks of various vintages by the simple expedient of hiring them at a generous daily rental. What the situation may be in other parts of Greece is difficult to predict at this time.

There is no doubt that we shall have to rely very heavily on all available means of transport if we are to organize efficient distribution. The railroad system of the country is virtually useless and cannot be repaired within many months. The road system is likewise in very bad condition, although I believe that the main arteries of communication can be restored fairly quickly if the work is energetically pushed. Again, however, we must remember that ML has never contemplated doing more than the most urgent and necessary repair work on key bridges and bottlenecks. It remains to be seen whether this Greek government or any other can so organize its own resources as to help itself quickly. I had a very interesting conversation with Mr. Lewis, UNRRA Deputy District Director in the Peloponnesus, who came to Athens for a brief stay after spending a month in his area. He was firm in the conviction that no effective or equitable distribution can be expected unless there is an organization prepared to assume the responsibility for controlling all supplies from port to ultimate destination. I believe that ML officials have come to see more clearly than before the common sense of such a policy and, in fact, the revised plan and appropriation for a distribution program as completed by ML late in November is ample proof of the fact that they are approaching the problem with realism. I am attaching a copy of this plan and particularly call your attention to the four alternatives proposed on page 3 therein as to future distribution policy. I am satisfied that the proposal to adopt the fourth alternative is soundly conceived and should work out satisfactorily. I am confident that the training we have given our personnel in the Bureau of Distribution and Transport has been along the proper lines. We are ready to assume responsibility as advisors to the Greek government or, if necessary, to assist the government in the actual management of a distribution system. The creation of a new distribution organization with a Greek government facade should enable our staff to render a service to the Greek people in the manner which we have always envisaged for them. That facade must gradually be backed by the solid structure of a complete Greek organization functioning without ML or UNRRA assistance.

7. CONCLUSIONS

It is not easy, in view of the confusion which prevails in Greece and the troubles which have developed there since my return to Cairo, to recommend in detail what course of action the Greece Mission should pursue insofar as distribution and related problems are concerned. I do not believe that the political disunion in Greece will disappear in the near future, and each policy question which will confront our Mission there will pose a problem the exact solution of which cannot be anticipated. I do feel, however, that a few conclusions can be set down at this time, even though the course of events may render them partially or wholly misconceived.

It will be important that every effort be made to clarify within and without Greece the relationship between ML and UNRRA. There is a grave danger that our Mission will be drawn into the whirlpool of politics because of its identification with the military. Furthermore, if deliveries of supplies are inadequate because of conditions beyond the control of the military, or of any other reason, UNRRA will inevitably be blamed for that condition by a large section of the Greek people. It will be convenient for a Greek government in a precarious position to place the blame for local inadequacies on someone else. I am sure that our public relations staff is fully aware of the policy which should be pursued, but execution of that policy will not be easy.

I have mentioned several times in this report the need for raw materials of various types to make it possible for a re-employment program to be started, even on a small scale. The requirements which will from time to time be submitted by ML and UNRRA supply people in Greece will doubtless reflect this need, and it is not my place to attempt to be specific about it. It is, however, fair to say that the military supply program will have to be modified to include such material in greater quantities than heretofore programmed. Unless the Greek people can be given work, no financial or political wizardry can alleviate a really desperate situation.

Insofar as the distribution responsibility is concerned, I believe that the present program of ML is a logical one, although I do not concur fully in the arrangements which have been concluded for the integration of our personnel with ML in one chain of command and the consequent loss of our unity as an organization. I agree with the military that we must not lose sight of the possible, in a position where it can manage its own distribution system. I am satisfied that we have trained our distribution and transport staff in such a way that they will do useful work in Greece during these months of transition in whichever capacity, as advisors or operators, it may be necessary for them to act. It is impossible to expect to be able to abide by rigid organizational lines. There may be a period of time during which our staff will take over from ML as a unit and actually be required to manage the distribution operation. I believe that the Greek government is well disposed toward our Mission and eager to have our help, but I would be the last to recommend that we fall in readily with any proposal to assume the responsibilities of the JRC without governmental participation.

It will be a difficult winter for Greece. It is easy to underestimate the exhaustion of a people who have suffered occupation by the Axis for a period of years. There is a great task awaiting UNRRA in Greece, and the more we can do to help the Greek people to help themselves, the sooner we may expect to see the beginnings of a revival of the economic life of the country and with it a lessening of the political factionalism which has arisen to plague the country so soon after its liberation.

LEO GERSTENZANG

CONFERENCE: 0930 hrs. 25 Nov. 44

Present:	Brig. T. J. KING	Mr. RIMBOUGH
	Mr. Hugh JACKSON	Mr. HABEN
	Sir William MATTHEWS	Mr. ELKINGTON
	Mr. R. G. A. JACKSON	Mr. LLOYD
	Mr. Laird ARCHER	Mr. LLOYD
	Mr. Leo GERSTENZANG	Mr. ROSEMAN
	Sir Michael CREAGH	Col. R. F. STOCKTON
		Lt. Col. KATZIN

To discuss procedure for future supply programmes for GREECE

AGREED

1. Mr. HABEN would supervise preparation of a Short Term Supplementary Military Programme to cover Military Period until end of April 1945. In doing this, consideration would be given to:

- (i) Existing proposal to increase ration to 2,000 calories for 2 months
- (ii) Materials required for emergency shelter programme.
- (iii) Raw materials essential for industries working on relief production.
- (iv) Possible additional transport requirements.

Note: It was recognised fuel requirements would be considered automatically.

2. Target date for completion of revised programme is 10 Dec. 44.

3. AGREED

On completion of revised programme referred to in para 1, work would then commence in order to prepare programmes for a further 3 months period and an additional 6 months period commencing May 45. (Check this with Mr. ELKINGTON)

- (1) Requirements provided by Military authorities under existing Military Mandate.
 - (2) (a) Requirements programmed under UNRRA bases.
(b) Requirements based on UNRRA operating programme.
4. It was recognised that the work of preparing programmes in Sections 2 (a) and 2 (b) would necessitate consultation with Greek authorities.
5. After programmes in para. 3 had been completed, it was recognised consultation with Greek Govt. would be necessary in order to consider what additional supplies that Govt. would like to see imported (either Governmentally or privately).

/s/ Richard F. Stockton, Col. U.S.A.

25 Nov. 44.

APPENDIX A

CHRONOLOGICAL ACCOUNT OF VISIT TO ATHENS

Left Cairo November 11, 1944, by air.

Arrived Athens November 12. Attended meeting to discuss Greek government budget for coming year. Later on the same day conferred with Mr. Archer and Mr. Maben on developments up to date.

November 13. Conference with Brig. King and Mr. Maben on ML supply plans. Also discussed with King and Col. Stockton the question of integration of ML and UNRRA personnel. Later in the day met with Mr. Archer, Mr. Rohrbaugh and Mr. Maben and discussed ML's integration plan. Also saw Gen. Sadler to arrange transportation for UNRRA personnel in Cairo, as a result of which a special plane brought some thirty people to Athens a few days later.

November 14. Meeting with Maj. Shreve of ML and Messrs. Jacobson, Davis and Kent of UNRRA. Shreve made an appointment for Mr. Archer and me to see Mr. Sandstrom, President of the JRC, and we called on him later in the morning to request permission to study the JRC organization and operations and to discuss mutual problems. Later in the day conferred with Gen. Hughes on the question of provision of funds for UNRRA salaries and operating expenses.

In the afternoon attended a meeting presided over by Commander Jackson of MESC, and attended by King, Stockton, Archer and Maben. Supply plans and the question of integration were discussed.

November 15. Met with Brig. King and introduced Messrs. Jacobson, Davis and Kent. I then began a survey of the operations of the JRC and discussed its organization thoroughly with Mr. Helgar, Swedish Executive Assistant to Mr. Sandstrom. Conferred later with Sandstrom, Archer, Helgard, Maj. Shreve, Sir Michael Creagh and the Swedish Minister. Lunched with Sandstrom and Dr. DeFisher, the ranking Swiss member of the JRC. Conferred with Col. Norcross of ML on the question of priorities for bringing personnel from Cairo to Athens. Later attended a meeting of the Coordinating Committee, on which ML was represented by Brig. King, Col. Stockton and Col. Smith, UNRRA by Mr. Archer and myself, the Greek government by representatives of the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Ministry of Supplies, and the JRC by Mr. Sandstrom, Mr. Helgar, and one Swiss representative. Mr. Petropoulos, the chief Greek government representative, who presided over the meeting, informed us that the Greek government had requested the JRC, by cable to both the Swedish and Swiss governments, to continue to operate in Greece for an additional six months. Sandstrom did not believe his government would accept the invitation.

November 16. Inspected the unloading, milling and shipping operations at the St. George and other flour mills.

November 17. Conference with Col. Stockton and Col. Balfour on the ML integration proposals. Met later with Col. Harris and Col. Warner, who are in charge of warehousing operations for ML, and then discussed with Col. Balfour personnel and assignment problems.

November 18. Met again with Stockton and Balfour for a long discussion of ML's integration proposals.

Later in the day the UNRRA Policy Committee, consisting of Mr. Archer, Chairman, Sir Michael Creagh, Maben, Rohrbaugh, Balfour and myself met and discussed the integration problem and the question of the advisability of UNRRA furnishing supplementary supplies during the military period.

Subsequently met with Adm. Turrell, Commander in Chief of the British Navy in Greece, Mr. Harry Hill of the American Embassy, Mr. Cumberbatch of the British Embassy, Mr. Hugh Jones, Mr. Maben, Mr. Rohrbaugh, Mr. Archer
(over)

and Col. Balfour, at which discussions of the financial problems of the Greek government and its plans for instituting a system of cash relief took place. This meeting also agreed that shelter material should receive priority over all other items in the supply program.

Later in the day met with Col. Davidson, who is in charge of Movements and Transport for ML, and discussed the condition of Greek ports as well as the problem of control of shipments by caique.

Met later with Mr. Petropoulos, the Greek Minister of Supply, Mr. Vasmagides of the Agricultural Bank, Mr. Gouris of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Mr. Archer, to discuss a cable from the Greek Embassy in Washington requesting the Greek government to send (to Washington) a commission of experts and technicians and also requesting the Greek government to inform UNRRA Washington as to priorities for the first 30,000 tons of UNRRA supplies.

Attended a meeting of the Policy Committee, presided over by Mr. Harold Caccia, Political Advisor to Gen. Scobie. Discussion of the advisability of recommending to the Greek government that it take over the distribution responsibility from the JRC because of the high administrative costs of the latter. Agreement reached that the shelter program receive top priority. Discussion of the conditions of railroads and roads in Greece.

November 19. Met with Col. Balfour and agreed that regardless of the outcome of negotiations as to integration, UNRRA personnel in their thinking and operations must represent a thoroughly international point of view.

Discussion with Mr. Lewis of UNRRA of conditions in District 1B (Peloponnese), who stressed the necessity of exercising control over the flow of supplies.

November 20. With Col. Balfour and Maj. Lowder of ML District 1, inspected the unloading and warehousing of incoming ML supplies.

Met with distribution staff and Mr. Archer for discussions on distribution policy and later held a staff meeting to acquaint new distribution arrivals with conditions up to date.

Attended meeting of the Coordinating Committee at which the Greek government informed us that the Bank of Greece has been authorized to make loans to private industries in cases where necessary raw materials are available to begin production. Mr. Sandstrom suggested that the Greek government take over the distribution responsibility at Salonika. A report of conditions on the Island of Corfu was received from the JRC delegates who had just arrived in Athens. The shelter situation was described as very bad, and shipping and transport non-existent. Clothing is needed, but food supplies are not too bad.

A report received from the Peloponnese indicated a general shortage of food and all trade reduced to simple barter because of a lack of money in circulation.

Talked with Mr. Leet about the possibility of using Welfare personnel in distribution work, particularly some of the members of the Voluntary Society teams.

November 21. Long discussion with Brig. King as to the question of integration of UNRRA personnel. King was unwilling to change his position and in view of the impending arrival of Sir William Matthews and Mr. Hugh Jackson, I felt that the matter would have to be left for settlement by them.

November 21. Meeting with Sandstrom of JRC who emphasized necessity of strict control of flow of supplies.

November 22. Visited retail and wholesale grocery shops and a police station. Attended UNRRA Staff meeting.

November 23 - 24. Mr. Hugh Jackson and Sir William Matthews arrived, and negotiations ensued resulting in the final settlement of the integration question as indicated in the report.

November 25. Supply meeting (See minutes attached). Distribution Meeting (See Plan and Appreciation attached).

November 27. Left Athens for Cairo.

Appreciation and Plan for a Distribution
System and Price Policy

OBJECT

1. To distribute and fix prices of ML commodities so as to assist in restoring the normal economy of GREECE.

This involves the following:-

- (a) Fix prices at a level in ration with fixed wages so that the new wage scales will not create surplus buying power and thus initiate a new increase in prices.
- (b) Produce revenue for the Greek Govt. by sale of ML commodities so as to assist unbalancing the budget.
- (c) Take necessary steps to ensure that action to achieve (a) and (b) above does not eliminate any of the people from the right to receive ML food and other essential commodities.
- (d) Revise the distribution system so that the Govt. receives all possible revenue without prejudice to (c) above.

FACTORS2. Present price policy

Present price policy is based on social rather than economic conditions. In order to achieve the object economic prices must be used as a base with special provision for social needs.

3. Present distribution system

Present distribution system is geared to social needs and must be revised to accommodate the requirements for a return to normal economy.

Local Officials of the Joint Relief Commission have indicated to the Greek Govt. that the Commission will cease operational activity on or about 15 Dec. 44. The Commission has already ceased its operational activity in most of the provinces of Greece.

The Greek Govt. has requested the Swedish Govt. and the International Red Cross to continue the activities for another six months. It is expected that the local heads of these organizations will oppose this request. In the meantime, the Greek Govt. is apparently taking no steps to organise its own distribution system.

The Joint Relief Commission has, by force of circumstances, resorted to a number of unbusinesslike practices which, if continued, will seriously impair the possibility of adequate revenue for the Greek Govt from sale of ML supplies.

It is considered that the present ration lists contain many duplications, improperly classified indigents and other evidence of abuse.

4. General classifications of the population of Greece from an economic standpoint.

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| (a) The wealthy |) This group would constitute a normal basis for fixing an economic price policy. | |
| (b) Govt employees | | |
| (c) Other wage earners | | |
| (d) Those with income insufficient to meet economic prices but not now classified indigent. |) This group must be taken care of by a separate programme of social well- | |
| (e) Those with no income at all but not now classified as indigent. | | |
| (f) Those now improperly classified as indigent. |) A check must be made so that this group will be shifted to (a), (b) or (c) above. | |

5. Present system for certification of indigence

Certification of indigence has apparently been done on an individual case basis by a social welfare committee formerly headed by the Archbishop of Athens. There is no reason to believe that this Committee has not done a good job under the circumstances but two basic faults are apparent:-

- (a) Machinery has not existed to periodically check the state of indigence with the result that many may now be holding indigent status improperly.
- (b) The system for certification of indigence is too slow and limited, so that there are many new indigent who are not on the indigent lists and cannot be put on for many weeks.

6. Courses

(a) As to price policy

- (i) Follow a policy based on social needs. The only advantage of this plan is that it ensures that ML commodities reach all the people. Its disadvantages are apparent in that it fails to secure sufficient revenue for the Govt's budget and fails to take up surplus purchasing power. Either or both of these disadvantages are serious enough to entirely wreck present efforts towards stabilisation and thus indirectly defeat the primary object of bringing relief to Greece.
- (ii) Follow a policy based on sound economy. This course obviously will assist in achieving the objects set forth at para 1 (a) and 1 (b) herein. Its disadvantage is that in itself it will defeat the purpose of equal distribution unless it is accompanied by simultaneous measures to take care of those unable to pay economic prices.
- (iii) Follow a policy based on a combination of (i) and (ii). A system of two sets of prices i.e. economic and social, is considered to be impracticable and cumbersome.

In consideration of the above, it is proposed to follow course (ii), with simultaneous and separate measures being taken to take care of those unable to pay economic prices.

(b) As to distribution system:

- (i) Continue the present system under JRC. This course has the advantage of relieving the Greek Govt and ML from responsibility for distribution. However, it is believed that there is a strong probability that JRC will decline to continue and in any case the present system, unmodified, makes impossible the achievement of objects 1 (a) and 1 (b) herein.
- (ii) Retain JRC but modify the system. It is felt that it would be difficult to persuade JRC to alter some of their present practices that are considered undesirable. Also, while probably not entirely justified, the fact that considerable "taint" is attached to JRC in the minds of the people cannot be escaped. It is considered that this taint might also make difficult a good response from the people to desirable change.
- (iii) Place an entirely new non-Govt body (UNRRA) in charge of the system and at the same time modify it. This course has the advantage of relieving the Govt from responsibility and places a "buffer" between the Govt and the people, thus relieving political pressure on the Govt for steps which are not in accordance with sound economy or are based on political favouritism. It is, however, contrary to the policy of "helping the Greeks to help themselves" and might easily develop into an economic control by an outside body which would infringe on Greek sovereignty and weaken the power of the Govt.

(iv) From an entirely new governmental or semi-governmental body for distribution.

It is believed that this course can be followed in such a way as to incorporate most of the advantages of the other courses and minimise the disadvantages of governmental control.

It is proposed to adopt course (iv).

7. The Plan

(a) Price Policy

A set scale of prices, based on economic factors will be set up. A scale of such prices for food commodities is attached at Appx "I". These prices are established in consideration of both landed cost and ration to established wage scales. Changes to these prices, as well as prices, for other commodities, will be recommended by appropriate sub-committees as follows:-

Food and Clothing	-Food and Clothing Sub Com.
Agricultural supplies	-Agriculture Sub Committee.
Medical Supplies & Foods	-Public Health Sub Committee
Coal and POL	-Fuel Sub Committee
Industrial Materials	-Industries Sub Committee.

These Sub Committees will present their recommendations for final approval to the present Supply, Transportation and Industries Committee, which should be re-named the "Economic Co-ordinating Committee."

The Relief Sub Committee will set policy for distribution of donated supplies on a free basis, as well as make recommendations to the Economic Co-ordinating Committee as to desirable free distributions of ML imported supplies.

(b) Social Policy:

Proposals and policies of the Greek Govt with regard to social measures are set out of Appx "II".

These proposals would have the effect of placing the population, economically speaking, into three general classes:-

- (i) Those able to pay economic prices from their own resources (wage earners, producers and wealthy).
- (ii) Those drawing unemployment benefits from the Govt and thereby enabled to pay economic prices for necessities.
- (iii) The indigent.

Group (i) above obviously require no special treatment. Group (ii) should apply to the proper Govt Agency and receive cash benefits. They therefore will require no special treatment from any agency other than the Govt. Group (iii) must be checked and re-checked at periodic intervals. It will be noted at para 3 of Appx "II" hereto that the Minister of Labour plans to have the "popular" organisations do this checking. It is not believed that this should be acceptable to ML, as these organisations are all more or less political in character, and abuses of the "equitable distribution" principle will undoubtedly creep in.

Therefore, it is proposed the following be established as to Group (iii):-

UNRRA Welfare Div be entrusted with the task of establishing a system for certification of indigence, UNRRA itself to be charged with overall administration of the system. Central Boards to be established covering specified areas, with representation thereon by UNRRA, ML Relief Dept. the Govt, selected Greek social agencies and the "popular" organisation. Local boards will consist of representation of the Govt, Greek social agencies and the "popular" organizations. UNRRA personnel, acting on behalf of the Central Boards, will check on the activities of the local boards.

Further details regarding treatment of indigents are set out at para 7(c) herein, in connection with distribution.

(c) Distribution Policy:

It is proposed that a Ration Commission be set up in each ML District, to take over actual distribution of food, clothing and other rationed items.

Each Commission would be headed by a "managing director," appointed by the Greek Govt.

Each Commission to have a Board of Directors composed of representatives of the Greek, ML, UNRRA, and the International Red Cross. If arrangements to continue to utilize Swedish shipping are made the Swedish Govt may also have representation on one or more of the Commissions.

The Commissions will utilize, as much as is deemed practicable, existing distribution systems, with certain changes (some of which are set forth below).

The Commissions will receive price and general policy directives from the Economic Co-ordinating Committee, but will otherwise be entirely responsible for rationed distribution in their respective areas.

- of -

The managing director of each commission, as an officer of the Greek Govt, will, on behalf of the Govt and subject to the approval of his board of directors:-

- (i) Accept supplies from ML
- (ii) Employ Greek nationals to effect the distribution
- (iii) Collect proceeds from sale of supplies.
- (iv) Pay salaries of Greek nationals and other distribution expenses, on behalf of the Greek Govt, from such proceeds.
- (v) Submit statements of such expenses to his board of directors and to the Greek Govt.
- (vi) Remit balances after expenses to the Greek Govt Treasury.

The Greek Govt will cause new food and bread ration cards to be printed for use of the various commissions. These cards will be classified generally as "regular" and "indigent" cards.

New bread ration cards both "indigent" and "regular" will cover a thirty day issue period.

New "regular" food ration cards will cover a six month issue period, whereas new "indigent" food ration cards will cover a thirty day issue period.

- of -

Each Commission will set up a number of local offices, the number and location depending on population and density thereof.

On a specified date all persons desiring ration issues will present themselves to the local offices, which will be provided with all grocers and bakers lists for their specific areas. New individual ration cards will be issued. A checking routine will be utilized which will have the effect of a partial check on the accuracy of the present lists, but basically all those now holding cards will receive new ones and all those now classed as indigent will receive indigent cards. It is believed that even a simple re-registration, however, will bring to light many inaccuracies and abuses.

In the meantime, the indigent control system will have been set up as previously mentioned herein. The boards entrusted with this control will begin a systematic check of the indigent lists. All new indigent applications will be made to these boards and all 30 day indigent cards will be renewed through

them. These boards will not issue the actual cards, but will issue a certificate directing the appropriate ration commission to issue the indigent card.

UNRRA will furnish staff for auditing and inspection on behalf of ML.

The above is set out to give a general picture of the type of system to be employed. Further details are in process of preparation.

/s/

23 Nov. 44.

Appendix 'II'

1. The Govt has announced three interim wages and salaries scales:

A. <u>Daily Wage Earners</u>	<u>Drachmas</u>	<u>Shillings</u>
Unskilled per day	180	6/-
Skilled Labourers per day	250	8/4d

B. Commerce & Industry

White Collar/Black Coat Class 6 years service with 3 dependants.	247	8/3d
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C. Civil Servants

Gendarmerie Private, 3 dependants	233	8/-
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A reasonable presumption is that 66% of income of the average (8/-) workers will be spent on food for 4 people - 160 or 5/4d
or 40 dr or 1/4 per person per day

2. Landed cost of Flour for bread ration per person per day.	6 dr
Red Cross estimate of baker's costs	2 dr
Cost of bread	8 dr

Landed costs of other items in present ration scale of 1350 calories	7 dr
	15 dr.

Add: 50% increase to 2000 calories	7.5 dr.
	22.5 dr.
Add: 20% for handling and distribution	4.5 dr.
	27.0 dr

This should be nearer 25%, since the landed costs are so low, and a sudden increase would otherwise be inevitable when normal conditions arrive. If, however, the extra 50% to increase to 2000 calories is spent in the free market, we find:

Landed costs as above	15 dr
Add: 20% for handling and distribution	3 dr
	18 dr
Free market cost of 50% of the ration scale (per Mr. HIGER's calculation)	22 dr
	40 dr

(This presumes that the same commodities would be bought - actually fresh fruit and vegetables would account for a part, but they are proportionately dear).

3. Conclusions.

- While we are not making the ration up to 2000 calories, we should sell at landed costs plus 20% plus a further amount to cover the amount which we believe the people are unable to spend on food owing to shortage of supplies on the market, say 5.5 drachmas a day (25%). This is to prevent that amount going to inflate free market prices. i.e. total cost including bread should be $(18 + 5.5) = 23.5$ drachmas per day leaving 11 drachmas for the available market supplies.
- When we are making the ration up to 2000 calories we should sell at landed costs plus such a percentage as will bring the total up to 40 drachmas less the controlled price of the fresh vegetables, fruit, etc. allowed for in the calculation. We should presume that local produce prices will be fixed at rates in proportion to our selling prices.

- (c) The cost of bread should be restricted to 3.5 drachmas per rations as a subsidised item in line with pre-war price of 10 dr per oke.

On the basis of the present ration scale, the prices of ML issues should be as per the following table, which is based on proportions of total landed cost, which should not be altered by large amounts in order to avoid re-adjustment later.

Commodity	Present ration per person per month	Landed cost in drachmai per ration	Present scale price (as fixed post Stabilization) in drachmai per ration (Nov)	Sale price as per para 3(a)	Sale Price as per para 3(b) is total of 2/3 of 40 drachmai
Bread	125 dr per day flour other Costs	185.850 125.000	48	105	105
White Flour	1 oke	26.550		75.767	89.026
Cheese	6 oz	11.150	22	31.820	37.390
Luncheon Meat	24 oz	72.975	70	208.250	244.689
Sugar	150 dr	8.050	30	22.973	26.996
Pulses	1/2 oke	19.475		55.577	65.304
Oil)					
Lard)	1/2 oke	32.875	28	93.816	110.234
Soup	6 oz	29.800	4	85.041	99.923
Fish (Tinned)	6 oz	5.950	12(stock fish)	16.981	19.950
Coffee	2 oz	3.425		9.775	11.488
Per person per month		521.100	-	705	810
Per person per day		17.370	-	23.5	27

The Minister of Labour's proposals for dealing
with unemployment, 19 Nov 1944.

1. Mr. PORPHYROGENNIS outlined his plans to me this morning.

His proposals for industries are:

1. To relieve industrial employers of the obligation to pay workmen for whom they have no work.
2. To establish an Unemployment fund to which industrialists will contribute:-
 - 30 days pay for each workman dismissed
 - 2 months salary for each employee dismissed
 - 10% pay for men who having been dismissed within the last ten years can, under the terms of the Govt's recent directive to industry, claim to be taken back.
3. To pay from the Unemployment Fund:-
 - 40% of pay or salary to workmen or employees thus dismissed.
 - 30% of pay to men who might have claimed to be reinstated.
4. Not to issue certificates of indigence to any of these men.
5. To supplement the Unemployment Fund with 5 to 10 million drs a month from the Budget.
6. To confine the above scheme to ATHENS and PIRAEVS at first, extend it quickly to PATMOS, and eventually, when better information is available, elsewhere.

The employers have estimated that they are now paying 42000 men (against prewar 65000); that 8500 have already claimed reinstatement and that a further 20000 may yet do so.

The Minister estimates with them that there is work for 22000 at present, i.e. 20000 will be dismissed; and that the total number presenting claims of reinstatement will not exceed 12000.

2. For other classes of Unemployment, i.e. workmen and employees belonging to the State, Public Institutions, and to small employers, who cannot pay their men, estimated to number 200,000 but representing in the Minister's estimate not more than 400000 of the inhabitants of ATHENS and PIRAEVS, his proposals are:-

1. A separate unemployment fund provided by the State
2. Payment of 30% wages or salaries
3. No cards of indigence.

On this class the Minister estimates that there will be an economy to the Budget as the State now pays most of these workmen in full, and there will be a net economy even after the issue of 30% as unemployment pay to the workmen of private employers.

3. Control of Cards of Indigence.

The Minister believes that great abuses exist and intends to have a complete revision made by the various "popular organisations." He will not entrust the work to the aristocratic ladies of the Archbishop's old Committee as they "do not understand the needs of the workmen." He believes that when popular organisations do the work, each man will be watchful to see his fellow does not steal an advantage over him.

9 Nov 44.

(Sgd) L.C. HUGH-JONES.

19 December 1944
CAWA/525

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Mikhail Menshikov
Deputy Director General
United Nations Relief and
Rehabilitation Administration
1344 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Menshikov:

I believe you will be interested in the attached report of my visit to Athens during the latter part of November. I very much regret the delay in sending this forward to you, but before I had an opportunity to see it in its final form I was forced to make another trip to Bari because of developments in connection with the Albania situation.

Events in Athens, since I wrote this report have, as you know, taken a turn for the worse insofar as UNRRA is concerned and the report may consequently already appear to be, in some respects, out of date. That is something which cannot be helped in times like these.

Very truly yours,

/signed/

Leo Gerstenzang
Deputy Chief of Balkan Mission
Bureau of Distribution and Transport

Dist:

Dir. Gen.

Areas

Supply

Pub. Info.

Sec.

Gen. Council

Health

Welfare

Dis. Person

Dip. Adv.

ORL

Fin. Adv.

DDG (Bur. F & A) - 12

3 December 1944

TO: Sir William Matthews
Chief of Balkan Mission

FROM: Leo Gerstenzang
Deputy Chief of Balkan Mission
Bureau of Distribution and Transport

SUBJECT: Report of Visit to Athens

A visit to Athens, if of sufficient duration, brings into sharp focus the numerous activities, programs, points of issue, and problems that are being handled on the scene. I have just spent two weeks (November 12 to November 27) in Athens and during that time have attempted to analyze all that is going on there in this period after the liberation of Greece.

Obviously my chief interest was UNRRA's participation in the military effort to bring relief and rehabilitation to the civilian population, and in that endeavor I spent most of my time with members of ML (Greece). It seems most practical to present the overall picture in separate chapters, with my general conclusions in summary form at the end.

1. THE GREEK GOVERNMENT AND THE POLITICAL SITUATION

The Present Prime Minister of Greece, George Papandreou, has been in office only since late summer, and his tenure seems uncertain. When one speaks of the Greek government, one refers only to the greater Athens area. In other parts of Greece EAM or EDES groups are in unofficial control. The different parties in the government today do not wish to act energetically before the election for fear of losing the support of a segment of the population. The British authorities have decided to take a firm stand and are determined on the demobilization of ELAS, the army of EAM, on December 10. Even though the government officially supports this demand by the British in order to live up to the agreement made in Italy, all indications are that there will be trouble. Many guerilla units are known to be moving into the mountains. As an inducement to demobilization, each man is to receive one gold sovereign, payable in three to four installments, as well as the privilege of joining the Greek National Army. As a counter-demand ELAS demands that the Greek Brigade and present gendarmerie be similarly demobilized.

The only effective government administration is that delegated to Lt. Gen. Scobie and his staff and other special British advisors, political, financial, and economic. ML, as a unit, is part of Gen. Scobie's military organization.

2. FINANCIAL SITUATION

The chaotic financial situation in Greece before and after liberation is an example of the disastrous results of Germany's method of operations in an occupied country.

A nucleus of specially chosen British finance and government administration experts have been invited to set up the necessary economic controls toward ensuring an early return to sound government, finance and operation.

Each suggestion that would lead toward an overall program for a sound internal economy has been more or less fruitless because the present government has neither the courage nor the organization to put it into effect. Thus, where taxes, wages, the cost of commodities, or financing of industries are concerned, little has been done. The economy of the country is so thoroughly paralyzed that no miracle can be expected, but a determined government could begin the task of reconstruction. Perhaps political differences must be settled first.

Neither the BMA (military) currency nor the new drachmas, which were introduced in circulation at the same time, enjoy the complete confidence of the

people, and it is being predicted that a new inflation will take place very soon.

On November 12, I attended a meeting, at which Mr. Archer presided, to discuss the proposed budget of the Greek government for the next twelve months period, which provided for £56 million sterling. To provide revenue for this budget, the Greek government proposes to raise approximately £18 million sterling from the proceeds of sales of ML supplies and approximately an equal amount from the sales of UNRRA supplies. In view of the resolutions affecting taxes (Resolution 16) and the resolution reserving the proceeds of sales of UNRRA supplies for further relief and rehabilitation work (Resolution 14), I emphasized to the meeting that the proposal appears contrary to the resolutions of the UNRRA Council. Moreover, since the proposal provided for the payment of £8 million sterling in the form of cash doles for pensioners, it included provisions which were not in conformity with UNRRA policies. The proposed budget appeared as a memorandum which had been prepared by Mr. Hugh Jones for the Greek Government.

It is still early to predict what developments are likely to occur in the financial field, but we should expect that strong pressure will be exerted to use UNRRA supplies as the basis for maintaining the government's credit, no matter what may be the composition of the government.

3. THE ML-UNRRA RELATIONSHIP

Shortly after my arrival I conferred with Mr. Archer and Mr. Maben (who had arrived the day before), and Mr. Archer brought us up to date on developments since his arrival on October 26. It was clearly evident that Mr. Archer had been seriously embarrassed by the failure of ML to bring him into any discussions for almost a week after his arrival. The President of the JRC had finally telephoned to Mr. Archer to inquire why he had not attended an important meeting with ML.

Shortly after the liberation of Greece JRC announced its intention to dissolve its organization. There are many indications that ML had intended to rely upon JRC for the distribution of relief supplies, and this announcement necessitated an immediate change of plans. It was probably at that point that ML decided to call UNRRA Distribution and Transport personnel into Greece. Requirements and Supply personnel were likewise requested after some difficulties had developed. Aside from the island districts, the first call came on November 8, after problems arose in District 2 at Patras where the government representative turned out to be an aggressive political leader who was distributing supplies on a political rather than an equitable basis and had superseded the JRC neutral delegate. Mr. Archer was asked by ML to lend temporary assistance; and he agreed to appoint the UNRRA District Director, Col. LaFontaine, as a coordinator of all agencies interested in distribution, and to carry on the distribution for thirty days under UNRRA's supervision.

Col. Balfour, Chief of the Bureau of Distribution and Transport, went to Patras shortly after his arrival in Athens to investigate and report. We decided at this conference that UNRRA should accept no further responsibility for distribution until we could survey and analyze the JRC program and make recommendations to ML. These decisions were influenced by the fact that three top members of our distribution staff were expected in Athens the following day.

Mr. Archer explained to us in general terms ML's plan for the integration of UNRRA and ML personnel in one distribution organization, as well as throughout the other divisions of the UNRRA Mission. The following day I was shown, by Brigadier King of ML (Greece), a chart, on the wall of this office, which represented the proposed integrated organization, being advised by him that Mr. Maben and I were the first persons to see it. This chart would make King the sole responsible head of all supply and relief activities in Greece, a copy thereof being attached hereto. He felt that the only way to achieve an efficient relief operation in Greece would be to integrate UNRRA personnel

with ML personnel under one direction, and Col. Stockton, King's American deputy, later expressed the same opinion. His views on the establishment of a single line of military command were not new to me. Stockton urged that a complete integration be effected with the chief of each division or unit appointed on individual merit. He said that UNRRA would be consulted in the disposition of UNRRA personnel but, in the last analysis, ML would be responsible for determining the work to be done by each man. He then informed us that the Greek government was considering the appointment of a quasi-governmental body to assume the functions of JRC, this body to be linked to the Agricultural Bank or a newly created reconstruction bank and to operate as the distribution agency of the government, receiving its supplies from ML.

At a later meeting with Archer, Maben, Rohrbaugh and myself, the integration proposals were discussed, and all present agreed that they were contrary to the spirit and letter of the agreement of April 3, 1944, the Directive of September 16, 1944, and interpretations by CCAC.

The following day, at a meeting attended by Commander Jackson (MESC), King, Stockton, Archer and Maben, we were urged by Jackson to agree to the principle of integration of UNRRA and ML personnel. Mr. Archer pointed out that the interpretations of the Cairo Agreement issued by the Combined Chiefs of Staff in Washington had envisaged the use of UNRRA as an organization and not as so many individual bodies.

On November 15, I met again with King and introduced to him Messrs. Jacobson, Davis, and Kent of our staff. King re-opened the question of integration and firmly stated that UNRRA should immediately accept or reject the plan. I advised King that in view of the questions of policy involved, the matter would have to be taken up with Sir William Matthews and possibly with Governor Lehman. King replied that we would have to decide in a hurry and stated that if we did not accept the ML plan he would obtain the necessary personnel elsewhere. It must be remembered in this connection that ML itself is inadequately staffed in the distribution field, and even those officers it has are in general not specialists in this type of work.

A day or two later I was interested to learn from a responsible representative of AFHQ, who happened to be in Athens, that he felt the ML plan for integration was not in accordance with the Cairo agreement and would perhaps not be acceptable to CCAC. He further informed me of the Directive of ML (Albania) to UNRRA and suggested that it represented a more exact compliance with the Cairo agreement.

About November 22 a meeting of the chiefs of each division of the Greece Mission was held at which it was unanimously agreed that Sir William Matthews and Mr. Hugh Jackson should be asked to hear the views of the staff before negotiating with ML and that UNRRA should function as a unit, as agent of ML, and not agree to the proposed integration. Later the same day Mr. Barger, Chief of the Displaced Persons Division of the Greece Mission visited the British Ambassador and was informed that the pattern of integration of UNRRA and ML personnel would have to be similar to the one which was subsequently accepted and that under the circumstances UNRRA could not expect any other arrangement.

Sir William and Mr. Jackson did listen to the Staff's views shortly after arrival and I remarked that I could not understand why the proposed arrangement in Albania should be so different from that in Greece, viz-a-viz ML. The general result of the negotiations leaves the UNRRA Welfare and Displaced Persons Divisions, as well as the Office of the Chief of the Mission to function as a unit, but all other divisions of the Mission are integrated with ML.

I feel strongly against integration, which means that our people will be acting as a part of a military machine and a military operation. Regardless of future developments in this respect, the personnel of the Bureau of Distribution and Transport should function as a unit if we are to be in a position to assume our responsibilities in the post-military period. The nature of those responsibilities is unimportant at the moment. Whether we have to act in an advisory capacity to the Greek government or as actual managers of the distribution

operation, I believe our personnel are prepared. Integration now, however, will only impede and complicate a smooth transition when ML withdraws.

4. THE JOINT RELIEF COMMISSION

Without reviewing in detail the story of the work of the Joint Relief Commission in Greece, I shall give a brief picture of its present organization and activities. This is important because, despite the confusion which reigns, it appears more and more probable that for some months to come, the distribution organization of ML, UNRRA and the Greek government will have to be modeled on the organization of the JRC.

A short time after my arrival in Athens, I asked Brig. King if he had any reports from his staff on the work of the JRC, and he replied that he did not. I suggested to him that it would be worthwhile to examine and survey JRC activities. He agreed that we should make such a study, having in mind: (a) the present extent of JRC's distribution functions; (b) the consideration of modifications or improvements where necessary; and (c) a possible transition to the UNRRA-ML ration program, which he thought could be introduced within three to four months.

I accordingly began this survey the following day with a visit to several of the JRC mills in Athens, accompanied by the JRC's milling engineer and at various times by Mr. Jacobson, Mr. Davis and Mr. Photiades of the UNRRA Distribution staff. We started in the Piraeus district at the St. George mill, where ships are unloaded directly into silos by automatic suction. The mill is modern, both as to buildings and equipment, and has a capacity of 14,000 tons of grain. It can unload between 1800 and 2000 tons during a 24-hour period. There are about 330 employees working at this mill, plus 20 other employees on the direct JRC payroll, these latter being located at each key point throughout the milling operation. All employees are Greeks. The JRC pays all operating costs of the mill, as well as for five other mills now working for it in the Athens-Piraeus area. Deliveries are made from the St. George mill to the others by means of special grain trucks (about a dozen in number) which are owned by a private trucking company. Each delivery, whether in bulk or in sacks, is checked jointly by an employee of the mill and an employee of JRC, both when leaving the St. George mill and when arriving at another mill.

Altogether, we visited four of the mills and were pleasantly surprised to discover that in each case, their operators have managed to keep the machinery and plant operating without serious interruption. Each mill has its own machine shop; and aside from a need for fine copper screen sifters, they appear to be able to continue operations indefinitely. Belting is difficult to obtain but does exist in the "black" market at high prices.

One striking feature of the operation of these mills is the extent to which the JRC has felt it necessary to inspect the operation at every stage and to provide for that purpose a man on its own payroll. I felt that this had led to unnecessary duplication and administrative expense, although in general, I subscribe wholeheartedly to the principle involved.

Deliveries of flour are normally made directly from these mills to the bakery shops, but JRC also has warehouses in which to store extra flour when the storage capacity of the mills is inadequate. Flour is moved to the bakery shops on trucks, busses or converted passenger cars; driven by JRC employees. Deliveries are made to each shop at 2-day intervals, and the baker is expected to produce bread from the flour at a ratio of 140%. Milling is at 94%.

Each bakery shop issues bread to its customers upon presentation of a ration card; the customers being tied to a particular bakery shop. In addition, however, there is nothing to prevent the baker from acquiring locally produced flour on the free market and using it to bake additional bread or pastries. In other words, there is no connection between imported supplies and local production, a serious gap which must be closed if an equitable distribution is to be attained.

Registration for ration cards has been handled at the various police stations. It may be worthwhile to review briefly the process by which a new-born baby becomes entitled to a ration card. When a child is born, the head of the family obtains a birth certificate to that effect from the attending physician and from his church, which he presents at the police station, together with an application for the issuance of a ration card. This must be approved by representatives of the Ministry of Food and the JRC who sit in separate rooms at the police station and pass upon all applications. Upon approval, a temporary ration card, valid until the end of that particular month, is issued immediately, while the application for a permanent one is referred to the Ministry of Food for approval on a higher level. When the permanent one is issued, the temporary one must be surrendered.

The operation in the police station again illustrates what seemed to me to be unnecessary duplication of personnel. In one station which I visited, there was a staff of nine men representing the Ministry of Food and five representing JRC, all of them involved in many too many records and paper work. Since there are about 35 police stations in the Athens-Piraeus area against a current registration of approximately 1,250,000, the average station cares for somewhat less than 40,000 people.

In addition to the bread ration, there are, of course, periodical issues of various other foodstuffs which the JRC has brought in. These are announced to the public by various methods of publicity, including a notice prominently displayed at each grocery store indicating for the particular issue a designated number on the ration card. The JRC delivers these supplies in its own transport from its own warehouses direct to the grocery wholesalers, each of whom serves certain grocery stores. The consumer is tied to a particular grocery store, and the ration strength served by each wholesaler accordingly fluctuates within narrow limits. The retail grocer has to furnish his own transport to move supplies from wholesaler to retailer. JRC has a representative in each wholesaler's place of business, duplicating completely the wholesaler's records. The wholesaler pays for his supplies to the Grocers' Association, which, in turn, pays in to a bank designated by JRC, so that in fact the latter deals only with the Association.

I visited a number of grocery stores in various sections of the city. In some, it was possible to purchase almost anything in the way of food; in others, the grocer had on hand nothing but JRC supplies. It was apparent that there is a flourishing free market in all types of supplies, thus enabling those with money to buy anything they need, and again illustrating the need for a coordination of local production with imported supplies and the development of an overall program to pool and ration both.

I was interested to discover that the average bakery shop does not hesitate to issue the bread ration free, even to people who do not have the type of ration card entitling them to a free issue. Apparently, the bakers are doing a profitable business on the free market out of flour purchased locally or out of the flour which they receive in kind from the JRC to reimburse them for their operating costs.

My general impression of the JRC organization and the results it obtains was favorable, and I believe that its work in Greece during the past two years has been responsible for the saving of many thousands of lives. My chief criticism of the organization is that it has perhaps distributed an excessive percentage of its supplies in payment for various services including payment to its employees and to bakers and grocers. It is possible that as much as 10% of all imported supplies was used for this purpose. The distribution machinery moreover has not always been economically sound, since no part of the supplies were sold at an economical price and many destitute people were unable to obtain free ration cards with sufficient speed so as to obviate the necessity for their selling a portion of their ration to obtain money to purchase the rest of it. I would also criticize the sale of white flour to the highest bidder in order to raise necessary operating funds which could have been raised by a different price policy on other supplies. I believe too that JRC has tried to maintain excessive control over the movement of supplies from the flour mill to consumer.

and, conversely, has failed to control adequately the ration card registration. I would recommend the re-registration of the people of Athens-Piraeus at an early date, since I believe that a substantial reduction of the ration strength would result.

I heard little but praise for the medical work done by the Swiss members of the Commission, although I was not able to examine that situation as exhaustively as I did the distribution of food.

It so happens that the organization of the JRC is very similar to that which we have planned for the Bureau of Distribution and Transport, and I feel that we are in a position to take over their organization in the Athens-Piraeus area without many important changes. I found the members of the Commission, including Mr. Sandstrom, its head, ready to cooperate with UNRRA and generally anxious to terminate their work at an early date. This was borne out by the refusal up until the time I left Athens to accept the invitation of the Greek government that the Commission continue its operations for another six months, and by the understanding since reached that the Commission will finish its work on 15 January 1945. There has also been no difficulty between ML and the JRC as to the use of their respective stocks of supplies under a coordinated program.

It is probable that a few of the Swedish members of the Commission will wish to remain with UNRRA if satisfactory arrangements can be made; but by and large, I do not believe it will be feasible or desirable to employ many of them. My impression was that some of them are very good men whose experience and knowledge of the country would be useful to us.

I cannot report in detail on the activities of the Commission outside the Athens-Piraeus area. The JRC delegate in Patras, however, has terminated his work, and our own organization there has been asked to assume responsibility for coordinating distribution work during the next thirty days. The Commission is continuing to operate in the Salonika area, but we do not yet have detailed information as to what sort of a transition may materialize there. In other parts of Greece, its work will probably from now on be gradually taken over by local authorities assisted by ML and UNRRA.

5. THE SUPPLY SITUATION

It was exceedingly fortunate that the JRC had just received a large shipment of grain at the time of the liberation of Athens. Destruction of dock and harbor facilities at Piraeus was very considerable, and some difficulty would have been experienced in maintaining a reasonable bread ration during the early weeks had it not been for these stocks. It has, however, been possible since the liberation to increase the bread ration from 80 drammas to 125 drammas per day; and ML officials at the time of my departure from Athens were considering a further increase to 200 drammas. The price of the present ration is 60 lepta.

ML quickly realized that its calculation of the proportion of the people which would have to be fed was erroneous, and that instead of 3-1/2 millions of people, it would be necessary to import supplies sufficient to feed 5 millions of people in the entire country. It has also been agreed that it will be desirable to revise the supply program so as to supplement the original allocations for the Athens-Piraeus area by approximately 10,000 tons per month in order that the per capita daily diet may approximate the arbitrary goal of 2,000 calories.

Up until the middle of November, I was informed that about 21,000 tons of ML supplies had been brought into the Athens-Piraeus district, of which 2400 tons had been turned over to the JRC for distribution. The destruction of many warehouses had made it difficult in the beginning to secure adequate storage capacity, but the JRC had made available some of its own surplus space, and rapid progress was being made to receive all projected imports. The port of Piraeus, before the end of my visit, was able to unload 6000 tons of supplies per day; and even during the first thirty days after liberation, it could have handled about 43,000 tons of general cargo and 51,000 tons of bulk cargo, i.e., wheat, coal and petroleum. During the second month, it was anticipated that the general cargo capacity could be increased to 90,000 tons.

Before I had been in Athens many days, I attended a meeting presided over by Commander Jackson of MESEC, at which were also present King, Stockton, Archer and Maben. A proposal was made that UNRRA and ML appoint a working committee to prepare estimated requirements for a 12-month period and to pool ML and UNRRA supplies, leaving the question of financial responsibility for settlement at a future date between UNRRA-Washington and the military authorities. This proposal was opposed by UNRRA at all times; and at a meeting held on the 25th of November, it was agreed that Mr. Maben should prepare a short-term supplementary military program through April, 1945, and that thereafter a program for a further six months would be developed as quickly as possible, as outlined in the minutes of said meeting attached hereto.

It was the consensus of opinion during my stay in Athens that of all items included in the supply program for the military period, shelter materials should, for the time being, be given first priority. Since the military program has always been lacking in this respect, it will doubtless be necessary to include additional quantities of such materials in the supplementary program which Mr. Maben is preparing.

My general impression of the supply situation is that more emphasis must be placed on supplies of a rehabilitation nature so as to make possible the revival of many small industries, thus creating employment and, in the long run, enabling the internal economy of Greece to begin again to stand on its own feet. The Greek government, despite its many inadequacies, recognizes the urgent necessity of instituting a program to finance private industry and has authorized the Bank of Greece to grant loans to individual firms, when approved by the finance committee, to recommence local production in such cases where suitable raw materials are available. It should not require very large quantities of the right kinds of supplies to give a powerful impetus to the revival of the economic life of the country.

6. THE DISTRIBUTION AND TRANSPORT SITUATION

I have already described the distribution operation of the JRC in the Athens-Piraeus area, but it may be of interest to recall what little I was able to learn about distribution in other portions of Greece and to indicate what ML has been able to do to improve the distribution situation.

It is already apparent, I believe, to ML officials that the original plan for delivery of supplies to the Greek government at S. & P. depots at various ports will not produce satisfactory results under existing conditions. There simply is not any adequate organization to receive supplies in this manner and to guarantee their effective or equitable distribution. There have already been occasions where caiques have been loaded and dispatched to various destinations with nothing further being known of the disposition of the supplies involved. It soon became known that the Greek government does not have responsible representatives at the various caique heads. Many available caiques have disappeared quickly to avoid requisition. A stronger control will be necessary if supplies are not to be dissipated and allowed to reach the hands of a few speculators.

I was told that it is probable that one-third of the pre-war tonnage of caiques is still in serviceable condition and that a further one-third should be in service within a reasonable time, some having been hidden away and others being only in need of minor repairs. With the additional caique tonnage provided by the ML program, I am not seriously concerned for the immediate future about the intercoastal shipping situation, if the available tonnage is efficiently controlled under central or regional direction.

More motor transport is certainly available in the Athens-Piraeus area than the most pessimistic predictions had foreseen. ML has succeeded in obtaining the services of approximately 400 trucks of various vintages by the simple expedient of hiring them at a generous daily rental. What the situation may be in other parts of Greece is difficult to predict at this time.

There is no doubt that we shall have to rely very heavily on all available means of transport if we are to organize efficient distribution. The railroad system of the country is virtually useless and cannot be repaired within many months. The road system is likewise in very bad condition, although I believe that the main arteries of communication can be restored fairly quickly if the work is energetically pushed. Again, however, we must remember that ML has never contemplated doing more than the most urgent and necessary repair work on key bridges and bottlenecks. It remains to be seen whether this Greek government or any other can so organize its own resources as to help itself quickly. I had a very interesting conversation with Mr. Lewis, UNRRA Deputy District Director in the Peloponnese, who came to Athens for a brief stay after spending a month in his area. He was firm in the conviction that no effective or equitable distribution can be expected unless there is an organization prepared to assume the responsibility for controlling all supplies from port to ultimate destination. I believe that ML officials have come to see more clearly than before the common sense of such a policy and, in fact, the revised plan and appreciation for a distribution program as completed by ML late in November is ample proof of the fact that they are approaching the problem with realism. I am attaching a copy of this plan and particularly call your attention to the four alternatives proposed on page 3 therein as to future distribution policy. I am satisfied that the proposal to adopt the fourth alternative is soundly conceived and should work out satisfactorily. I am confident that the training we have given our personnel in the Bureau of Distribution and Transport has been along the proper lines. We are ready to assume responsibility as advisors to the Greek government or, if necessary, to assist the government in the actual management of a distribution system. The creation of a new distribution organization with a Greek government facade should enable our staff to render a service to the Greek people in the manner which we have always envisaged for them. That facade must gradually be backed by the solid structure of a complete Greek organization functioning without ML or UNRRA assistance.

7. CONCLUSIONS

It is not easy, in view of the confusion which prevails in Greece and the troubles which have developed there since my return to Cairo, to recommend in detail what course of action the Greece Mission should pursue insofar as distribution and related problems are concerned. I do not believe that the political disunion in Greece will disappear in the near future, and each policy question which will confront our Mission there will pose a problem the exact solution of which cannot be anticipated. I do feel, however, that a few conclusions can be set down at this time, even though the course of events may render them partially or wholly misconceived.

It will be important that every effort be made to clarify within and without Greece the relationship between ML and UNRRA. There is a grave danger that our Mission will be drawn into the whirlpool of politics because of its identification with the military. Furthermore, if deliveries of supplies are inadequate because of conditions beyond the control of the military, or of any other reason, UNRRA will inevitably be blamed for that condition by a large section of the Greek people. It will be convenient for a Greek government in a precarious position to place the blame for local inadequacies on someone else. I am sure that our public relations staff is fully aware of the policy which should be pursued, but execution of that policy will not be easy.

I have mentioned several times in this report the need for raw materials of various types to make it possible for a re-employment program to be started, even on a small scale. The requirements which will from time to time be submitted by ML and UNRRA supply people in Greece will doubtless reflect this need, and it is not my place to attempt to be specific about it. It is, however, fair to say that the military supply program will have to be modified to include such material in greater quantities than heretofore programmed. Unless the Greek people can be given work, no financial or political wizardry can alleviate a really desperate situation.

Insofar as the distribution responsibility is concerned, I believe that the present program of ML is a logical one, although I do not concur fully in the arrangements which have been concluded for the integration of our personnel with ML in one chain of command and the consequent loss of our unity as an organization. I agree with the military that we must not lose sight of the possible, in a position where it can manage its own distribution system. I am satisfied that we have trained our distribution and transport staff in such a way that they will do useful work in Greece during these months of transition in whichever capacity, as advisors or operators, it may be necessary for them to act. It is impossible to expect to be able to abide by rigid organizational lines. There may be a period of time during which our staff will take over from ML as a unit and actually be required to manage the distribution operation. I believe that the Greek government is well disposed toward our Mission and eager to have our help, but I would be the last to recommend that we fall in readily with any proposal to assume the responsibilities of the JRC without governmental participation.

It will be a difficult winter for Greece. It is easy to underestimate the exhaustion of a people who have suffered occupation by the Axis for a period of years. There is a great task awaiting UNRRA in Greece, and the more we can do to help the Greek people to help themselves, the sooner we may expect to see the beginnings of a revival of the economic life of the country and with it a lessening of the political factionalism which has arisen to plague the country so soon after its liberation.

LEO GERSTENZANG

CONFERENCE: 0930 hrs. 25 Nov. 44

Present:	Brig. T. J. KING	Mr. RONTBOUGH
	Mr. Hugh JACKSON	Mr. MABEN
	Sir William MATTHEWS	Mr. ELKINGTON
	Mr. R. G. A. JACKSON	Mr. LLOYD
	Mr. Laird ARCHER	Mr. LLOYD
	Mr. Leo GERSTENZANG	Mr. ROSEMAN
	Sir Michael CREAGH	Col. R. F. STOCKTON
		Lt. Col. KATZIN

To discuss procedure for future supply programmes for GREECE

AGREED

1. Mr. MABEN would supervise preparation of a Short Term Supplementary Military Programme to cover Military Period until end of April 1945. In doing this, consideration would be given to:

- (i) Existing proposal to increase ration to 2,000 calories for 2 months
- (ii) Materials required for emergency shelter programme.
- (iii) Raw materials essential for industries working on relief production.
- (iv) Possible additional transport requirements.

Note: It was recognised fuel requirements would be considered automatically.

2. Target date for completion of revised programme is 10 Dec. 44.

3. AGREED

On completion of revised programme referred to in para 1, work would then commence in order to prepare programmes for a further 3 months period and an additional 6 months period commencing May 45. (Check this with Mr. ELKINGTON)

- (1) Requirements provided by Military authorities under existing Military Mandate.
 - (2) (a) Requirements programmed under UNRRA bases.
(b) Requirements based on UNRRA operating programme.
4. It was recognised that the work of preparing programmes in Sections 2 (a) and 2 (b) would necessitate consultation with Greek authorities.
5. After programmes in para. 3 had been completed, it was recognised consultation with Greek Govt. would be necessary in order to consider what additional supplies that Govt. would like to see imported (either Governmentally or privately).

/s/ Richard F. Stockton, Col. U.S.A.

25 Nov. 44.

APPENDIX A

CHRONOLOGICAL ACCOUNT OF VISIT TO ATHENS

Left Cairo November 11, 1944, by air.

Arrived Athens November 12. Attended meeting to discuss Greek government budget for coming year. Later on the same day conferred with Mr. Archer and Mr. Maben on developments up to date.

November 13. Conference with Brig. King and Mr. Maben on ML supply plans. Also discussed with King and Col. Stockton the question of integration of ML and UNRRA personnel. Later in the day met with Mr. Archer, Mr. Rohrbaugh and Mr. Maben and discussed ML's integration plan. Also saw Gen. Sadler to arrange transportation for UNRRA personnel in Cairo, as a result of which a special plane brought some thirty people to Athens a few days later.

November 14. Meeting with Maj. Shreve of ML and Messrs. Jacobson, Davis and Kent of UNRRA. Shreve made an appointment for Mr. Archer and me to see Mr. Sandstrom, President of the JRC, and we called on him later in the morning to request permission to study the JRC organization and operations and to discuss mutual problems. Later in the day conferred with Gen. Hughes on the question of provision of funds for UNRRA salaries and operating expenses.

In the afternoon attended a meeting presided over by Commander Jackson of MESC, and attended by King, Stockton, Archer and Maben. Supply plans and the question of integration were discussed.

November 15. Met with Brig. King and introduced Messrs. Jacobson, Davis and Kent. I then began a survey of the operations of the JRC and discussed its organization thoroughly with Mr. Helgar, Swedish Executive Assistant to Mr. Sandstrom. Conferred later with Sandstrom, Archer, Helgard, Maj. Shreve, Sir Michael Creagh and the Swedish Minister. Lunched with Sandstrom and Dr. DeFisher, the ranking Swiss member of the JRC. Conferred with Col. Norcross of ML on the question of priorities for bringing personnel from Cairo to Athens. Later attended a meeting of the Coordinating Committee, on which ML was represented by Brig. King, Col. Stockton and Col. Smith, UNRRA by Mr. Archer and myself; the Greek government by representatives of the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Ministry of Supplies, and the JRC by Mr. Sandstrom, Mr. Helgar, and one Swiss representative. Mr. Petropoulos, the chief Greek government representative, who presided over the meeting, informed us that the Greek government had requested the JRC, by cable to both the Swedish and Swiss governments, to continue to operate in Greece for an additional six months. Sandstrom did not believe his government would accept the invitation.

November 16. Inspected the unloading, milling and shipping operations at the St. George and other flour mills.

November 17. Conference with Col. Stockton and Col. Balfour on the ML integration proposals. Met later with Col. Harris and Col. Warner, who are in charge of warehousing operations for ML, and then discussed with Col. Balfour personnel and assignment problems.

November 18. Met again with Stockton and Balfour for a long discussion of ML's integration proposals.

Later in the day the UNRRA Policy Committee, consisting of Mr. Archer, Chairman, Sir Michael Creagh, Maben, Rohrbaugh, Balfour and myself met and discussed the integration problem and the question of the advisability of UNRRA furnishing supplementary supplies during the military period.

Subsequently met with Adm. Turrell, Commander in Chief of the British Navy in Greece, Mr. Harry Hill of the American Embassy, Mr. Cumberbatch of the British Embassy, Mr. Hugh Jones, Mr. Maben, Mr. Rohrbaugh, Mr. Archer
(over)

and Col. Balfour, at which discussions of the financial problems of the Greek government and its plans for instituting a system of cash relief took place. This meeting also agreed that shelter material should receive priority over all other items in the supply program.

Later in the day met with Col. Davidson, who is in charge of Movements and Transport for ML, and discussed the condition of Greek ports as well as the problem of control of shipments by caique.

Met later with Mr. Petropoulos, the Greek Minister of Supply, Mr. Vasmagides of the Agricultural Bank, Mr. Gouris of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Mr. Archer, to discuss a cable from the Greek Embassy in Washington requesting the Greek government to send (to Washington) a commission of experts and technicians and also requesting the Greek government to inform UNRRA Washington as to priorities for the first 30,000 tons of UNRRA supplies.

Attended a meeting of the Policy Committee, presided over by Mr. Harold Caccia, Political Advisor to Gen. Scobie. Discussion of the advisability of recommending to the Greek government that it take over the distribution responsibility from the JRC because of the high administrative costs of the latter. Agreement reached that the shelter program receive top priority. Discussion of the conditions of railroads and roads in Greece.

November 19. Met with Col. Balfour and agreed that regardless of the outcome of negotiations as to integration, UNRRA personnel in their thinking and operations must represent a thoroughly international point of view.

Discussion with Mr. Lewis of UNRRA of conditions in District 1B (Peloponnese), who stressed the necessity of exercising control over the flow of supplies.

November 20. With Col. Balfour and Maj. Lowder of ML District 1, inspected the unloading and warehousing of incoming ML supplies.

Met with distribution staff and Mr. Archer for discussions on distribution policy and later held a staff meeting to acquaint new distribution arrivals with conditions up to date.

Attended meeting of the Coordinating Committee at which the Greek government informed us that the Bank of Greece has been authorized to make loans to private industries in cases where necessary raw materials are available to begin production. Mr. Sandstrom suggested that the Greek government take over the distribution responsibility at Salonika. A report of conditions on the Island of Corfu was received from the JRC delegates who had just arrived in Athens. The shelter situation was described as very bad, and shipping and transport non-existent. Clothing is needed, but food supplies are not too bad.

A report received from the Peloponnese indicated a general shortage of food and all trade reduced to simple barter because of a lack of money in circulation.

Talked with Mr. Leet about the possibility of using Welfare personnel in distribution work, particularly some of the members of the Voluntary Society teams.

November 21. Long discussion with Brig. King as to the question of integration of UNRRA personnel. King was unwilling to change his position and in view of the impending arrival of Sir William Matthews and Mr. Hugh Jackson, I felt that the matter would have to be left for settlement by them.

November 21. Meeting with Sandstrom of JRC who emphasized necessity of strict control of flow of supplies.

November 22. Visited retail and wholesale grocery shops and a police station. Attended UNRRA Staff meeting.

November 23 - 24. Mr. Hugh Jackson and Sir William Matthews arrived, and negotiations ensued resulting in the final settlement of the integration question as indicated in the report.

November 25. Supply meeting (See minutes attached). Distribution Meeting (See Plan and Appreciation attached).

November 27. Left Athens for Cairo.

Appreciation and Plan for a Distribution
System and Price Policy

OBJECT

1. To distribute and fix prices of ML commodities so as to assist in restoring the normal economy of GREECE.

This involves the following:-

- (a) Fix prices at a level in ration with fixed wages so that the new wage scales will not create surplus buying power and thus initiate a new increase in prices.
- (b) Produce revenue for the Greek Govt. by sale of ML commodities so as to assist unbalancing the budget.
- (c) Take necessary steps to ensure that action to achieve (a) and (b) above does not eliminate any of the people from the right to receive ML food and other essential commodities.
- (d) Revise the distribution system so that the Govt. receives all possible revenue without prejudice to (c) above.

FACTORS2. Present price policy

Present price policy is based on social rather than economic conditions. In order to achieve the object economic prices must be used as a base with special provision for social needs.

3. Present distribution system

Present distribution system is geared to social needs and must be revised to accommodate the requirements for a return to normal economy.

Local Officials of the Joint Relief Commission have indicated to the Greek Govt. that the Commission will cease operational activity on or about 15 Dec. 44. The Commission has already ceased its operational activity in most of the provinces of Greece.

The Greek Govt. has requested the Swedish Govt. and the International Red Cross to continue the activities for another six months. It is expected that the local heads of these organizations will oppose this request. In the meantime, the Greek Govt. is apparently taking no steps to organise its own distribution system.

The Joint Relief Commission has, by force of circumstances, resorted to a number of unbusinesslike practices which, if continued, will seriously impair the possibility of adequate revenue for the Greek Govt from sale of ML supplies.

It is considered that the present ration lists contain many duplications, improperly classified indigents and other evidence of abuse.

4. General classifications of the population of Greece from an economic standpoint.

- (a) The wealthy) This group would constitute a normal
- (b) Govt employees) basis for fixing an economic price
- (c) Other wage earners) policy.
- (d) Those with income insufficient) This group must be taken care of by
- to meet economic prices but not) a separate programme of social wel-
- now classified indigent.)
- (e) Those with no income at all but)
- not now classified as indigent)
- (f) Those now improperly classified) A check must be made so that this
- as indigent.) group will be shifted to (a), (b)
-) or (c) above.

5. Present system for certification of indigence

Certification of indigence has apparently been done on an individual case basis by a social welfare committee formerly headed by the Archbishop of Athens. There is no reason to believe that this Committee has not done a good job under the circumstances but two basic faults are apparent:-

- (a) Machinery has not existed to periodically check the state of indigence with the result that many may now be holding indigent status improperly.
- (b) The system for certification of indigence is too slow and limited, so that there are many new indigent who are not on the indigent lists and cannot be put on for many weeks.

6. Courses

(a) As to price policy

- (i) Follow a policy based on social needs. The only advantage of this plan is that it ensures that ML commodities reach all the people. Its disadvantages are apparent in that it fails to secure sufficient revenue for the Govt's budget and fails to take up surplus purchasing power. Either or both of these disadvantages are serious enough to entirely wreck present efforts towards stabilisation and thus indirectly defeat the primary object of bringing relief to Greece.
 - (ii) Follow a policy based on sound economy. This course obviously will assist in achieving the objects set forth at para 1 (a) and 1 (b) herein. Its disadvantage is that in itself it will defeat the purpose of equal distribution unless it is accompanied by simultaneous measures to take care of those unable to pay economic prices.
 - (iii) Follow a policy based on a combination of (i) and (ii). A system of two sets of prices i.e. economic and social, is considered to be impracticable and cumbersome.
- In consideration of the above, it is proposed to follow course (ii), with simultaneous and separate measures being taken to take care of those unable to pay economic prices.

(b) As to distribution system:

- (i) Continue the present system under JRC. This course has the advantage of relieving the Greek Govt and ML from responsibility for distribution. However, it is believed that there is a strong probability that JRC will decline to continue and in any case the present system, unmodified, makes impossible the achievement of objects 1 (a) and 1 (b) herein.
- (ii) Retain JRC but modify the system. It is felt that it would be difficult to persuade JRC to alter some of their present practices that are considered undesirable. Also, while probably not entirely justified, the fact that considerable "taint" is attached to JRC in the minds of the people cannot be escaped. It is considered that this taint might also make difficult a good response from the people to desirable change.
- (iii) Place an entirely new non-Govt body (UNRFA) in charge of the system and at the same time modify it. This course has the advantage of relieving the Govt from responsibility and places a "buffer" between the Govt and the people, thus relieving political pressure on the Govt for steps which are not in accordance with sound economy or are based on political favouritism. It is, however, contrary to the policy of "helping the Greeks to help themselves" and might easily develop into an economic control by an outside body which would infringe on Greek sovereignty and weaken the power of the Govt.

- (iv) From an entirely new governmental or semi-governmental body for distribution. ^{and} It is believed that this course can be followed in such a way as to incorporate most of the advantages of the other courses and minimise the disadvantages of governmental control.

It is proposed to adopt course (iv).

7. The Plan

(a) Price Policy

A set scale of prices, based on economic factors will be set up. A scale of such prices for food commodities is attached at Appx "I". These prices are established in consideration of both landed cost and ration to established wage scales. Changes to these prices, as well as prices, for other commodities, will be recommended by appropriate sub-committees as follows:-

Food and Clothing	-Food and Clothing Sub Com.
Agricultural supplies	-Agriculture Sub Committee.
Medical Supplies & Foods	-Public Health Sub Committee
Coal and POL	-Fuel Sub Committee
Industrial Materials	-Industries Sub Committee.

These Sub Committees will present their recommendations for final approval to the present Supply, Transportation and Industries Committee, which should be re-named the "Economic Co-ordinating Committee."

The Relief Sub Committee will set policy for distribution of donated supplies on a free basis, as well as make recommendations to the Economic Co-ordinating Committee as to desirable free distributions of ML imported supplies.

(b) Social Policy:

Proposals and policies of the Greek Govt with regard to social measures are set out of Appx "II".

These proposals would have the effect of placing the population, economically speaking, into three general classes:-

- (i) Those able to pay economic prices from their own resources (wage earners, producers and wealthy).
- (ii) Those drawing unemployment benefits from the Govt and thereby enabled to pay economic prices for necessities.
- (iii) The indigent.

Group (i) above obviously require no special treatment. Group (ii) should apply to the proper Govt Agency and receive cash benefits. They therefore will require no special treatment from any agency other than the Govt. Group (iii) must be checked and re-checked at periodic intervals. It will be noted at para 3 of Appx "II" hereto that the Minister of Labour plans to have the "popular" organisations do this checking. It is not believed that this should be acceptable to ML, as these organisations are all more or less political in character, and abuses of the "equitable distribution" principle will undoubtedly creep in.

Therefore, it is proposed the following be established as to Group (iii):-

UNRRA Welfare Div be entrusted with the task of establishing a system for certification of indigence, UNRRA itself to be charged with overall administration of the system. Central Boards to be established covering specified areas, with representation thereon by UNRRA, ML Relief Dept. the Govt, selected Greek social agencies and the "popular" organisation. Local boards will consist of representation of the Govt, Greek social agencies and the "popular" organizations. UNRRA personnel, acting on behalf of the Central Boards, will check on the activities of the local boards.

Further details regarding treatment of indigents are set out at para 7(c) herein, in connection with distribution.

(c) Distribution Policy:

It is proposed that a Ration Commission be set up in each ML District, to take over actual distribution of food, clothing and other rationed items.

Each Commission would be headed by a "managing director," appointed by the Greek Govt.

Each Commission to have a Board of Directors composed of representatives of the Greek, ML, UNRRA, and the International Red Cross. If arrangements to continue to utilize Swedish shipping are made the Swedish Govt may also have representation on one or more of the Commissions.

The Commissions will utilize, as much as is deemed practicable, existing distribution systems, with certain changes (some of which are set forth below).

The Commissions will receive price and general policy directives from the Economic Co-ordinating Committee, but will otherwise be entirely responsible for rationed distribution in their respective areas.

The managing director of each commission, as an officer of the Greek Govt, will, on behalf of the Govt and subject to the approval of his board of directors:-

- (i) Accept supplies from ML
- (ii) Employ Greek nationals to effect the distribution
- (iii) Collect proceeds from sale of supplies.
- (iv) Pay salaries of Greek nationals and other distribution expenses, on behalf of the Greek Govt, from such proceeds.
- (v) Submit statements of such expenses to his board of directors and to the Greek Govt.
- (vi) Remit balances after expenses to the Greek Govt Treasury.

The Greek Govt will cause new food and bread ration cards to be printed for use of the various commissions. These cards will be classified generally as "regular" and "indigent" cards.

New bread ration cards both "indigent" and "regular" will cover a thirty day issue period.

New "regular" food ration cards will cover a six month issue period, whereas new "indigent" food ration cards will cover a thirty day issue period.

Each Commission will set up a number of local offices, the number and location depending on population and density thereof.

On a specified date all persons desiring ration issues will present themselves to the local offices, which will be provided with all grocers and bakers lists for their specific areas. New individual ration cards will be issued. A checking routine will be utilized which will have the effect of a partial check on the accuracy of the present lists, but basically all those now holding cards will receive new ones and all those now classed as indigent will receive indigent cards. It is believed that even a simple re-registration, however, will bring to light many inaccuracies and abuses.

In the meantime, the indigent control system will have been set up as previously mentioned herein. The boards entrusted with this control will begin a systematic check of the indigent lists. All new indigent applications will be made to these boards and all 30 day indigent cards will be renewed through

them. These boards will not issue the actual cards, but will issue a certificate directing the appropriate ration commission to issue the indigent card.

UNRRA will furnish staff for auditing and inspection on behalf of ML.

The above is set out to give a general picture of the type of system to be employed. Further details are in process of preparation.

/s/

23 Nov. 44.

Appendix 'I'

1. The Govt has announced three interim wages and salaries scales:

A. <u>Daily Wage Earners</u>		<u>Drachmas</u>	<u>Shillings</u>
Unskilled	per day	180	6/-
Skilled Labourers	per day	250	8/4d

B. Commerce & Industry

White Collar/Black Coat			
Class 6 years service			
with 3 dependants.	247		8/3d

C. Civil Servants

Gendarmerie Private, 3 dependants	233		8/-
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A reasonable presumption is that 66% of income of the average (8/-) workers will be spent on food for 4 people - 160 or 5/4d
or 40 dr or 1/4 per person per day

2. Landed cost of Flour for bread ration	
per person per day.	6 dr
Red Cross estimate of baker's costs	2 dr
Cost of bread	8 dr

Landed costs of other items in present ration scale of 1350 calories	7 dr
	15 dr.

Add: 50% increase to 2000 calories	7.5 dr.
	22.5 dr.
Add: 20% for handling and distribution	4.5 dr.
	27.0 dr

This should be nearer 25%, since the landed costs are so low, and a sudden increase would otherwise be inevitable when normal conditions arrive. If, however, the extra 50% to increase to 2000 calories is spent in the free market, we find:

Landed costs as above	15 dr
Add: 20% for handling and distribution	3 dr
	18 dr
Free market cost of 50% of the ration scale (per Mr. HILGER's calculation)	22 dr
	40 dr

(This presumes that the same commodities would be bought - actually fresh fruit and vegetables would account for a part, but they are proportionately dear).

3. Conclusions.

- While we are not making the ration up to 2000 calories, we should sell at landed costs plus 20% plus a further amount to cover the amount which we believe the people are unable to spend on food owing to shortage of supplies on the market, say 5.5 drachmas a day (25%). This is to prevent that amount going to inflate free market prices. i.e. total cost including bread should be $(18 + 5.5) = 23.5$ drachmas per day leaving 11 drachmas for the available market supplies.
- When we are making the ration up to 2000 calories we should sell at landed costs plus such a percentage as will bring the total up to 40 drachmas less the controlled price of the fresh vegetables, fruit, etc. allowed for in the calculation. We should presume that local produce prices will be fixed at rates in proportion to our selling prices.

- (c) The cost of bread should be restricted to 3.5 drachmas per ration as a subsidised item in line with pre-war price of 10 tr per oke.

On the basis of the present ration scale, the prices of ML issues should be as per the following table; which is based on proportions of total landed cost, which should not be altered by large amounts in order to avoid re-adjustment later.

Commodity	Present ration per person per month	Landed cost in drachmai per ration	Present scale price (as fixed post Stabilization) in drachmai per ration (Nov)	Sale price as per para 3(a)	Sale Price as per para 3(b) is total of 2/3 of 40 drachmai
Bread	125 dr per day flour other Costs	185.850 125.000	48	105	105
White Flour	1 oke	26.550		75.767	89.026
Cheese	6 oz	11.150	22	31.820	37.390
Luncheon Meat	24 oz	72.975	70	208.250	244.689
Sugar	150 dr	8.050	30	22.973	26.996
Pulses	1/2 oke	19.475		55.577	65.304
Oil)					
Lard)	1/2 oke	32.875	28	93.816	110.234
Soup	6 oz	29.800	4	85.041	99.923
Fish (Tinned)	6 oz	5.950	12(stock fish)	16.981	19.950
Coffee	2 oz	3.425		9.775	11.488
Per person per month		521.100	-	705	810
Per person per day		17.370	-	23.5	27

The Minister of Labour's proposals for dealing
with unemployment, 19 Nov 1944.

1. Mr. PORPHYROGENNIS outlined his plans to me this morning.

His proposals for industries are:

1. To relieve industrial employers of the obligation to pay workmen for whom they have no work.
2. To establish an Unemployment fund to which industrialists will contribute:-
 - 30 days pay for each workman dismissed
 - 2 months salary for each employee dismissed
 - 10% pay for men who having been dismissed within the last ten years can, under the terms of the Govt's recent directive to industry, claim to be taken back.
3. To pay from the Unemployment Fund:-
 - 40% of pay or salary to workmen or employees thus dismissed.
 - 30% of pay to men who might have claimed to be reinstated.
4. Not to issue certificates of indigence to any of these men.
5. To supplement the Unemployment Fund with 5 to 10 million drs a month from the Budget.
6. To confine the above scheme to ATHENS and PIRAEVS at first, extend it quickly to PATROS, and eventually, when better information is available, elsewhere.

The employers have estimated that they are now paying 42000 men (against prewar 65000); that 8500 have already claimed reinstatement and that a further 20000 may yet do so.

The Minister estimates with them that there is work for 22000 at present, i.e. 20000 will be dismissed; and that the total number presenting claims of reinstatement will not exceed 12000.

2. For other classes of Unemployment, i.e. workmen and employees belonging to the State, Public Institutions, and to small employers, who cannot pay their men, estimated to number 200,000 but representing in the Minister's estimate not more than 400000 of the inhabitants of ATHENS and PIRAEVS, his proposals are:-

1. A separate unemployment fund provided by the State
2. Payment of 30% wages or salaries
3. No cards of indigence.

On this class the Minister estimates that there will be an economy to the Budget as the State now pays most of these workmen in full, and there will be a net economy even after the issue of 30% as unemployment pay to the workmen of private employers.

3. Control of Cards of Indigence.

The Minister believes that great abuses exist and intends to have a complete revision made by the various "popular organisations." He will not entrust the work to the aristocratic ladies of the Archbishop's old Committee as they "do not understand the needs of the workmen." He believes that when popular organisations do the work, each man will be watchful to see his fellow does not steal an advantage over him.

9 Nov 44.

(Sgd) L.C. HUGH-JONES.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

8, Sharia Dar El-Shifa - Garden City - Cairo

2 December 1944

Dr. A. Hughes Bryan
UNRRA
1344 Connecticut Avenue
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Bryan: (Through Lt. Col. W. E. Brown)

Mendeloff, Chapman and McQueeney arrived here at about the same time and after a few days in the office I started them on some surveys sending Chapman and Mendeloff to Moses Wells to make an evaluation of the nutritional status of the whole camp. They were to use their method in determining the nutritional status of a group and I think that they have done quite a good job. I will send you a copy of their report which has been typed and which should be available very shortly.

At the same time McQueeney went to #2 Camp, El Shatt, and undertook the evaluation of certain stressed groups there. He hopes to be able to get some idea of the nutritional status and that a portion of the data might be used as an index of the status of the whole group. His report is not yet finished and should be available by the middle of next week.

There are rumours and more than rumours, copies of cablograms, that would indicate that McQueeney is to go to Italy. There is no reason why he shouldn't have gone some little time ago. I have heard nothing further from Reekie relative to my going to Italy to have some part in the planning of the nutritional survey there. I understand that the Albania Mission has requested the services of a medical nutritionist but at this moment has not yet sent a letter, nor had a formal request for such services been submitted. I understand that there is to be a need for medical nutritionists in Greece and that the PMO has unofficially requested such services, but I have nothing definite to report at this time.

I think that you will be able to understand some of the difficulties confronting us here in planning any course of action.

I believe that you have received the copies of the Tolumbat Survey and the Ration Scale for certain countries which we supplied to the Welfare Division. I am not particularly happy about the quality of the Tolumbat Report but was very anxious that you should have certain information contained therein.

I am hoping that the matter of proprietary foods is settled for the time being and settled satisfactorily.

We will be very glad to see Miss Frances Floore. I think that she can be used to advantage here.

The Voluntary Agency workers who are now engaged in dietary work in the camps are having considerable difficulty in overcoming the traditional approach to the problem of feeding people. However, this matter should greatly adjust itself because of the fact that the authorities are becoming more and more interested in the welfare of the refugees.

I have taken on a British Red Cross cateress for a few weeks and she will serve at Moses Wells. She has had training in dietetics in the United States and in England but has not received a degree as a dietitian.

I was very much interested in your description of the key-sort cards and you would like to know that we have started a similar system over here but were hindered from carrying it to its completion because of the fact that the cards could not be properly perforated in this town. I think that your system is very much better than mine but it is interesting that we should work out similar plans concomitantly.

Mondeloff, Chapman and McQueeney have been using the rubber stamp method of recording and should have quite a quantity of information available upon completion of their surveys.

You may be glad to know that this afternoon I have found out that it will be possible for two of us, myself and McQueeney, to move into the area which is under the direction of Brown. The other three, Mondeloff, Chapman and Mrs. Flores, will finish their survey at Nuseirat and then will come forward to join us. It seems that the authorities are becoming increasingly aware of the need for some guidance on their nutrition program. I do not know what will be thought of my taking McQueeney when it is quite evident that within the near future his services are going to be requested for Italy. However, I believe the opportunity is sufficiently important to warrant such action. Undoubtedly at a later time McQueeney may be transferred from this area wherever he may be needed. You should be able to contact me in Athens in a reasonable period of time. I am certainly glad to be able to have the opportunity to see conditions as they are first hand and I shall endeavour to keep you as well informed as possible. Of course you realize that whatever is sent out will come under the scrutiny of the military forces and you may have to do some reading between the lines. This should not be too difficult in view of the fact that we have talked over this situation at a fairly great length before I left Washington. I have very meagre information of factual nature concerning the conditions at this time. All reports that I have seen have been of a more or less general nature and it is almost impossible to make any estimate of the requirements and for that matter of the supplies that are ultimately reaching the individuals. If the people who are now at Nuseirat had been here and space had been available I would have taken them over at the same time with us, as I believe that it will be possible to make use of all available personnel. It is possible that at a later date there may be some difficulty experienced in detaching our personnel from one mission to another. We will take care of that problem when we have to.

I have had an application for a position from M. A. Abbasy who is connected with Fouad I Medical School at Alexandria, as Assistant Professor and Director of the Department of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine, Faculty of Medicine. He has his PhD in nutrition from the University of Cambridge in 1937 and excellent references from F. G. Hopkins and Leslie J. Harris. I have written him stating that at the present time there are no openings in the Balkan Mission but that there may be a possibility of openings in Italy. I have sent him an application blank for the Balkan Mission, UNRRA. He is an Egyptian and is very highly recommended by his associates, particularly Dr. Aly Hassan. I think that this man should be kept in mind for his qualifications and his writing would indicate that he has considerable ability. I should also mention the fact that he has an MB and a ChB and has served as a House Officer in the University (Kasr El Eini) Hospital, Cairo. I will leave the correspondence relative to this man in the files when I depart. It appears at this time that our plans have gone forward as well as we could have expected and I am sure that you will be glad to know that if we finish up as well as we have started we shall be very fortunate.

It would not be surprising if it will be necessary for you to get out into the field before very long. I doubt very much if we have sufficient personnel to carry on all of the activities that are shaping up at the present time. I hope that I will be able to keep in fairly close contact with you for this is rather essential in view of the changes which some time take place in such organizations.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ R. E. Butler,
Lt. Col., USPHS.

P.S. 9 Dec. 1944

I regret to state that because of conditions beyond our control the plans that I had outlined in the latter part of the letter have been cancelled and so we are remaining here until some movement is possible.

COPY

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
8, Sharia Dar El-Shifa - Garden City - Cairo

CAWA / 522

19th December 1944

TO: Deputy Director General
Bureau of Areas
UNRRA, Washington

FROM: Office of Chief of Balkan
Mission, Cairo

SUBJECT: Weekly Report

Attached are two copies of the Balkan Mission's first weekly report for the week ended 9th December. The report covers the work done by all the Bureaux and Divisions of the Balkan Mission office, with the exception of the Camps Operations and Health Divisions, whose reports will be forwarded next week.

The office of the Chief of Balkan Mission was concerned mainly in making preparations for the departure at the end of the week of the Chief of Balkan Mission and Special Assistant for London, where they will meet Governor Lehman to discuss the immediate issues which have been raised in Greece and Yugoslavia, as well as the work of the field missions generally and the future of the Balkan Mission.

Reports prepared by the Intelligence Section on the situation in Greece, Yugoslavia and Albania have already been despatched to Washington. In addition, an account of the recent negotiations in Bari and the Yugoslav situation as it affects UNRRA has been sent to Headquarters. Such reports as have come from the Greece Mission have also been forwarded during the week.

/s/ M. C. Cozens-Hardy

For Chief of Balkan Mission

BALKAN MISSION
WEEKLY REPORT TO WASHINGTON

NO.1

(December 3 to 9, 1944)

1. BUREAU OF DISTRIBUTION & TRANSPORT

During this week, the staff now in Cairo moved to new quarters in the King's Hotel building where the Bureau's training program will continue. A staff meeting was held on Thursday, December 7, to discuss plans for the work of the staff during the next few days.

Two new men arrived bringing the total strength of the staff to 80. Eight men departed for Bari and five men for Athens. Three men are ready to leave for Greece.

Mr. Leo Gerstenzang spent the week in Bari working out the details of the proposed operation to be carried on in Albania by the Bureau under the terms of the M.L. (Albania) directive of 13 November. Discussions were also held there with Mr. William Harris, Deputy Chief of the Yugoslav Mission.

2. BUREAU OF FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION

During the week attention was concentrated upon the completion of the budget for the first quarter of 1945 for the Balkan Mission, the three country missions and the Middle East Camps.

The preliminary report on procurement of clothing for camps was completed. The application of the C.C.A.C. conditions of service to UNRRA personnel not attached to M.L. Balkans was discussed. Arrangements were made informally for the provision of uniforms to Camps Division civilian personnel. An Administrative Memorandum was drafted governing the wearing of uniforms by Balkan Mission personnel.

Discussions were held with the Economic Adviser concerning local currency problems in Yugoslavia and Albania. Appropriate instructions were given to the Deputy Chiefs for Finance and Administration of both Missions.

The Personnel Division reported on approaching completion of the clarification of the budget, instructions issued in regard to Christmas holidays and discussions of training program for the returned personnel in the Greece Mission. Application has been made by the Division to the War Office via Minister Resident for an additional quota of 20 officers to be civilianized.

A meeting of the members of the Accounts and Finance Division was held on 11 December. The Camps Warehouse was inspected on 9 December. Arrangements were made and instructions were given for operation of the Nicosia Branch of the Displaced Persons Bureau. Mr. Y. Halsall left Cairo on 11 Dec. to report as Chief Accountant of the Albanian Mission. Mr. H.D. Robertson commenced duties on 9 December.

The Administrative Services Division reported that the reorganization of the Post room is almost complete and all movements to Greece by sea or air have been forbidden. Also the moves of personnel for the Yugoslav Mission have been postponed. The remainder of the Albanian Mission is being despatched by sea and air.

BUREAU OF REQUIREMENTS AND SUPPLY MIDDLE EAST DIVISION

Middle East Supply Sources - From the inception of the Middle East Division, Bureau of Requirements and Supply, towards the end of October last, contacts with Middle East Governmental Agencies and particularly Middle East Supply Centre have been maintained. In addition, the coordination of information regarding trade in Turkey and adjoining territories is in course of correspondence with the American Legation and the British Embassy at Ankara.

Trade enquiries are received from all sources covering general commodities and materials, and these are duly recorded in commodity indexes.

Procurement and Local Purchase - On the 1st December 1944 procurement and local purchase for the Camps Division was taken over by the Middle East Division, Bureau of Requirements and Supply, in addition to the normal and special requirements of the Administrative Services and country missions.

An adequate system has been evolved to ensure expeditious procurement of supplies. The instructions regarding procedure for requisition and purchase have been formulated and are functioning with the necessary cooperation of the Finance and Administration Bureau, and the organization is developing satisfactorily.

3 PUBLIC RELATIONS DIVISION

The Public Relations Division this week completed a detailed program for Public Relations for the Balkans Mission of UNRRA. It outlines the Public Relations objectives and themes and Lists 23 projects charted for the 6 months beginning January 1st 1945. The program was presented to Sir William Matthews, Chief of the Balkan Mission. Sir William approved it in general and will present it to the European Regional Office in London. The program is being sent to UNRRA Headquarters in Washington and is being brought to the attention of each Bureau and Divisional head in the Balkans Mission so that they may be aware of the Public Relations objectives of the Mission and so that they may be better able to cooperate with the Public Relations Division in carrying this program forward; the program is also being directed to the Greece, Albanian and Yugoslavian Missions who will be requested to furnish a similar six months plan for their P.R. Offices.

The Division geared itself for carrying through the approved plan and is making every possible effort to overcome difficulties in shortages of personnel and materials. It is expected that all its requirements will be met before January 1st. P.R. Division Representatives are scheduled to leave for Athens, Bari and Rome to supply P.R. services until permanent P.R. personnel arrive from London.

A picture story is being prepared at Maadi Training Camp to be sent to Washington and London. Mr. Birk spoke to a British Council audience in Alexandria on Dec. 8. The Staff Photographer is spending this week and part of next to complete the Albums of Greek and Yugoslav refugee camp photos - El Shatt and Moses Wells. Margaret Gilruth lectured to British Institute at Mehalla, El Kobra. Sir William was cabled in London regarding Reuters dispatch mentioning delay of two unnamed Relief Agencies in sending Relief ships to Dalmatia from an Italian port. He was asked to issue any necessary statement from London, advising Cairo, which will not issue any previous statement. The new Staffsheet, printed and with photos, is ready for distribution.

4 DISPLACED PERSONS

Registration cards for approximately 764 Greek refugees in Ethiopia have been received from Mr. S. K. Jacobs, Displaced Persons Specialist, who is on a trip through Africa to institute registration for Greek and Polish refugees there.

Capt. Wm. Walford, Liaison Officer of this Division with BMA AT(B)1 (Dodecanese), returned from a visit to Nuseirat where he acquainted himself with problems relating to the Dodecanese refugees there, and where he impressed upon them the necessity for patience with respect to their return home since some of the islands are still occupied by the enemy and conditions in general do not warrant immediate repatriation.

5 AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION

On December 6th, Mr. Hubbard visited the Fisheries Sub-Division at the Casino Chatby in Alexandria, where approximately 40 people are employed as an extension of the refugee camp activities, making and repairing fish nets and fishing gear for ultimate use by UNRRA or ML in Greece. The administration of the Fisheries Sub-Division is under Capt. H.K. Hewison assisted as technical director by Mr. Frank Vernudaki. Three cables have been received recently from Washington requesting the presence of Mr. Vernudaki to advise upon the technicalities concerned with the making of nets by machinery. These requests for Mr. Vernudaki's presence have brought to the fore the question of the endorsement of the UNRRA fishing program by the Greek Government. There can be no question of the importance to Greece of the rehabilitation of the fishing industry.

Due to the return of personnel assigned to Greece, this office like many others, has been confronted with the problem of finding work for personnel. Mr. Hubbard, Acting Director, has been assigned to the Ethiopia Mission and is expected to leave for Ethiopia. Subject to Mr. Roseman's approval Dr. H. Smith will assume Mr. Hubbard's duties.

6 INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION

A memorandum, setting out the Functions and Limitations of the Industrial Rehabilitation Divisions in Balkan Country Missions, was finished. Copies of the approved edition were despatched to the Directors in these Missions with a request that any comments or suggestions be sent immediately to the Director of the Balkans Mission. A mimeographed edition will be circulated to all Bureaux, Divisions, and sent to Washington and London.

During the week no new work was accomplished at Headquarters on the subjects of requirements for the post-military period. However advice was received from the Industrial Rehabilitation Division of the Yugoslavia Mission that according to information received through the Supplies Bureau of the Balkans Mission in Naples, the original requirements submitted by the Government of Yugoslavia to UNRRA, London in August had been reduced by Washington to about 25 percent of the original value.

Advantage has been taken of a visit to London by Sir William Matthews and Mr. Pickard to request Mr. Pickard to consult with the Director of Industrial Rehabilitation in London as to what liaison could be established to ensure that the Balkans Missions will benefit by the work being done by the Industrial Rehabilitation Division, London.

No addition to the personnel of the Division has been made during this week. The Personnel Division is processing the papers of three Mechanical-electrical engineers.

7 WELFARE DIVISION

A regular staff meeting was held at which activities of the past week were reviewed and program for the following week outlined. A representative of the Welfare Division was elected at this meeting to participate in the formation of an UNRRA staff association now being set up.

Mr. Greenstein attended the Director's Meeting held on 8 December. He addressed the meeting on the Welfare divisions of three country Missions and welfare in the Camps.

Conference was held with representatives of the Jewish Agency who are anxious to provide supplementary help on the basis of appeals received from Jews in Greece who are in desperate need. A Joint Conference was held with the Camps Operations Division to review budget for welfare personnel and agreement reached on staff requirements.

Series of meetings were held with the representatives of the Greece Mission, Camps Division and Health Division to work out arrangement for the temporary assignments of the Greek teams until relief operations begin in Greece.

Discussions were held with military authorities to bring up to full strength necessary scales of equipment and supplies for the Voluntary Society teams being mobilized.

503
Balkans

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

1344 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

15 December 1944

To: Richard R. Brown Morse Salisbury
 Thomas M. Cooley W. A. Sawyer
 A. H. Peller Francis B. Sayre
 Reesman Fryer Milton P. Siegel
 Roy F. Hendrickson M. Sokolowski
 P. W. Kuo Conrad Van Hynning
 William S. B. Lacy George Lanthaky
 Michail Menshikov

From: Bernard L. Gladieux *BLE*

Subject: Balkans Personnel

Attached is a statement covering the remaining Balkans personnel to be dispatched from Washington in accordance with our recent airgram and budget decision. In the light of the discussion at staff meeting this morning, will you please review this schedule carefully with a view to further reductions of those positions which are your particular responsibility. As Mr. Hendrickson has requested, we shall meet at 3:00 P.M., Monday, 18 December, to discuss this matter again.

Attachment

cc: Joseph B. Harris

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BALKAN MISSION RECRUITMENT REQUESTS FOR WASHINGTON STAFF

<u>Airgram No.</u>	<u>Old Balkan Budget Line No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Incumbent</u>
1	3	Chief of Mission, Yugoslavia		\$9000	Held for D. C.
2	11	Special Asst. to Chief	12	6000	Held for D. C.
3	18	Financial Advisor	13	7300	Hendryk Taubenfeld xx
4	19	Financial Advisor	13	7000	Held for D. C.
5	28	Asst. Intelligence Officer	9	4400	Howard Daniel xx
6	226-B	Principal Accountant	12	6300	Ted L. Smith x
7	226-C	Principal Accountant	12	6000	Held for D. C.
8	226-D	Senior Accountant	11	5000	Held for D. C.
9	226-E	Senior Accountant	11	5000	Held for D. C.
10	229	Accountant	10	4500	James B. Traynor x
11	231	Finance Officer	10	4500	L. E. Baker xx
12	232-A	Asst. Finance Officer	9	4000	W. R. Alexander x
13	232-B	Senior Budget Analyst	11	5300	Bryce D. Stone x
14	232-E	Senior Budget Analyst	11	4500	W. T. Jones x
15	235	Assoc. Accountant	9	4000	Amor L. Smith xx
16	236-A	Assoc. Accountant	9	4000	J. Backler x
17	239-C	Assistant Accountant	8	3600	F. J. Devaux xx
18	239-D	Assistant Accountant	8	3600	J. L. Wright x
19	331-A	Welfare Specialist - Greece	11	5500	A. Pette xx
20	331-B	Welfare Specialist - Yugoslavia	11	5000	Held for D. C.
21	315	Welfare Specialist	11	4000	Boris L. S. Taylor x
22	333	Field Welfare Officer	10	4800	Grace Sewell x
23	334	Field Welfare Officer	10	4200	Hilmar Rosenthal x
24	335	Field Welfare Officer	10	4500	Max Silverstein x
25	337	Field Welfare Officer	10	4500	Marion F. Wilson xx
26	348	Field Welfare Officer	9	4400	Alexander E. Pittler x
27	349	Field Welfare Officer	9	4000	David B. Wodlinger x
28	353	Field Welfare Officer	9	4000	Margaret E. Borland x
29	354	Field Welfare Officer	9	4000	Martin Adole xx
30	328	District Welfare Officer	11	5000	Held for D. C.
31	55-C	Deputy District Director	11	5900	Raymond J. Ahearn x x
32	111	Marketing Specialist	12	5000	Michael Shadur x
33	116-A	Warehouse Asst. Supervisor	10	4000	Curtis Lewis x
34	121-A	Truck Operations Officer	10	4000	Joseph Barry xx
35	124	Chief Distribution Officer	11	5000	Jerry Kralick xx

<u>Airman</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>Old Balkan</u> <u>Flight No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Incumbent</u>
36	131	Chief Distribution Officer	11	5500	Karl Ruth xx
37	159	Distribution Officer	9	4400	G. C. De Bruin xx
38	175-B	Distribution Officer	9	4000	P. H. Kirkerry xx
39	175-D	Distribution Officer	9	4400	Ray V. Fox xx
40	175-H	Distribution Officer	9	4400	Ed H. Locher xx
41	175-J	Distribution Officer	9	4400	Madry H. Varley xx
42	175-L	Distribution Officer	9	3200	Michael Adler xx
43	184	Field Officer	9	4400	John H. Pata xx
44	192	Field Officer	9	3500	Paula Fredhood x
45	198	Warehouse Officer	9	4400	Andrew C. Dunn xx
46	203	Warehouse Officer	9	4000	Rufus A. Beard xx
47	277	Displaced Persons Specialist	11	3600	Clara Weinfeld xx
48	303	Director of Transit Centers	12	6000	Robert L. Brown xx
49	364-A	Field Welfare Officer - Cargo	10	5000	Reginald F. Loughlin xx
50	364-B	Field Welfare Officer "	10	4900	Frank W. Harding x
51	364-C	Field Welfare Officer "	10	4500	Held for D. C.
52	376	Industrial Rehab. Specialist	12	6000	Linwood H. Fisher xx
53	380-C	Industrial Rehab. Specialist	12	6000	L. A. Scipio xx
54	371	Industrial Rehab. Specialist	11	5000	Held for D. C.
55	372	Industrial Rehab. Specialist	11	5000	Held for D. C.
56	380-A	Industrial Rehab. Specialist	11	5000	Held for D. C.
57	380-B	Industrial Rehab. Specialist	11	5000	Held for D. C.
58	382	Industrial Rehab. Specialist	11	5000	Held for D. C.
59	256-A	Req. Coord. & Supply Spec.	11	5000	Richard E. Lippincott xx
60	257	Req. Coord. & Supply Spec.	11	5500	T. E. Waterston xx
61	258	Req. Coord. & Supply Spec.	11	5000	Albert Galle xx
62	258-B	Requirements Analyst	9	4000	Carl Clee x
63	258-C	Requirements Analyst	9	4000	John McLaughlin x
64	258-D	Req. Analyst	7	3200	Held for D. C.
65	258-E	Requirements Analyst	7	3500	Cesar Goodman x
66	218	Transportation Officer	9	4400	Jack A. Willis xx
67	221-A	Transport Officer	10	4500	Louis Ackwell x
68	221-B	Transport Officer	9	4400	Earl F. Williams xx
69	221-C	Transport Officer	9	3600	Otis B. Black xx
70	221-D	Transport Officer	9	4400	Albert Simon xx

* Job #207 Warehouse Officer (John Ritchie) cancelled.

<u>Airgram No.</u>	<u>Old Balkan Budget Line No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Incumbent</u>
71	90-F	Secretary	5	\$2400	Hold for D. C.
72	95	Secretary	5	2400	Agnes Conway xx
73	102-A	Secretary	5	2400	Margaret E. Guard xx
74	102-B	Secretary	5	2500	Berothy Murray xx
75	102-C	Secretary	5	2500	Dixie Becket xx
76	102-D	Secretary	5	2500	Raleigh Marks xx
77	102-F	Secretary	5	2400	Theresa E. Flanagan x
78	90-B	Stenographer	4	2200	Vivienne Winterry xx
79	90-C	Stenographer	4	2200	Kay Crow xx
80	90-F	Stenographer	4	2200	Louise Matias xx
81	90-G	Stenographer	4	2200	Jane Hinchcliffe xx
82	90-H	Stenographer	4	2200	Catherine Stokes xx
83	90-I	Stenographer	4	2200	Edith Heller xx
84	259	Director of Agric. Rehab.	13	7000	Hold for D. C.
85	266	Agric. Rehab. Specialist	11	5300	Frederik Holmstrom
86	270	Agric. Rehab. Specialist	11	5300	Jeff E. Flanagan x
87	271	Agric. Rehab. Specialist	11	6000	David J. Leacock xx
88	271-A	Agric. Rehab. Specialist	11	5000	T. Steiger xx
89	275	Agric. Rehab. Officer	10	4500	Louise Bryant xx
90	283-A	Agric. Rehab. Officer	10	4500	Martin Kaplan x
91	272	Agric. Rehab. Officer	10	4500	Michael Saitonschux
*92	284-B	Food Processing Specialist	11	5000	Kilo Holmsten x
93	118	Camp Activities Officer (Morra)	9	3200	Ann Rusta x
94	121	Camp Activities Officer (Morra)	9	4400	Shelby White x
95	124	Camp Activities Officer (Morra)	9	4000	Hold for D. C.
96	125	Camp Activities Officer (Morra)	9	4000	Earl E. Rogers x
97	127	Camp Activities Officer (Morra)	9	4000	D. J. Shear x
98	128	Camp Activities Officer (Morra)	9	4000	Arthur C. Telford x
99	129	Camp Activities Officer (Morra)	9	4000	Hold for D. C.
100	31-B	Executive Asst. Camps	11	5300	B. Bishop xx
101	150	Director of Welfare Camps	11	5000	Hold for D. C.
102 ✓	151	Camp Welfare Officer	10	4000	Berothy S. Harth x
103 ✓	152	Camp Welfare Officer	10	3600	Josephine Vold x
104 ✓	153	Camp Welfare Officer	10	3600	E. Starnes x
105 ✓	154	Camp Welfare Officer	10	3600	Virginia Trumbull x

* Airgram in error indicated #92 as Camp Activities Officer.

<u>Airman</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>Budget</u> <u>Line No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Incumbent</u>
106	155	Camp Welfare Officer	10	\$3200	Irene Page x
107	398	Medical Officer	12	6000	Held for D.C.
108	402	Medical Officer	12	6000	Held for D.C.
109	403	Medical Officer	12	4500	Sanitary Vocalsis xx
110	408	Med. Req. Specialist	11	5000	Held for D.C.
111	412	Asst. Chief Sanitary Engineer	13	7000	Held for D.C.
112		Sanitary Engineer	10	4500	Robert Pritchard xx
113		Sanitary Engineer	9	4000	Ladislav Jodladim xx
114		Sanitary Engineer	9	4000	W. S. Kuttler xx
115		Sanitary Engineer	8	3600	J. C. Fisher xx
116		Sanitary Engineer	8	3600	J. P. O'Brien xx
117		Sanitary Engineer	8	3600	D. J. Wainer xx
118		Sanitary Engineer	8	3600	D. W. Taylor xx
119		Sanitary Engineer	8	3600	F. H. Flake xx
120		Sanitary Engineer	8	3600	S. A. Lacy xx
121		Sanitary Engineer	8	3600	J. R. Clark xx
122		Sanitary Engineer	7	3200	J. W. Shipp xx
123		Sanitary Engineer	7	3200	A. M. Brown xx
124		Sanitary Engineer	7	3200	L. W. Gebhard xx
125		Sanitary Engineer	7	3200	W. C. Miller xx
126		Sanitary Engineer	7	3200	J. G. Ault xx
127		Sanitary Engineer	7	3200	H. W. Hase xx
128		Sanitary Engineer	7	3200	D. A. Young xx
129		Sanitary Engineer	7	3200	W. C. Frohne xx
130	423	Hr., Camp Nursing Services	9	4000	Bertha Tiber x
131	441	Chief Nurse	6	2800	Catherine McCarthy xx
132	442	Chief Nurse	6	2800	Held for D.C.
133	397	Deputy Director Health	12	6000	Held for D.C.
134	1	(Merra) Surgeon	13	7000	Held for D.C.
135	7	Medical Officer	12	6000	Held for D.C.
136	8	Medical Officer	12	3633	Hugh Smith xx
137	9	Medical Officer	12	6000	Held for D.C.
138	13	Medical Officer	11	4500	Adolph Rockwald xx
139	14	Medical Officer	11	4000	Harley B. Donaldson x
140	15	Medical Officer	11	5000	Herbert E. Abrams xx
141	34	Medical Supply Officer	11	5000	Lester H. Iselle xx
142	36	Medical Supply Officer	7	3600	Edgar Swinger x
143	35	Hospital Admin.	11	5000	Held for D.C.
144		Lab. Technician	4	2200	Lillian Carter xx
145		Lab. Technician	4	2000	Martha Papadakis xx

<u>Airgram</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>Old Balkan</u> <u>Budget</u> <u>Line No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Salary</u>	<u>Incumbent</u>
146		Lab. Technician	4	\$2200	Agnes Baldwin xx
147		Lab. Technician	4	2200	Rosemary O'Brien x
148		Lab. Technician	4	2200	Mary R. Hughes xx
149		Lab. Technician	4	2200	Edward Sheris xx
150	112	Lab. Technician	3	2400	Adele Greenberg xx
151	42	Pub. Health Nurse Super.	6	2800	Alice Woolridge xx
152	44	Pub. Health Nurse Super.	6	2800	Myrtle Cross x
153	46	Pub. Health Nurse Super.	6	2800	E. Snedegar xx
154	47	Pub. Health Nurse Super.	6	2800	Ethel G. McClung xx
155	54	Pub. Health Staff Nurse	5	2400	Erma A. Matthias xx
156	59	Pub. Health Staff Nurse	5	2400	Esther Gilbertson xx
157	68	Pub. Health Staff Nurse	5	2400	Hannah Erikson xx
158	70	Pub. Health Staff Nurse	5	2400	Eva Mary Angelos xx
159	76	Hospital Nurse Super.	6	2800	Helen F. Murphy x
160	78	Hospital Nurse Super.	6	2800	Margaret A. Lagerstrom x
161	80	Hospital Nurse Super.	6	2800	Hold for D. C.
162		Nurse	7	3200	Elena Trayan xx
163		Nurse	7	3200	Bessie M. Ball xx
164		Nurse	7	3200	Jeannette Snyder xx

xx Has entered on duty but has not been alerted.

x In process.

Mr Lacy
Rm. 503

28 November 1944

File

TO: Mr. Thomas M. Cooley, II
Mr. A. E. Feller
Mr. Bernard L. Gladioux
- Mr. William S. B. Lacy
Mr. Michail Menshikov
Dr. W. A. Sawyer
Mr. Conrad Van Hyning

FROM: Roy F. Hendrickson, Acting Director General

SUBJECT: Balkan Mission

There will be a meeting on Thursday, 30 November 1944 at 10:30 a. m. in Room 525 to discuss the attached memoranda on the Balkan Mission from Mr. Menshikov and Mr. Kanthaky. You will of course feel free to bring with you anyone whom you wish. The purpose of the meeting will be to attempt to arrive at a recommendation which could be forwarded for the Director General's consideration in connection with the contemplated Reorganization of the Balkan Mission.

2:36 - 7:12

21 November 1944

TO: Mr. Roy Hendrickson, Acting Director General
FROM: M. Menshikov
SUBJECT: Balkan Mission

In accordance with the decision at the last staff meeting Mr. Xanthaky has prepared the attached memorandum on "Re-organization of Balkan Mission" based on conversations with the Bureaus and Divisions.

1. This memorandum presents two alternative proposals:
 - a. The dis-establishment of the present Balkan Mission
 - b. The re-organization of the Balkan Mission into a Mediterranean Mission
2. Since at the present time we are having discussions with the Yugoslav authorities and are about to begin discussions with the Greek authorities which will clarify the nature of the UNRRA operations, and accordingly the missions in these countries, and since Mr. Jackson is now at Caserta surveying what the actual situation is, it would be unwise for us at Headquarters to reach a decision with regard to the Balkan Mission until these have been completed. Therefore, I think neither of these proposals as outlined is suitable at the present time. My recommendation for the present is to continue with our clarification with the Greek and Yugoslav governments of what our role is to be in the Balkans or what types of missions we are to have, and to await the full views of Mr. Jackson. Meanwhile, we should continue to operate as we have been with both Mr. Matthews and Mr. Cochran continuing to have the responsibilities which they have been given and with any interim problems being solved on the basis of ad hoc decisions.
3. Once the military period is over, I am inclined to believe that the need for a strong sub-regional office will have passed, and in its place we should establish one small area office to deal with camps, supplies, and displaced persons activities, all under the leadership of one person. This would be much more preferable to having three separate offices established independent of one another to deal with these problems. The strengthening of either the Balkan Mission or the transfer of its functions to the Mediterranean Office would only add an additional letter between the field and Headquarters.

Heard before?

G
O
P
Y

20 November 1944

To: Michail Menshikov
From: George Xanthaky
Subject: Reorganization of Balkan Mission

The reorganization of the Balkan Mission presents no new administrative problem. While we were in Cairo, all concerned clearly recognized that the ultimate size, scope and function of the Balkan Mission would, of necessity, radically change with the commencement of country operations; and, if conditions warranted it, that the Mission might eventually be wholly disestablished.

Upon our return from Cairo, numerous conferences were held with the Bureau and Division Chiefs in connection with the preparation of the Budget and Administrative Plan for the Balkan Mission. In those talks, it became increasingly clear that the Balkan Mission was, at best, a temporary expedient designed to meet a peculiar and fluid condition. It was understood here, as in Cairo, that the overall Balkan Mission would, as country operations commenced, have a steadily contracting function. It was conceded that maximum administrative efficiency would be achieved if the country missions operated as autonomous units reporting to and receiving direction and supervision from Headquarters.

All who worked on the problem felt that the interposition of the Balkan Mission as an administrative layer between country missions and Headquarters would result in delay, confusion, and inefficiency. All agreed that operations should be decentralized to the maximum possible degree and that the country missions should be given the fullest measure of operating responsibility.

As far back as May, we were keenly aware of the difficulties which would arise when the time for decision was reached with respect to the reorganization of the Balkan Mission. In anticipation of the orderly solution of that problem and, in fairness to the Chief and other officials of the Mission, we felt that they should be fully apprized at the earliest possible date of the direction of our thinking on this subject. For this purpose, the following paragraphs were included in the letter to Sir William Matthews, dated May 9, 1944, transmitting the Balkan Budget and Administrative Plans:

- "4. No attempt has been made at this time to determine what portion of the mission will be required to remain in Cairo after field operations begin. The circumstances and conditions existing at that time will be the determining factors in reaching a decision with respect to this problem. However, it is strongly felt that wherever possible, top personnel should move from Cairo to the field to be used in specific country operations.
- "5. It is to be clearly understood that while the Mission is in Cairo the Chief of the Balkan Mission is the senior officer of the mission and that all mission and bureau chiefs and division directors are administratively responsible to him. The deputy chiefs of bureaus and division directors of the Balkan Mission will in turn exercise top administrative authority over all personnel assigned to their respective bureaus and divisions. In the event that changes in the line of responsibility appear desirable after entry into the field, further instructions will be sent."

The temporary character and peculiar function of the Mission are further stressed in the Administrative Plan which provided that:

"The Balkan Mission will be responsible for:

- "(a) Assisting the Military in formulating the operating plans for relief and rehabilitation activities for the military period, and for formulating the operating plans for relief and rehabilitation activities for the post-military period, in Greece, Yugoslavia, Albania, and such other Balkan countries as may become fields of UNRRA operations;
- "(b) Assisting the Military in estimating and coordinating the relief and rehabilitation supply requirements for the Balkan countries for the military period, and for estimating and coordinating such requirements for the post-military period.
- "(c) Operating the refugee camps, in the Middle East, which will come under UNRRA's jurisdiction;

- "(d) Conducting specialized, as well as general, overall training programs for all persons under the administrative jurisdiction of the Mission."

To perform these tasks, the original Balkan Budget provided for a staff of about thirty people. It was our original intention that this staff of thirty, as country operations opened, would be moved out to the field Missions and that the residual Balkan Mission would consist, at the most, of about ten persons. In order that the Mission Chief operate in accordance with this concept, the Administrative Plan contained the following clear direction:

"The Balkan Mission will be staffed by a small group of regularly assigned personnel plus a much larger group of personnel which will be available for assignment when needed to the Greek, Yugoslav, and Albanian Country Missions."

The events of the past six weeks have not created a new administrative problem with respect to the Balkan Mission; but have served merely again to focus our attention on the fact that the time for decision has arrived.

During the past week, we have sought the views and opinions of the following Bureaus and Divisions with respect to this problem:

Bureau of Supply
Bureau of Finance and Administration
Bureau of Areas
Division of Health
Division of Welfare
Division of Displaced Persons
Division of Camps
Division of Public Information

Two specific and conflicting points of view have been expressed:

1. That the Balkan Mission be completely disestablished.
2. That the Balkan Mission be continued but on a contracted basis and as a sub-regional office.

The arguments advanced by the advocates for complete disestablishment; and the administrative device which they propose in the place of the Balkan Mission may be summarized as follows:

20 November 1944

A. Reasons for Disestablishment

1. Cairo has ceased to be the center of military planning and activity for the Balkan countries. GHQ-ME has been transferred to AFHQ at Caserta. The function of AMHQ in Cairo has been reduced and in large part absorbed by G-5 at AFHQ, Caserta. Country operations have begun in Greece. It is expected that the entire Greek Mission staff will actually be in Greece before December 1st. Some staff of the Yugoslav and Albanian Missions has already been moved forward to Bari and, as those country operations commence, the remaining staff presently at Cairo will move forward into the field.

2. The supply and shipping functions have been shifted to Caserta because of the handling of these operations by SACMED on an overall theater basis. This is further evidence of the diminishing importance of Cairo and the need for the maintenance there of an overall Balkan Mission.

3. It is strongly felt that by continuing to over-emphasize the importance of the overall Balkan Mission, we have retarded the development of strong country missions; and that this has been a principal cause for the lack of confidence in UNRRA which the Military has expressed in its recent cables. It is felt that the country missions would be strengthened by the transfer to them of all of the top level staff of the Balkan Mission. It is further pointed out that since the country missions have moved from Cairo, the Balkan Mission has bottlenecked communications and impeded prompt action on operational problems raised by the country missions in the field.

4. In short, the advocates of disestablishment argue that all of the reasons which made it desirable originally to handle the Balkan operation through an overall Balkan Mission have ceased to exist and are now the strongest arguments for its immediate and complete disestablishment.

B. Recommendations

1. That Sir William Matthews be given the option of becoming Chief of the Greek Mission or of the Yugoslav Mission; and that Neville Miller be offered the post which remains unfilled after Matthews has made his choice. In the event Matthews accepts the post as Chief of the Greek Mission, the Senior Deputy's post should be offered to Laird Archer. The other officials of the Balkan Mission should be moved into the several country missions in important operating positions. Thus, it has been suggested that Roseman might be used in Yugoslavia, Rohrbach in Albania, and Gerstenzang in Greece, etc.

2. That a separate Middle East Supply Division be established in Cairo:

- (a) To handle all Middle East Camps supply and shipping problems;
- (b) The procurement in the Middle East area of indigenous supply for UNRRA operations in all parts of the world.

It is suggested that the office should consist of not more than 8 persons including clerical staff and that it should use to the maximum the supply and shipping facilities of MESC and the UNCC and USCC. The office would report through the supply unit established at Caserta as mentioned in paragraph 3. K

3. That the supply and shipping unit recently established at Caserta be continued under present administrative arrangement and with the same function except as enlarged by this proposal.

4. That the Camps in the Middle East should function as a separate operation in the same manner as the country mission reporting directly to the Camps Division at Headquarters.

5. That a subregional Displaced Persons office be established in Cairo along the lines proposed in the Pierce memorandum of 3 October 1944. Because of the peculiar and wholly international character of the Displaced Persons operation, the Cairo office would, with respect to this single function, have a coordinating responsibility in connection with all Displaced Persons operation in all of the Middle East countries and in all of the countries included in the Mediterranean theater of operations. It is agreed by the Displaced Persons Division that internally displaced persons within a particular country shall be handled by the Welfare Division. H. C. C.

6. Because the functions to be performed by the three units that would remain in Cairo involve relatively small operations, requiring practically no coordination, it is felt that each unit should operate as a separate entity. For purposes of convenience any one of the three might be designated as the channel for transmission and receipt of communications.

The arguments advanced by the proponents of the continuance of the overall mission and the plan proposed by them may be summarized as follows:

A. Reasons

1. The principal reason advanced for the retention of an overall mission is that the Mediterranean area is so large and the country missions so numerous as to require a sub-regional office which is located within the theater of operations and which can exercise immediate supervision over the several country missions.

2. It is urged that the competing and conflicting supply and personnel demands of the several missions can best be gauged and coordinated by an overall mission located near enough to each country to permit the mission staff to visit the several countries on an "overnight basis."

B. The Plan

1. The geographic area of the overall mission should include the Balkan country missions, Italy, Ethiopia, North Africa, and the camps in the Middle East; and the office should be known as the Mediterranean Mission.

2. The Chief of the Mission would exercise active control and supervision ~~over~~ over the several country missions within the area, as well as the members of his own staff. All communications to and from Headquarters would channel through the Mediterranean Mission Office. In the event of a disagreement between the Chiefs of any of the several country missions and the Chief of the Mediterranean Mission Office, the Chief of the Mediterranean Mission Office would have the power to make the final decisions.

3. It is suggested that the staff of the Chief of Mission consist of the following functional experts who would serve a dual purpose:

- (a) To consult and advise the Chief of the Mediterranean Mission in their respective technical fields.
- (b) To exercise supervision and direction over their opposite number in each of the country missions.

Proposed Staff

- 1. Chief of Mission
- 2. Secretary
- 3. Special Assistant to Chief of Mission
- 4. Administrative Assistant
- 5. Secretary
- 6. Financial Adviser
- 7. Secretary

20 November 1944

8. Economic Adviser
9. Secretary
10. Distribution and Transport Deputy
11. Secretary
12. Legal Adviser
13. Secretary
14. Public Relations Deputy
15. Secretary
16. Finance and Administration Deputy
17. Secretary
18. Health Deputy
19. Secretary
20. Requirements and Supply Deputy
21. Secretary
22. Displaced Persons Deputy
23. Secretary
24. Welfare Deputy
25. Secretary
26. Camps and Transient Centers Deputy
27. Secretary

plus Accounting Staff

plus Staff Specialists in each organizational
unit and necessary clerical staff

From our discussions with various bureau and division chiefs, it appears that the great majority favor the plan for complete disestablishment. I am in favor of disestablishment along the lines indicated in this memorandum.

Lacy

Balkan.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF & REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

8 December 1944

TO: W. Manshikov

FROM: G. Lantaky

I believe that you will be interested in the annexed letter you have received today from Governor Cochran at Caserta.

His comments concerning the Balkan Mission and the diminishing importance of Cairo are particularly significant.

cc: Hendrickson
Feller
Gladieux
Sawyer
Van Hyning
Cooley
Lacey ✓

C
O
P
Y

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF & REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
G-5 Section AFHQ
APO 512

23 November 1944

Mr. N. Menshikov,
Deputy Director General
Bureau of Areas
UNRRA
1344 Connecticut Avenue
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Menshikov:

As I cabled you some time ago, I made a trip to France on October 20th. This was done at the request of the Asst Chief of Staff, G-5, in company with an officer from the Displaced Persons Section, and one from G-2 Section, C.I.

The purpose of this trip was to inquire into the displaced person situation in Southern France and its possible and probable impact on this Theater, notably on facilities in Italy.

We visited with the Displaced Persons Section of military and others in Marseille and Lyon and with the same unit, G-5 and UNRRA Displaced Persons Division at SHAEF in Paris.

You will recognize the limitations as to what I can appropriately relate. However, it can be said that it was found that the displaced persons problem in Southern France was indicated to be less than had been previously estimated. While it might appear that the entrance of an UNRRA representative into this field at this time might be premature, it has been the purpose of G-5, AFHQ, to get UNRRA into displaced persons activities as fast as possible. It is desired that we get as much background and understanding as possible of the displaced persons problem on a theatre and even continent basis so that we may be better prepared to assist in this problem and to later take over entirely.

On my return from France I found that Mr. Keeny and his party had just arrived. During the following four days here and five more days in Rome I devoted practically all my time in assisting the Italian Mission group.

Shortly after my return from Rome, Miss Gates, my secretary, went to the hospital where she still remains. A replacement for Miss Gates, Miss Tanenbaum from the Balkan Mission, was also ill for a few days. During her absence Mr. Miller and party came on from Cairo, their stay here being extended on account of delay in Hugh Jackson's arrival. In the meantime Keeny's group came on again for meeting, from which they just departed yesterday.

Without any apologies or alibis, the above probably explains in itself why no recent report has been made by me. My time has been well consumed with people here for conferences. Then too I have tried to maintain a stenographic pool of one for the accommodation of "visiting firemen" to an extent that limited

To - Mr. Menshikov

my communications to sending an occasional cable.

We had good discussions with Hugh Jackson which were helpful to our understanding of Washington thinking, and I believe helpful to his understanding of operations in this Theater. He is to return here from the Middle East the last of this week for further discussions here and in Rome.

I shall not repeat what Mr. Keeny has already reported, both as to progress he has made in his arrangements with AG and other agencies, or progress made here at AFHQ regarding provision of shipping for the future. Suffice to say, despite delays on some items, progress on the whole, I believe, has been quite satisfactory to both Mr. Keeny as well as to this Headquarters.

With respect to the Balkan Mission, I believe you understand that there is no personnel in this Theater except Elkinton with a very small staff on Supply. The rest of the Balkan Mission personnel is still in Cairo. It is possible that by this time a few may have gone to Greece.

In this connection it is most awkward to effect liaison between the Balkan Mission and AFHQ, because Cairo is so completely out of the line of communications. The military who are active in Balkan Civil Affairs are either in Greece, Bari or here at this Headquarters. It was agreed at one time that a top UNRRA official, either Sir William Matthews or Neville Miller, together with a small staff would be located here. However, decision was made otherwise as per attached copy of letter to Gen. Spofford, Chief G-5 Section.

I believe your recommendations that either Sir William Matthews or Neville Miller go to Athens not later than November 20th to assume over-all supervision entire undertaking to be entirely correct and believe too that the military authorities will appreciate a closer relationship with top UNRRA personnel near the scene of action. Generals Hughes and Sadler are spending practically all of their time in Greece. Decisions are made in either Greece or here. Cairo is pretty well isolated from both.

With reference to your #34 or more particularly that part referring to transfer of Elkinton to me to act as a Theater Supply Officer, no word has yet been received from Matthews agreeing to his release. This was taken up with Mr. Miller while he was here but he did not feel he had authority to decide. I am hoping that a decision may be relayed back through Hugh Jackson. In the event that Matthews should decide against his release, I hope to be able to recruit a competent person from the military forces here.

Before leaving discussion of the Balkan Mission, I wish to again emphasize (as it appears from here) that there would be a great advantage in having a closer relationship between top military personnel in the field (as in Greece) and top UNRRA Balkan personnel. This seems to be essential to the making of a proper appraisal and evaluation of the job to be done. Such closer relationship will not only, in my opinion, make UNRRA more effective during the military period, but will likewise make possible an earlier assumption of that responsibility by UNRRA which is now being carried by the military.

I have asked Ned Campbell and Col. Eage to be here this week to discuss with Hugh Jackson, Military G-5 here and myself the basis on which we shall continue the Philippeville operations. Our current thinking is that the 258 refugees

To - Mr. Menshikov 11/23/44

now enroute from Fedhala Camp (being closed) to Philippeville may in turn be sent on to a southern Italian Camp. This should make possible the operation of Philippeville with a very small skeleton organization, the purpose, of course, being to keep it ready for use as a reserve camp. This course of action will make possible the release of most of the personnel now there to other posts, notably to Italy and Balkan countries. All of the above is being cleared with Rome and Cairo.

Since dictation of the above we have this morning received cable from CCS to AFHQ No. WX 66772 raising question about possible use of Philippeville. This points up very well the need for keeping Philippeville as a reserve Camp. As I pointed out in cable report on Philippeville in July, it is definitely needed as a reserve.

In this connection I wish to comment on your cable No. 72, which reads as follows:

Boekelman is being advised to proceed in accordance with our No. 49. Re your 52 paragraph 4, if present agreement with French restricts use Philippeville to Yugoslavs then in accordance with agreement CCAC military should negotiate modifications with French and said negotiations should be in accordance with No. 23 message to you.

I recognize that the responsibility for making whatever arrangements are necessary with the French is that of the military.

Along this line, I quote memorandum from me to Gen. Spofford, Asst Chief of Staff, G-5 on 12 November 1944 and his reply:

1. It is my understanding that in all of the discussions between the Military and Representatives of the French (Nat. Party of Liberation) with reference to operation of Philippeville Camp, that reference as to use of Camp was only for refugees from Yugoslavia.
2. There appears to be little prospect now of this Camp being needed for Yugoslav refugees. On the other hand it is understood that Philippeville Camp now being operated by UNRRA is to be held in reserve to accommodate refugees from any Allied Nationals.
3. It is believed that arrangements should be made with the French as soon as possible, whereby they will agree to the use as contemplated in para 2.
4. It is suggested that Brigadier Clark be requested to obtain such an agreement with General Catroux, Territorial Governor of French N. Africa, and at the same time secure agreement as contemplated in agreement between CCS and UNRRA reference military securing for UNRRA degree of extraterritoriality and waiver of taxes and import duties.
5. In view of fact that UNRRA office, Washington, desires to discontinue operation of Fedhala Camp and operate Philippeville only as a reserve, early action on para 3 above will be appreciated. I

To - Mr. Menshikov 11/23/44

am recommending (as per conversation with you) that UNRRA continue to keep Fedhala open with a skeleton organization sufficient to receive small groups of refugees who are not eligible as yet for Philippeville, pending agreement with French, and that after such agreement is concluded with French, permitting refugees from any Allied Nation to come into Philippeville, Fedhala be kept in position for reopening and use if need arises.

(Reply from Gen. Spofford)

1. Reference is made to your memorandum dated 12 November. I concur in your suggestion that Brigadier Clark initiate the request with General Catroux that the camp be made available for refugees other than those of Yugoslav nationality.

2. I suggest, however, in view of the interest of UNRRA, that you or a ranking UNRRA delegate should join in the request and be present at any discussion with General Catroux if this is feasible. I should think it important to have the UNRRA interest in the situation clearly evident to General Catroux in connection with the request.

It is to be noted that Gen. Spofford suggests that I or a ranking UNRRA delegate should join in the request and be present at any discussion with General Catroux if this is feasible. I think this suggestion is alright, assuming that our role is that of giving assistance but not of assuming responsibility, which I agree with you should remain with the military. I have so advised Gen. Spofford.

The cable from GCS received this morning No. WX 66772 states that UNRRA Washington prefers use of UNRRA Continental Camp for this purpose. While this statement is not entirely clear, it is assumed here that you mean Italy.

I have not talked to Mr. Keary about this as yet, but from my own knowledge of present facilities in southern Italy, I can say it would be possible to accommodate the number referred to in GCS to AFHQ cable just received, providing it is possible to evacuate the Yugoslavs now in these camps prior to time of need for taking refugees mentioned in cable.

Due to landings of UNRRA personnel here, and because of inter and intra theater travel of personnel through here, this Headquarters has become pretty much of a crossroads. The number of UNRRA callers continues to mount.

With the doubt that exists at present and will continue for some time as to personnel needs in Balkan countries, Philippeville and to some extent Italy, including the southern Italy camps, it looks like in the future there will be need for some shifting of personnel from one operation to another. To handle problems mentioned in two paragraphs above, it is recommended that a small personnel and travel unit be set up here consisting of one or two persons. The function of this unit would be to maintain a record of personnel in the Theater, make available to one Mission list of any surpluses in another Mission which might require their services. In addition this unit would handle travel and perform any other services to incoming personnel.

I would be glad to have your reactions to and decision on this matter. Sam

To - Mr. Menshikov 11/23/44

Keeny thinks it a good idea.

11/24/44

I am awaiting return of Hugh Jackson, Ned Campbell and Col. Egan. They were all supposed to be here for conference yesterday. However, I have become accustomed to anything from one day to one week's tolerance for meetings where fulfillment of other schedules and travel is involved.

I am enclosing a copy of proceedings of last two meetings of the Advisory Committee on refugees and displaced persons.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

/s/

R. L. Cochran

Enclosures: 2

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
ADMINISTRATION Cairo.

27th. November 1944
CAWA/432

Balkan

CONFIDENTIAL

The Honorable Herbert H. Lehman,
Director General,
U.N.R.R.A.,
1344 Connecticut Ave., N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Governor Lehman,

I have received copies of three of Mr. Beckelman's communications to you regarding the Sephardic Jews. These are his airgrams A-19 and A-20 of 4 October, and his letter AOM61 of 18 October. Although the group of Sephardic Jews has arrived in the Middle East, I feel I must make some comments on the subject matter of these communications because the presence of this group presents an embarrassing problem, and because similar situations may arise in the future.

Mr. Beckelman has every right to be confused by the conflicting cables he received from the Middle East regarding authority for the transfer of the Sephardic group to the Middle East. The first cable to which he refers, No. 8, was sent from here as the result of information brought by Mr. Gerstenzang on his return from Washington. Mr. Gerstenzang's information was incomplete, and such a cable should not have been sent without more information at our disposal. Upon Mr. Pierce's suggestion Mr. Jacobs was sent to Casablanca for a complete report on the proposed transfer. As a result of that report and as a result of the negotiations, cable No. 11, repeated to you as Secretary of State 435, was sent, together with a complete report on the situation to you. We have had as yet no official reply from the Greek Government although several follow-up communications have been sent. As you know, the Greek Government has transferred its headquarters several times and I presume it is preoccupied with other problems which it considers more pressing. The cable which officially requested the transfer of the Sephardic group to the Middle East was directed to GHQ, MEF from AFHQ, requesting the authority for the admission of four hundred "Greeks" to the Middle East. This was directed by GHQ, MEF to the camps Division who gave such authority on the assumption that these were Greeks, without clearing with the Displaced Persons Division who could have informed the Camps Division that this comprised the Sephardic group. This error in administrative routine on the part of

the Balkan Mission has been corrected to prevent similar occurrences in the future. You may be sure that had this last cable been properly cleared here, no authority would have been given for the movement of this group to the Middle East until assurances had been obtained from the Greek Government as to their repatriability.

In the third paragraph of his A-19, Mr. Beckelman gives three reasons why the Greek Government should not be requested to give prior clearance regarding the readmission of the Sephardic group. These reasons are not entirely valid. It is suggested that "the natural tendency of any government situated like the Greek would be to avoid future commitments". As you are aware, the Greek Government has given assurances that all Greek nationals are eligible to return and that former residents who are not Greek nationals may be readmitted on an individual basis. Our experience here has demonstrated that the Greek Government's attitude toward the return of non-Greeks to Greece has been very liberal. In visasing the SHAEF registration cards of refugees in Middle East camps, the Greek Government has visased several hundred cards of non-Greeks wishing to reside in Greece. Therefore Mr. Beckelman's assumption of illiberality is not based on the facts. His second point, that the Sephardic group be merged into a Greek camp and be returned to Greece without the knowledge of the Greek Government would be hard to defend and is impracticable. As you know, we are using the SHAEF registration scheme which requires that the card of each individual be visased for return by a representative of the national government. To attempt to by-pass these regulations in this case would, of course, jeopardise our repatriation activities in other theatres. With regard to the third point, concerning the similarity of guarantees to the Egyptian and French Governments, Mr. Beckelman apparently ignores the fact that Egypt is a neutral state where the Government is non-European. However, there is no need to enter into a full discussion of the Egyptian political situation as I am sure you appreciate the difference between Morocco and Egypt.

I should like to point out, with respect to the last sentence of the fifth paragraph of A-19, that the general guarantee given to the Egyptian Government was given prior to 1st May by His Majesty's Government. This Government is in a position to give such guarantees since it represents a sovereign state which disposes of territory. UNRRA is not in such a position and must therefore obtain assurances of repatriability from the Governments concerned before it can admit their refugee nationals into a camp in Egypt.

In as much as the admission of the Sephardic group

into Moses Wells would have constituted a breach of faith with Egypt, a member Government, we have been obliged to follow the course, mentioned in Mr. Beckelman's A-20, of putting this group into another camp, namely, Museirat. We have done this with some trepidation since we know that the Government of Palestine is opposed to the admission of Jews into refugee camps. It is quite simple to escape from Museirat and I am sure that some of this group is already at large in Palestine.

The proper course of procedure for the withdrawal of this group from Casablanca would have been to secure admission visas to Palestine for as many as possible, screen the rest individually through a Consular representative of the Greek Government, and attempt to dispose of the remainder by transfer to some other refuge. If it were required to evacuate them from Casablanca, any whom the Greek Government would accept we would have authorized for admission to the Middle East. We would have accepted those being admitted to Palestine by accommodating them in our camps until they could be admitted.

I can understand Mr. Beckelman's desire to dispose of this group before winter, and we would have cooperated to the fullest extent possible. At the same time I wish to stress that any movement of people of this type must be handled in an orthodox manner, no matter how long it takes, in order to safeguard the interests of the refugees themselves.

This whole affair has been most unfortunate and I only hope there will be no serious repercussions.

Yours sincerely,

W. Matthews

CHIEF OF BALKAN MISSION.

Copy to Mr. Beckelman,
NARC, APO759.

Balkan

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
8, Sharia Dar El-Shifa -Garden City
Cairo

Telegraphic Address

UNRR-C.IRO

Telephones:

47816-41317

13 October 1944

GRM/ 281

Mr. M. Menshikov
Dep. Dir. General, Bureau of Areas
U.N.N.R.A.
Duport Circle Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Menshikov,

I transmit herewith, Special Cairo Report No. 3,
by C. M. Pierce, Director of Displaced Persons,
Balkans, for the attention of T. M. Cooley II,
Deputy Director, Division of Displaced Persons.

Sincerely yours,

s/Leo Gerstenzang
Leo Gerstenzang
Acting Chief, Balkan Mission

Distribution

Areas Bureau

Displaced Persons (Incoming Original)

P. & T. Division Encl:

Welfare Division

General Counsel

O.R.L.

D.D.G. (Bureau F. & A.)

Health Division

Bureau of Supply

Director General

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

DISPLACED PERSONS DIVISION

October 12, 1944

To: Fred K. Hoehler
Director, Division on D.P.,
U.N.R.R.A.,
11, Portland Place, London, W. 1.

(Copy to : T. M. Cooley, II,
Deputy Director, Division on D. P.,
Washington)

From: C. M. Pierce

Subject: Cairo Report No.3.

1. Personnel.

The present personnel by Mission assignments is as follows:

Balkan Mission	: C. M. Pierce,	Director
	C. H. Alspach,	Deputy Director
	R. J. Youdin)	Displaced Persons
	S. K. Jacobs)	Specialists
	A. Mayerson	Voluntary Society
<u>Greece Mission</u>	: E. Barger	Acting Director
	W. P. Montgomery)	Displaced Persons Specialists
	M. Holcomb	
	M. Geldard-Brown)	

Albanian Mission: W. Sharp Director

We are informed that Miss Flynn is en route from the U. S. In addition, we are trying to recruit a Sergeant of the name of Durrant, a subject of the Dominion of South Africa. Preliminary efforts have been started to recruit Mr. Galusinski, Commandant of the Polish Camp at Ahwaz; Major Allen, British, Commandant of the Polish Camp at Karachi; and Lt. Col. Brister, Deputy Director of Italian ACC Displaced Persons Section.

Sharp, Dow and Myers are in Bari, planning closely with the military and the Yugoslav authorities. Sharp is alerted to leave at any time. It is not expected that the Greek Mission will move before the end of the month. However, we are making efforts to get Montgomery into the recently freed Greek Islands of Samos, Thios, and Mitylene. For this purpose he will proceed to Smyrna, Turkey, and from there to the Islands. I am also attempting to get one of my representatives into the Dodecanese at the earliest possible date.

2. International Red Cross Committee.

Red Cross forms (10,027) have been distributed to the camps by the Welfare Division through the camp authorities, and the refugees are completing considerable numbers of these

forms. It is impossible for the International Red Cross, at this time, to transmit these messages to Geneva for destination to Axis occupied countries. Therefore, for those destined for Yugoslavia, we are utilizing UNRRA mail facilities, and are sending them to Bari where they are turned over to the Yugoslav Government for distribution in freed sections of Yugoslavia. In this way perhaps a partial channel of communication may be established.

3. Central Index of Refugees.

Plans on registration of refugees and the establishment of a Central Index are going ahead. The registration at Moses Walls has been completed and practically all of the DP 2 cards have been stamped by a Consular representative of the Greek Government, including those of persons who were not Greek citizens but who, because of long residence in Greece, wanted to return there. The only cards not stamped were those of people who do not wish to return to Greece. These will be taken up individually with the Greek Government. I am submitting herewith a copy of a report by Mr. Holcomb who was present while visa stamps were being affixed.

We are planning to begin registration at Nuseirat and Aleppo next week and to register the Yugoslav camps subsequently. Mr. Jacobs will be off to Cyprus sometime the latter part of this week, and will take with him sufficient forms to register the Greek refugees.

Supplies and equipment for the Central Index have been ordered and part of them have been delivered. An Assistant Registrar has been recruited, as well as two Greek speaking clerks. I am planning to interview candidates recommended by the Polish Government for the position of registrar and for clerical positions in the Polish Section, while I am in Palestine. The Personnel Department is attempting to recruit Yugoslavs from the refugees in the camps. As soon as the Index Cards are received here, they will be processed and cross-indexed for use as an instrument of repatriation. I plan to file the DP 2 cards alphabetically by nationality sections. They will be cross-referenced on plain 3 x 5 cards alphabetically filed with three separate cross-reference files:

1. Present location
2. Place of Origin
3. Profession or Skill

With this information I believe we will be able to supply any priority requested by the Governments.

4. Registration for Greece.

We have completed arrangements with JML Force Greece for the participation of the DP Division in the general registration program planned by JML. They are going to utilize SHLEF forms printed by them. Those persons claiming other than Greek nationality will be referred automatically to the DPD in Greece.

Our general relationship with JML Greece has been sufficiently clarified, and I believe that most of the repatriation work will be delegated to our Division.

5. S. K. Jacobs' reports.

I am submitting herewith copy of Jacobs' report on his trip to Iran. This report contains valuable information in case UNRRA should decide to assume any obligations with respect to Polish camps.

In view of the authorization of the Montreal conference, the Director of the Camps Division and myself are preparing material on Polish and Greek camps not now under UNRRA jurisdiction, with our recommendations as to the conditions under which these camps should be taken over if UNRRA so decides.

Mr. Jacobs submitted various private reports to me on special subjects which contain vital information on repatriation planning and transportation. In as much as these reports are largely matters of personal opinion, I am not attaching them to the general report.

6. Balkan Mission Organization.

I outlined my proposed organization for the Balkan Mission including Middle East Operations in my letter of October 3 to Mr. Cooley, Deputy Director, Division on Displaced Persons, Washington. This has been discussed previously with Mr. Roseman who approves it, and I requested that he follow thru with Washington with the necessary budget request for the new positions indicated. I would appreciate it if Mr. Cooley would take the necessary steps in Washington. All necessary personnel for these positions can be recruited in this area and thus time is saved on transportation from UK or US. There are a considerable number of first grade men in Government services or in the military interested in such positions, and in many instances we can get them either released or seconded to us. If London and Washington have suitable men available, I would appreciate being notified as soon as possible, and London or Washington should arrange for the despatch of these men immediately.

How much of the Balkan Mission will move out of Cairo at this point is not known yet. Eventually most of the Balkan Mission will go, leaving only Camps Operations, Supply and Procurement, and Displaced Persons. I have requested Sir Willims for a complete delegation of authority in case the senior administrative officials of the Balkan Mission are moved from Cairo. As yet I have had no reaction to this Memo. I believe it is important that I be empowered with broad authority to utilize in emergencies or in the absence of senior administrative officials of the Balkan Mission. Such authority would have to be delegated by me to the regional representatives stationed at Iran, India, East Africa, Palestine and Cyprus because no UNRRA organization exists as yet in these places.

7. Camps and Population Statistics.

List of camps and most recent population statistics is as follows:

Poles	Teheran	-2304	}	IRAN : 4600
"	Isfahan	1133		
"	Jhwaz	1163		

Greeks	Lleppo	682)	
	Cyprus	5429)	
	Beirut	887)	
	Jerusalem	835	)	Middle East
	Nuseirat	8352)	
	Moses Wells	3354)	
Yugo	El Irish	333)	
	El Shatt	20000	)	47,157
	Khatatba	6222)	
Mixed	Tolumbat	1063)	
Mixed	N. N. R. C.	700	)	Morocco 700
Greeks	Addis Abeba)		)	Ethiopia 750
	Diredawa)	750)	
Greeks	Kigoma	477)	
Poles	Kigoma	199)	
	Tengeru	3859	)	Tenganyika
	Kondea	410)	
	Ifunda	734	)	6974
	Kidugala	799)	
	Morgoro	490)	
	Dar Es))	
	Salaam)	6)	
Poles	Makindu	823	)	Kenya 823
Poles	Rongai	-)	
	Masinoi	3565	)	Uganda 6146
	Koja	2581)	
Greeks	Mauritus	?	)	Mauritius ?
Greeks	Kitoga	265	)	Ruanda Urundi
	Nuanza	148	)	413
Greeks	Mahagi	94)	
	Djugu	-)	
	Bunia	726	)	Belgian Congo
	Beni	165)	
	Lubeko	184	)	2258
	Uvira	124)	
	Shitura	237)	
	Ruashi	514)	
	At Large	214)	
Poles	Libercom	583)	
	Ft. Jameson	155	)	Northern Rhodesia
	Bwana Mkubwa	1198)	
	Lusaka	950	)	2886
	Katambora	-)	
Poles	Marandellas	505	)	Southern
	Rusapi	661	)	Rhodesia
	Digglesfold	169	)	1335
Poles	Oudtshoorn	540	)	South Africa
			)	540

Poles	Jamnagi	355	}	India
	Kolhapur	3100		
	Karachi	1974		
	Panchgani	102		
	Bombay			
	(At Large)	105	}	5636
Poles	In Transit	840	)	In Transit 840
	TOTAL	80858		80858
Poles		29303		
Yugoslavs		26555		
Greeks		23437		
Mixed Population		1763		80858

8. Authority for Repatriation.

... cable from Washington outlining our authority for repatriation of Greeks, Yugoslavs and Poles cleared the air greatly here, and we are proceeding in accordance with the authority outlined in the cable.

We have many small groups of refugees in this area for whom UNRRA authority is not clear. I will refer these to Washington individually as the problems are presented to us. The most recent group comprises some Czechs in Iran and Royalist Yugoslavs here. We may expect many complicated and far reaching problems to develop from refugee nationals, stateless, ex-military and PW population throughout this area, due to the fact that it has been more or less of a refuge and dumping ground for these groups.

9. Vlad Ratay.

As I have indicated before, I believe that some clear cut disposition of Mr. Ratay should be made both for his sake and for the purpose of utilizing personnel assigned to the Balkan Mission. At present he does not know whether he will continue to work in Italy or eventually be returned to the Yugoslav Mission. Neither do we know whether he is to continue to work in Italy. If so, I believe he should be transferred to that Mission budget to free his line in the Balkan Mission for recruitment. If Mr. Ratay is not going to be transferred to the Italian Mission budget, I would like authority to instruct him to report to the Yugoslav Mission in Bari where his services are badly needed.

10. Lt. Col. Brister.

Colonel Brister was requested by Sir Williams to come to Cairo to give the Division here the benefit of his experiences as Deputy Director of the Italian Refugee Branch of the ACC. Col. Brister spent a week here and provided valuable information for Balkan planning. I am taking the necessary steps to attempt to recruit Col. Brister for my staff as Movements Officer. He is an extremely valuable man, and has long experience with refugee work, and my information indicates that he was the organizing force in handling Italian refugees under very severe handicaps.

11. Inter-Governmental Committee Representative.

Mr. Preston, Counsellor of British Embassies in Cairo, has apparently been appointed as IGO representative in Cairo. He is probably now in London receiving instructions regarding his work here. I have had two conferences with him which were not too productive because he was not vested with authority to make any decisions. Problems of stateless people in this area are going to be acute, and some of them will become an immediate concern of the Inter-Governmental Committee. How much the Inter-Governmental Committee can undertake here will probably depend upon their financial resources. If they can undertake all their obligations here, I believe their financial resources will be taxed to the utmost in this area alone.

12. Problem of unwilling repatriation.

Very soon we will be faced with the problems arising from the fact that certain national groups in this area, now maintained by UNRRA are eligible to return to their country, or approved to return to their countries by the appropriate government authorities, but who themselves do not wish to return to their own country. The reasons why these people will not want to return are varied. Some of them wish to remain in their present locations until they can emigrate to Canada, Australia, U. S., or other places. Others will prefer to stay and work in the Middle East, and still others have fears for their safety if they are returned. You are aware of the fact that it is not going to be easy to sort out those who should be returned despite their unwillingness. UNRRA is not in a position to use force to return any person to his country. On the other hand, UNRRA should not engage to provide long term care to persons for whom their national governments are willing to accept responsibility. Also UNRRA cannot, under its agreement with the Egyptian Government release people from camps to work in the Middle East. Consequently, we will be faced with the urgent necessity of making decisions which may be distressing to many individuals resulting in some criticisms of UNRRA.

My present thinking leads me to believe that we should not exclude from any drafts the return of any nationals acceptable for repatriation by their Governments unless we have reasonable evidence that the return will place such persons in jeopardy of their lives. Personal wishes for emigration, for living with families elsewhere, and so forth, appear to me to be insufficient to exclude from repatriation drafts, because such emigrations, or reunion of families elsewhere, may eventually take place as easily from the home country as from the Middle East. Also if we do exclude such persons, we might be faced with having to maintain such refugees for long periods of time in the Middle East until their names come up in immigration quotas, or until transport could be provided. For those persons not returned because of jeopardy to themselves, it will be extremely difficult to determine if such fears are real or fictitious, and also to determine whether such fears are due to former collaboration with the enemy which will put them in a war criminal status. If London and Washington have any policies on this problem, I would appreciate them for my guidance.

13. General.

Although we are suffering the "growing pains" of organization, on the whole I am quite well satisfied with the progress so far made. My most outstanding feeling is one of urgency. I feel that on recruitment of personnel, assignment to duties, and organization of work, we are about two months behind on time schedule. Our registration here should have been under way two months ago, so that at this time we would be in a position to know full statistical information about refugees and so that we would have regional representatives in strategic locations already acquainted with local problems and with refugees. From this point on, I am content to move just as fast as possible in getting the organization set up. This may require some unorthodox things such as appointing people against non-existing budget lines, and incurring some unauthorized expenditures. I feel that such irregular practices are justified by the necessity to make up for loss of time.

C.M. Pierce
Director,
Displaced Persons Division

Encl.

CLP/ep

9 October 1944

TO: C.M. Pierce

FROM: H.E. Holcomb

SUBJECT: Visiting Registration Cards of Greek Refugees at
Moses Wells Camp.

At your request, I accompanied Mr. Arvanitakis, of the Greek Consulate in Cairo, to Moses Wells Camp where he was to examine the registration cards of those refugees desiring to go to Greece and to visa such cards as he found he could approve.

Accompanied by Mr. Jacobs and Mr. Montgomery, we arrived at the Camp in time for lunch. Mr. Jacobs and Mr. Montgomery then returned to Cairo and Mr. Arvanitakis and I were introduced to Mr. Stamatakis, who is in charge of registration at the Camp, by the OC, Lt. Nichols.

Mr. Stamatakis, produced the registration cards, circa 3300 with duplicates; they were arranged in numerical order with family groups kept together. The conversation at this time disclosed a lack of complete understanding on Mr. Arvanitakis' part as to what he was supposed to do exactly, his and my roles, and, more naturally, the procedure which was to be followed. The three of us talked these points through and agreed that Mr. Stamatakis was to provide us with the cards plus his knowledge and experience with them, and also with clerical assistants who would check and recheck the information on the cards and make sure the originals and duplicates were properly divided and kept in their respective piles and, in addition to list all those cards which were approved and visaed, giving the following information:

Surname
Given name
Year of birth
Place of desired destination

(These lists are to be sent to Mr. Arvanitakis, when completed, so that he may have a permanent record.). I was to exercise general supervision, so that UNRRA might remain responsible and know what had been done; while Mr. Arvanitakis was to examine the cards; determine whether or not the individual's request was valid, and if so to stamp the original card with the visa. Mr. Arvanitakis asked that the official stamp of the Camp be put on the face of the original card, to prove that it originated in an UNRRA camp and thus to protect the refugee and him. (Mr. Arvanitakis refused to stamp the duplicate because it was not signed by the refugee and because he did not want another set of visaed cards which might possibly be used illegally.)

This procedure was followed and it was found that the registration had been done very efficiently and completely, so that it was possible to examine, approve and affix the visa to all the cards by 7 p.m. on Saturday, 7 Oct.

There were 239 registrants who indicated desired destinations other than Greece, as follows:

9 October 1944

Abyssinia.....	30
Albania.....	1
Australia.....	2
Belgian Congo.....	9
Cyprus.....	10
Cyrenaica.....	3
Dodecanese Islands...	74
Egypt.....	22
France.....	1
Italy.....	4
Palestine.....	4
Transvaal.....	2
Tripolitania.....	13
Turkey.....	4
United States.....	60

There were also one American citizen, Greek by birth, who wished to return to Greece to find his wife and then take her to the U. S.; one man of Rumanian birth who had married a Greek woman and lived there with her and their two children and wished to return there with his family; a similar case of a man of Turkish birth; and two others, the details of which I did not note. After interviewing these refugees and corroborating their stories, Mr. Arvanitakis approved all of them for return to Greece and visaed their cards.

I found Mr. Arvanitakis to be a very pleasant, agreeable and understanding person, and our relationship was most cordial.

In conclusion I should make four suggestions, all of a minor nature, for similar activities in the future:

- a) The diplomatic representative should have a personal conference with a member of DP Division so that he may understand thoroughly what he is being called upon to do.
- b) In this conference the functions and relations of the representative of DP, who is to work with him, should be explored.
- c) Responsibility for the personal financing of the diplomatic representative should be arranged and understood.
- d) Final disposition of the original and duplicate cards should have been arranged for before the actual checking and visaing begins.

Supplementary Note

The original, visaed cards were to be kept in the OC's safe at camp until the list was made and then both sets are to be forwarded to this office where the duplicates will be put into the Central Index, the originals to be held here and to accompany the refugees at the time of their repatriation.

The 239 duplicate cards of those registrants whose desired destination were other than Greece will also be forwarded here, the originals remaining in camp for future disposition.

MCH/ms

U. N. R. R. A.

DISPLACED PERSONS DIVISION

October 7, 1944

To: C. M. Pierce,
Director,
Displaced Persons Division

From: S. K. Jacobs,
D. P. Specialist

Subject: Camps Division Questionnaire

The following information, instead of comprising individual reports on the various camps, consists of one report on all Poles who are in camps in Iran, including some reference to Poles outside of these camps. The reason for this is that the Poles in Iran are not housed by the ordinary type of refugee camp. In Teheran, for example, a great many live in town and others live at U. S. Army camps. At Isfahan, the refugees are grouped in thirteen institutions and six private houses scattered about the city. Needless to say, it is not possible to give complete data on those Poles living in private quarters. The following report includes topics that can be treated generally and apply to the Poles in Iran as a whole. Remarks on Teheran will refer to the one camp No. 3 (Yusuffabad); remarks on Isfahan will consider the thirteen institutions as a whole; remarks on Ahwaz will refer to the camp there, but will not include full data on those refugees working in neighbouring cities, but who are considered part of the Ahwaz camp.

I. GENERAL INFORMATION.

A. Teheran. Three miles north of Teheran. Just off the road to Shiran. The Camp is six miles from the railway station.

Isfahan. The institutions are scattered about the city and outskirts of Isfahan.

Ahwaz. The camp is in the vicinity of the Ahwaz railroad station, across the Korun river from the city itself. All army camps, offices, and installations are located in this area. The city of Ahwaz (out of bounds to American troops) is composed totally of native population.

B. Teheran. Population is 600,000; Isfahan, 200,000, Ahwaz, 150,000.

C. Teheran. The roads in and about town are tarmac, while all outside roads are gravel. The nearest port, Bundashah, is on the Caspian sea 125 miles north, but for all evacuation purposes the nearest port is Khorramshahr, 600 miles to the south of the Persian Gulf. The Iranian State Railway runs from Teheran to Khorramshahr with a change of trains at Ahwaz.

Isfahan. The nearest railroad station for northbound travel is Qum, 175 miles and for southbound, Sultanebad, 200 miles away. The roads to these places are gravel roads in poor condition.

It must be borne in mind that travel anywhere in Iran is arduous. There are no paved highways and there is one single line railway running from Teheran to Ahwaz. These facilities, inadequate as they may seem, have been introduced in the last 20 years. Previous to that, all travel was by native trails and burros.

Ahwaz. This is at the end of the Teheran railway line. Spur lines branch off to Bandar Shahpur and to Khorramshahr (70 miles distant). Basrah (Iraq) can be reached by road, but rail transport involves a change from standard to narrow gauge.

- D. All Camps have postal facilities, none have a telegraph, and only Ahwaz has a telephone. All facilities are available in the near-by town.
- E. Type of Camp: Teheran, Semi-permanent,
Isfahan, Semi-permanent,
Ahwaz, Semi-permanent and transient.
- F. Brief History of Camp.
All the Polish refugees in Iran were evacuated from Russia in the Spring of 1942 following an agreement made by the Russian, British, and Iranian authorities. Teheran camps were started in April, Isfahan in June, and Ahwaz in August. The original and present purpose of establishment was to provide quarters for Poles until such time as they could be transhipped to a more permanent location. Responsibility for the establishment was assumed by the British authorities through administrative agency of MERRA. The present administrative and operating authority is the Polish Delegation aided by UNRRA representatives acting in an administrative and advisory capacity.
- G. Population of Camp.

a. Teheran (Camp No. 3)	215	Men	
	454	Women	
	<u>184</u>	Children 16 or under	
	854		
Isfahan	85	Men	
	395	Women	
	<u>743</u>	Children 16 or under	
	1229		
Ahwaz	149	Men	
	707	Women	
	31	Boys	10-16
	100	Girls	10-16
	169	Children	1-9
	<u>11</u>	Babies	G-1
	1167		

All refugees are Polish and nearly all Roman Catholics

b. Tehran	151 Families
	97 Single Females
	48 Single males
Isfahan	362 Families
	49 Single females
	24 Single males
Ahwaz	340 Families
	183 Single females
	91 Single males

c. Number of unattached children

1. Orphans (both parents dead)

- a. Identified - Teheran: 10 girls, 12 boys
Isfahan: None (all orphans recently evacuated)
Ahwaz : 6 girls, 1 boy

b. No unidentified orphans

2. Number of children separated from their families or whose parents are not known to be dead.

- a. Identified - Teheran: none
Isfahan: none
Ahwaz : 3 girls, 1 boy

b. No unidentified children separated from their families

2. Evacuations occur from time to time. Teheran camp is filled to capacity and the institutions at ISFAHAN are also filled to capacity since any evacuation of refugees closes down all unneeded places. The recent removal of 840 refugees will shut down three of the thirteen institutions there. Ahwaz has a capacity for 2700 people.

3. All the refugees came from Russian-occupied Poland and were admitted without selectivity other than that of the ordinary military security investigations. Admission is now arranged by the Polish Delegation.

4. All the individuals are registered in a central registry at Teheran as well as the individual registries at the camps. Information was obtained as to their education, occupation, and special skill.

5. Whenever possible refugees are assigned to camps by family units.

II. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF CAMP.

A. Teheran. About one square mile located in a fairly pleasant spot in the foot hills outside of Teheran.

Isfahan. All of the institutions are similar, formerly they were owned by wealthy merchants and Iranian lesser royalty. As a rule they consist of several acres surrounded by a high brick wall and containing a large garden.

Ahwaz. The camp at Ahwaz occupies one half of what used to be a barracks for an Iranian or several Iranian divisions. The Iranian Army still occupies their half and the British Military authorities are responsible for the other. The camp is about one half square mile in area and is not in a very pleasant part of the country. All of that area becomes extremely uncomfortable during the summer when the temperature runs 125 degrees in the shade day after day.

B. Teheran. Other than two mud-brick store houses, there are no permanent structures.

Isfahan. The thirteen institutions are, as a rule, the villa type residence, and they are made of brick. They are fairly large, there is no heating, a few of them have electricity, and there is not running water. However, it must be pointed out that in all of Iran there is very little running water.

Ahwaz. In Ahwaz the refugees live in a large brick and concrete barracks.

These consist of brick walls, cement pillars in the inside and some of them have no floors since they were former stables. The camp has no running water and only has electricity in one or two buildings. In all, there are 35 permanent structures in the camp.

C. Description of:

1. Living quarters.

Teheran. Living quarters are the Standard British Army EPIP tents. Unlike other refugee camps, these tents are not double but are single with one family per tent.

Isfahan. Living quarters are mostly dormitory type since most of the refugees are children. In each establishment there are several rooms set aside for the private quarters of the staff. The Delegation in town is housed in private residences.

Ahwaz. Ahwazy is composed of family groups living in large Persian barracks. Privacy has been somewhat assured by the construction of blanket-walled cubicles for each unit. It is not a satisfactory arrangement, but it does guarantee some form of privacy.

2. Dining Quarters.

Teheran. There is no dining room at the camp. Refugees are served their meals at the cookhouse and take them back to their tents.

Isfahan. Most of the dining is done in messes since the institutions are not run the same way as the family group system in other camps. At the present, the children are eating out of doors, but there is space for them to eat inside when bad weather sets in. The staff as a rule eat with the children and the Delegation authorities in town at their own messes.

Ahwaz. There are no dining quarters in Ahwaz with the exception of two small staff messes. The refugees draw their rations and can do community cooking or fix meals themselves in their own quarters. The two staff messes are run on a paying basis.

3. Kitchens.

All Kitchens in Iran are run on the same principles. The stoves have cement foundations, and are fueled by a combination of diesel oil and water which is the standard cooking fuel for this country. The cooking itself is all done in large copper vats. There are no ovens and roasting is usually done by covering one copper vessel with another. Each kitchen has a vegetable room and a preparation room. There is always a storage room adjacent to the kitchen. There is very little refrigeration since ice is a luxury not easily obtainable; it is not really essential since rations and perishables are usually drawn for only one day at a time. In some camps underground storage rooms provide a fair degree of preservation.

4. Latrines.

Teheran. Latrines are of the deep trench type. There are about 15 persons to the individual latrine, and they are set up in blocks of eight.

Ahwaz, and Isfahan. Latrines are of the Turkish type (squatting). There are about 12 persons to the individual latrine.

5. Teheran. Four blocks of showers and one for bath. At certain periods there is hot water. These are outdoor galvanized iron constructions with simple shower installations.

Isfahan. Each institution has its own bathing facilities. Some of them have showers and some just metal tubs for washing. There are usually certain periods when hot water is available.

Ahwaz. All bathing is done in two bath houses which take up two individual buildings. A large Diesel heating unit in each one provides hot water for the showers and steam for the disinfestors. Certain periods of the day are allocated to women and children, other periods to men.

7. Infirmary, hospital, and isolation wards.

Teheran. There are two hospitals in town exclusively for the use of Poles. One has 120 beds. The patients there are made up of those who are too ill to be treated by the dispensary at the camp. There are some chronically ill and psychiatric cases as well. There is also a small hospital known in previous reports as Camp No. 5, and which has 37 beds. This is entirely an institution for tubercular, the present number being 28.

Isfahan. Each institution has its own infirmary ("ambulatorium"). There, minor illnesses and injuries are attended to. There are also two hospitals in town which have sections reserved for Polish refugees. At the Armenian Hospital one wing is exclusively run by the Poles. At this place all cases of non-surgical nature are cared for. Surgical cases are treated in one wing of the Anglo-Iranian Hospital. There are about 50 beds in the Armenian Hospital and 20 in the Anglo-Iranian Hospital. Each ambulatorium has accommodations for 10 to 30 patients.

Ahwaz. There are three buildings which compose the Polish Hospital there. The camp itself is divided up into two sections A & B, and each section has its own infirmary. Surgical cases are treated in one section of a British Military Hospital which is on the grounds of the camp. The Polish Hospital has 240 beds and the Polish ward of the British Hospital has about 35 beds.

8. School.

Teheran. Several tents are given over for schools. As in other schools throughout Iran, supplies, text books, etc., are provided by the Polish Delegation.

Isfahan. The institutions do not always have sufficient space for separate classrooms. In some instances the use of dormitory bed rooms as classrooms has been necessary. Some of the institutions have their own classrooms which are set up in the same manner as most American classrooms. In good weather there are outdoor classes under the trees for high school, secondary, and kindergarten students. One of the institutions is run on the lines of a very strict military academy.

9. Chapel.

At Ahwaz and Teheran there is one central chapel. Nearly all the population is Catholic and the altars are unconsecrated Roman-Catholic places of worship.

At Isfahan each institution, as a rule, has its own little room for religious services.

10. Recreation Hall.

There is no specific recreation hall in Teheran.

Isfahan. Usually each institution has its own recreation room as well as a large play area out of doors.

Ahwaz. There are several recreation rooms.

11. Administrative or office buildings.

Teheran. Administrative offices are in centrally located tents.

Isfahan. The Polish Delegation runs the 13 institutions from the central headquarters in town.

Ahwaz. There is one building given over for officers and living quarters for administrative staff.

12. Staff quarters.

Teheran. Staff quarters are not distinct from other quarters. The staff live in their own tents with their own families.

Isfahan. The administrative staff lives in town in residences near Headquarters. The institutional staff live on the premises and with the exception of the dormitories for very small children, staff members have private rooms.

Ahwaz. Some of the staff live in the administrative quarters and the minor staff workers live with their families.

13. Community store or canteen.

Teheran. There is a Persian operated canteen as well as at Ahwaz. Because of the proximity of the institutions to the town, there are no canteens at Isfahan.

14. There are no Power houses.

15. Warehouse and store room.

Each camp has its own warehouses and storerooms.

At Teheran there is a very large depot, formerly known as camp No. 2, which is actually several buildings of a Persian barracks. This is a central source of supplies for all the Poles in Iran.

16. There are no farming projects to speak of in Iran.

At Isfahan the children have their own individual garden plots which are used for educational purposes. At Teheran and Ahwaz there are live stock pens.

17. At Teheran and Ahwaz there are sewing, tailoring and cobbling projects.

18. At Ahwaz there is a garage where the repairs are done. At Teheran & there is a fairly extensive central motor pool where some maintenance is done.

20. There are no jails or guardhouse.

D. Acreage not occupied by building.

1. The acreage used for husbandry is negligible.

2. At Teheran several acres are devoted to play grounds as well as at Ahwaz. At Isfahan each institution has extensive facilities, play grounds and recreation fields.

E. Fire Control.

1. There are spades, hooks, buckets of water and sand for fire control. Each camp or institution has personnel assigned for fire fighting duties.

2. There are no fire escapes.

3. Buildings are not insured.

F. Sanitation.

1. Water supplies for Teheran and Isfahan come from the mountains and is not potable. All drinking water must be boiled. At Isfahan there are supplementary wells in some of the institutions from which water is drawn. The water supply in the past has been inadequate, especially in Isfahan where a severe draught has ensued. At times the Delegation has had to resort to buying water on the black market. In Ahwaz water is drawn from the Korun river and passes through a British Army filter plant.

2. In all the camps sewage is disposed of by deep trench latrines and sumps.

3. In Teheran garbage is collected by a contractor who takes it out of town and buries it. In Isfahan the institutions either incinerate the waste or dispose of it themselves. At Ahwaz, the camp carts away its own garbage and buries it.

4. In all camps, daily sanitary inspections are carried out. At Teheran and Ahwaz staff sanitary squads are responsible for camp sanitation and the camps undergo regular inspections by the camp staff and doctors. In Ahwaz, the camp is inspected weekly by the British Army Field Hygiene authorities as well. At Isfahan sanitation is the responsibility of the individual institutional staffs.

III. ADMINISTRATION.

A. The chief administrative authority is the Polish Delegation. The Delegation is headed by a representative appointed by the Polish Administration of Social Welfare in London. He is assisted by some other appointees from London and his staff consists of local and refugee Polish help. Their Headquarters are in Teheran.

B. The auxiliary administrative authority comes from UNRRA which at present hasn't a well defined function. In Teheran, the UNRRA office acts as liaison between the military authorities and the Delegation. It does a great many things that are impossible for the Delegation to do by itself. At Isfahan there is no UNRRA representative. At Ahwaz the UNRRA representative works in the camp as a co-administrator along with the Polish commandant.

C. Local governmental authorities have very little jurisdiction over the camp. Camp sites are authorized by the Iranian Government. At Ahwazy the camp is the property of the Iranian army which as a guarantee for all damages from the British Army. In Isfahan a large swimming pool was made available to the children during the summer with only maintenance charges.

D. The Polish Delegation works in conjunction with the Polish Ministry of State. Funds for finances are disbursed by the British Embassy in Teheran. In Isfahan the Anglo-Iranian institution has aided the Poles.

E. Teheran. The relationship with the military authorities is limited. The British Army has helped out in some installations and has handled movements. Most of the original supplies and living quarters were given by the Army, but now most of the supplies are purchased by the Delegation. Both the British and American armies employ Polish help, in a clerical and menial capacity.

Isfahan. Other than movements, none.

Ahwaz. The relation to the British Military authorities is considerable. The British army has assumed some definite responsibility for the maintenance of the camp and periodically checks all phases of camp operation. Supplies are drawn from the British army, and assistance is being generously forthcoming when demanded. Both the British and American armies have assumed security responsibility for the camp and periodically patrol the area for all unauthorized persons in the camp site. British and American armies employ labor from the Polish camp.

F. There is no relationship of local welfare agencies to the camps.

G. In Teheran there is no direct relationship to private voluntary agencies, but the American Joint Distribution Committee has an office there which sends parcels to Jewish Poles who have remained in Russia. They are doing perhaps the most efficient job of distribution that is being done overseas. At one time the Polish Delegation was supplying funds for parcels to all Poles in Russia, but for reasons which it is not the policy of this report to go into, that project was abandoned.

H. With the exception of the Armenian and Anglo-Iranian hospitals, in Isfahan, no community facilities are used by the Poles.

IV. OPERATION.

A. Staff.

1. At Teheran camp the headquarters staff (managerial posts only) is made up of eleven people. At Isfahan the entire staff has about 360 Poles. A complete list of Ahwaz personnel with names, positions, and salaries is appended to give the complete picture of an administrative staff. All the positions listed there can be applied to the other camps with allowances made for differences in camp populations.

2. Teheran. The camp hires 63 Iranians. Wages (the same in all camps) amount to rations plus 45 cents a day for unskilled labor, \$1.10 for foremen, and \$1.50 for drivers.

Isfahan. The Delegation employs 142 native help.

Ahwaz. The camp has 74 native helpers.

B. Financial Organization.

1. All the funds are provided by the paying officer at the British Embassy in Teheran. These funds are debited to the Polish Government in London. A budget is submitted monthly to the paying officer and he writes out a check. Unfortunately he has no authority to question this budget, but in conjunction with the UNRRA staff economies are constantly urged and some small progress has been made.
2. Fiscal procedures and accounting costs are handled by the Polish & Delegation in Teheran, and at present these accounts are not available.

C. Food.

1. In all three cities some food is purchased locally. Fruits, vegetables, eggs and butter (for hospitals and special diets) are purchased in the neighbourhood. At Teheran the Delegation purchases some food from various sources outside of the country and these supplies are distributed in Teheran and Isfahan. At Ahwaz, with the exception of the above mentioned supplementary rations, all supplies are drawn from the British Army.
2. Lend-Lease and the Middle East Supply Center might possibly be used as sources of supplies. At present sugar, tea, and flour are obtained through the Middle East Supply Center for the camps at Teheran and Isfahan.
3. At Ahwaz practically all food supplies are provided by the British Army.
4. At Teheran there is no food grown and livestock is as follows:

7	pigs
46	ducks
16	geese
1	donkey

At Isfahan none

At Ahwaz	38 hogs
	19 sows

The potential production capacity for farming in Iran is severely limited because of poor soil and an inadequate water supply. Husbandry could be extended.

5. Food storage, as previously mentioned, is usually confined to those supplies needed for one day's ration. There are cool storage rooms attached to each cookhouse.
6. Meals are served, planned, and prepared by dieticians at each camp and institution (Ration scales appended).
7. The nutritional value of the rations is excellent; the food scale is more than adequate, and in all camps, national food patterns of the refugees are closely followed. In Ahwaz it is most interesting to note how British army rations can be magically transformed into Polish dishes.

D. Clothing and bedding.

1. At Teheran there is a large central supply of clothing and yard goods. Most of the clothing has come from America either being purchased second hand through various channels or being donated new by a Relief Organization there. All the cloth has been purchased in India and at present their stocks exceed the demand.
2. Clothes are distributed free when needed.
3. At each camp, projects are in operation for the repairing and salvaging of shoes and clothing. Moreover, at Isfahan and Ahwaz, cloth is made into garments for the refugees. These projects meet all camp needs.
4. There is very little clothing or goods needed.

E. Community store or canteen.

1. At Teheran and Ahwaz, canteens are operated by local concessions. There is no canteen at Isfahan.
2. Stocks consist of supplementary food supplies such as fruit candy, mineral waters, butter, and vegetables. Moreover, there is a fair assortment of notions.
3. These canteens are run at a profit by concessionnaires. The prices are controlled by the administration.

F. Transportation.

There is a central motor pool in Teheran and Isfahan consisting of 76 vehicles. These are mostly British army vehicles which have been turned over to the Polish Delegation and are largely trucks and carry-alls. At Ahwaz there are three large trucks and three small ones. All the transport is of a decidedly second-hand nature, and the shortage of tires and spare parts has caused some of the vehicles to remain at their depots. Repairs are conducted by Polish mechanics in Teheran. At Ahwaz the British army has helped to maintain the transport.

V. REFUGEE WELFARE:

A. Health.

1. Medical, surgical and hospital facilities have already been discussed. Nursing care is provided in all camps and special accommodations for children are provided in Isfahan since the population is largely made up of children.
2. There is special maternal and child care available.
3. Medical supplies are adequate in the camps and are purchased in Teheran and Isfahan by the Polish Delegation, and provided by the British Army in Ahwaz.
4. All persons not seriously ill are hospitalized in the infirmaries attached to the various camps and institutions. No patients are allowed to remain in their tents or dormitories.

5. At each camp in Teheran and Ahwaz there are staff doctors who are responsible for camp inspection. At Isfahan the staff doctors make the rounds of the institutions and hospitals daily to check up on all medical needs.
6. Chronically ill and disabled are all in special institutions in Teheran as already referred to above.
7. Special diets are provided for at the hospitals in Teheran, Isfahan and Ahwaz.
8. There is no physical fitness program at Teheran other than that provided in the schools. At Isfahan and Ahwaz there are extensive programs for the children.
9. At Teheran and Isfahan, refugees are buried in local cemeteries. At Ahwaz a situation has arisen which will require a policy decision. At present all the Poles are buried in the British Military cemetery. This came about because formerly the Polish army was stationed at Ahwaz, and the British made no discrimination between refugees and soldiers. After the war all the military bodies, Polish and British, will be removed to a permanent military cemetery in Basrah. However, it will not be possible to remove the civilian bodies since this is contrary to British military policy. Some concern is felt for the maintenance of civilian graves should all the Poles be evacuated from Iran.
10. The health of the refugees is as high as perhaps any body of persons in the Eastern hemisphere. Under the close supervision of medical authorities, the refugees are enjoying a state of health undoubtedly higher than they ever knew in Poland. The children specially are strong and healthy due, no doubt, to the excellent climatic conditions and ample supplies of well balanced food diets.

B. WORKING CONDITIONS AND POLICIES.

1. In Teheran all refugees who were not fully employed are required to donate two hours daily to camp maintenance. In Isfahan all the adults are employed on the staff. At Ahwaz all physically fit refugees are required to fulfil any allocated task.
2. Wages are distinct from family allowances which are paid to refugees for work both in the camps and in the army. As a rule these wages are as follows:

Camp Commandant	\$150.00	per month
2nd in Command	120.00	" "
Secretarial &		
Financial staff	50.00	" "
Other labour, from	20.00 to 80.00	per month

(Typical camp staff wage list for Ahwaz appended).

These figures are given in terms of Rials of which there are 32 to the \$1.00.

3. There are work projects and they receive wages. In some places their income depends on the refugees themselves, in other places the camp commandant pays them a fixed salary.
4. Skilled or professional workers receive higher salaries than unskilled labour. As a rule their wages are considerably above local Iranian professionals. They all receive clothing and housing free of charge, but all those receiving above a certain amount must pay for their rations.

6. Wages paid in the camps are higher than comparable labour in the vicinity.
7. Refugees are permitted to work outside the camp. These people are mostly employed by the British and American armies in the Teheran and Ahwaz areas as follows:

TEHERAN AREA :	161 American Army
	125 British Army
AHWAZ AREA :	321 American Army
	66 British Army

Most of the employees receive about \$25.00 a month, but clerical posts pay as high as \$120.00. Rations and lodgings are usually free either from the army or from the Polish Delegation. The workers are employed in messes, hospitals, laundries, and offices.

8. No plan is in effect to pay compensation for injuries or death resulting from employment by the camp.

C. Schedule of Family Allowances.

The following schedule of family allowances is allotted to all Poles in Iran:

All adults receive	180 rials per month
All children receive	90 " " "

with the following exceptions:

Individuals earning more than 500 rials per month;
families of two or three members earning more than 1000 rials per month;
families of 4 to 6 members earning more than 1500 rials per month.

D. Education.

1. All children up to the age of 16 in all the camps are required to attend school. As a rule the hours run 4 hours for grammar school, 5 hours for high school. In Ahwaz the schools operate 4 hours in the summer and 5 in the winter. All schools are in operation 6 days a week.
2. Books and school supplies are provided by the Polish Delegation.
3. There is no regular adult educational program. For those in the camp, from time to time, meetings are held for the discussion of current events. In addition, at Ahwaz, voluntary English classes are conducted.

E. Security.

1. In all camps and institutions passes are issued for all refugees leaving the camps. In Teheran there is no limit to the number of passes issued weekly providing their work has been accomplished. For Isfahan most of the staff at headquarters come and go as they please and the issuing of passes in the institutions is the responsibility of the matron in charge. At Ahwaz refugees are allowed two free evenings a week. In Iran there is a curfew for all refugees of 10.00 p.m.

2. The camps are guarded and policed by the Poles themselves, usually by retired army soldiers or men who are not acceptable to the army for the usual reasons. In addition, the camp at Ahwaz is constantly patrolled by the British and American military police who have assumed an almost paternal guardianship for the refugees. When the military leaves, a serious problem will be presented at Ahwaz. At Isfahan and Teheran, in addition to the local Polish guard, there are some Iranians employed as caretakers.

3. Visitors can come to the camps in Teheran and Isfahan by permission of the Delegation. At Ahwaz, monthly passes are issued to the friends of the Poles, by the Camp Commandant. These passes are, of course, subject to the good behaviour of the individuals who bear these passes. For the most part they are soldiers stationed in the area.

4. Communication between refugees and other persons is conducted both by postal system and by the Polish Red Cross whose headquarters are in Teheran.

F. Refugee self-government.

1, 2, and 3. The Polish Delegation and camp management run all the camps.

G. Identification and repatriation of refugees.

1. As far as it is known all children are identified.

2. Location of lost families is constantly being done through the Polish Red Cross.

3. As yet the only camp identity documents are the camp registration files.

H. Child Care.

1. All the unattached children with insignificant exceptions are housed at Isfahan. The entire Isfahan set-up is done on the basis of orphan asylums. This naturally entails special provisions that are similar to such institutions in other parts of the world.

2. Pre-school age children have an extensive kindergarten and play group programs at Isfahan. The entire Isfahan project is built around educational, recreational, and vocational training for young people. At Isfahan one of the most remarkable projects that is now being undertaken is the weaving of Persian rugs under the direction of one of the finest rug experts in Iran. These rugs are destined for the National Museum in Poland after the war, and it should be mentioned that the quality of these rugs is far superior to the quality of the rugs made by the Persians. In all camps the scout movement is strong and encouraged by the administration.

3. As far as it is known there are no important welfare problems and needs of children for which no provision has been made.

4. Unmarried mothers and their children receive exactly the same treatment as married mothers. According to a quaint custom a new-born baby legitimate or otherwise receives a bounty of L. Stg. 25 from the Polish Delegation.

I. Welfare program and facilities.

1. There are no specific educational or recreational programs for adults. The leisure time activities of the children is well planned. At Ahwaz and as well as several places in Isfahan there are radio sets, books, magazines available. Religious activities are, of course, regularly cultivated in each camp.
2. Facilities for recreational activities are not extensive. Occasionally in Ahwaz a movie is provided by the military and at a nearby American army camp movies are shown three times a week to which the refugees can go on their passes. The proximity of the camps to the cities makes an extensive recreational program unnecessary.
3. All the staffs have persons who are competent to assist individuals and family groups with their personal problems. In Teheran this is done by the Polish Delegation, and in Ahwaz and Isfahan by the Camp Commandants.
- 4 Emotionally ill and disturbed refugees are located in the Polish
& hospital in Teheran under the care of a hospital doctor and one
5 trained nurse assigned to the ward.
6. Refugees receive money from outside sources directly.
7. At present there are no voluntary societies participating in the operation of the camp, with the exception of the Ahwaz camp which receives medical comforts from the Indian Red Cross. In the past the American Red Cross has provided clothing and flour.
8. Refugee morals on the whole is as good as can be expected. There is some uneasiness on the part of the refugees in conjunction with their future status in Poland, but a good deal of this is unnecessarily maintained by the Delegation which constantly reminds them of a problem which has no immediate solution. Due to the fact that the refugees are aware that they live fairly regally in comparison to other refugees and those left behind in Poland, they are content as any displaced population can be under the circumstances.
9. Remarks and recommendations.

There are several problems which have already been mentioned and which will require some action in the future. One of those is the subject of civilian graves; another the subject of security at Ahwaz when the military leave.

The Poles, on the whole, have enough clothing, materials, and food. At Isfahan there has been difficulty in obtaining milk and water. It is recommended that the camp at Isfahan be abandoned since the removal of the military from Iran will make the problem of transportation difficult for any evacuation of refugees. It is recommended that the camp at Ahwaz, the most efficiently administered refugee center in Iran, be enlarged to its capacity of 3000. The camp could be filled with the population at Isfahan, and should further evacuations ensue, it is recommended that the refugees from Teheran be moved there. From a point of view of expense, group unity, evacuations now or in the future, and repatriation, Ahwaz is the most suitable place for the Polish refugees. Should UNRRA take over the Polish camps, special emphasis should be directed towards revising the expenditures and educational system. It is recommended that, as soon as possible all Poles be transferred from Iran to other camps outside of the country because of the extremely high cost of living.

Attachments bearing the following titles will be forwarded as soon as duplicated:

POLISH EVACUATION RATION SCALE -AHWAZ
POLISH RATION SCALE-TEHERAN AND ISFAHAN
POLISH SCALES OF CLOTHING

s/ S.K. Jacobs.
S.K. Jacobs.

PERMANENT STAFF of the Branch of the Delegation of the Polish Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare in Ahwaz.

Balkous

C O P Y

POLISH EVACUATION - RATION SCALE

AHWAZ

Appx A to
1852/Q/OPS
of Nov 43

Table A - Normal Scale

S No.	Item	Proposed Scale		Remarks
		Adults	Children under 6	
a	b	c	d	e
1.	Bread	16 ozs.	8 ozs.	
2.	Flour	1 "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	
3.	Meat fresh	6 "	3 "	
4.	Rice	1 "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	
5.	Tea or Cocoa	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	
6.	Sugar	3 "	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	
7.	Milk british	2 "	2 "	
8.	Salt	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	
9.	Veg. fresh	8 "	4 "	
10.	Dried fruit	1 "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	
11.	Margarine	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	
12.	Cheese	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	
13.	Oatmeal	1 "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	
14.	Fresh fruit	4 "	4 "	of which 2 issued per week will be dates 4 ozs.
15.	Paper toilet	4 sheets	4 sheets	
16.	Jam	1 ozs	$\frac{1}{2}$ ozs	Twice weekly
17.	Cigs	40	---	Weekly.
18.	Matches	2 boxes	---	Weekly.
19.	A.A. Tablets	1 tablet	1 tablet on alternative days	On M.O. Recom- mandations.
	or			
	Dhall whole	1 oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz	
20.	Potatoes fresh	3 oz	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	
21.	Cooking fat	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	
22.	Onions	2 "	1 "	
23.	Biscuit ration	12 "	6 "	Once a week in lieu of bread 16 ozs.

Note: The authorized equivalents ruling in the Command will be issued in lieu of items which are unobtainable.

POLISH EVACUATION - RATION SCALE

AHWAZ

Table B Hard Scale

S. NO.	ITEM	Proposed Scale		Remarks
		Adults	Children under 8	
a	b	c	d	e
1.	Biscuit	16 ozs or Bread up to 21 ozs	8 ozs or Bread up to 11 ozs	
2.	Meat preserved	6 ozs	3 ozs	
3.	Tea	3/4 ozs	---	
4.	A.A. Tablets	1 Tablets	1 Tablet on medical recom- mendation, on alternative days.	
5.	Cheese	2 ozs	1 ozs	
6.	Milk British	3 ozs	3 "	
7.	Salt	1/2 "	1/4 "	
8.	Jam	2 "	1 "	
9.	Sugar	3 "	1 1/2 "	
10.	Sausages Td.	4 "	2 "	
11.	Cigs.	40	---	Weekly
12.	Matches	2 boxes	---	Weekly
13.	Margarine	1 1/2 ozs	1 ozs	
14.	Paper toilet	4 sheets	4 sheets	

Note: "A" The authorised equivalents ruling in the Command will be issued in lieu of items which are unobtainable.

"B" The Hard Scale should not be issued for more than seven consecutive days.

Akhtar.

SUMMER RATION SCALE 1.5.44 to 15.10.44

Scale No 1b - Children 8 to 15 years.

AHWAZ

Items	Unit	Daily	Calories
Bread	Gr	400	1000
or flour	"	300	960
Meat or liver	"	125	266
Sugar	"	50	198
Milk fresh	Ltr	0.50	34
Eggs	Nos	2	140
Cooking flour	Gr	30	96
Margarine or fat	"	30	72
or butter or bacon	"	30	66
Jam or marmalade	"	30	33
Cheese	"	125	97
Potatoes	"	75	36
Onions	"	200	200
Fresh fruits	"	100	100
or dry fruits	"	200	200
Vegetables	"	50	165
Rice	"	100	35
or beans	"	100	71
or lentils	"	20	
or tinned soup	"	1.5	
Tea	"	4	
Coffee	"	0.012	
Vinegar	Ltr	10	
Salt	Gr	30	238
Cooking fat	"	25	84
Fruit juice or sirop	"	60	180
Biscuits	"	15	12
Potato flour	"	3	18
Chocolate or sweets	"		

Mutton 4 times per week

Beef 2 times per week

Liver 1 time per week

Approximate calories 2938-3168

COPY

SUMMER RATION SCALE 1.5.44 to 15.10.44

Basic Scale No. 1A Adults.

AHMLZ

Items	Unit	Daily	Calories
Bread	Gr	400	1000
or flour	"	300	960
Meat or liver	"	125	266
Sugar	"	50	198
Milk fresh	Ltr	0.25	17
Eggs	Nos	2	140
Cooking flour	Gr	30	96
Margarine or fat	"	30	72
or butter	"	30	66
Jam or marmalade	"	30	33
Cheese	"	125	97
Potatoes	"	75	36
Onions	"	200	200
Fresh fruit or	"	100	100
dry fruit	"	200	200
Vegetables	"	50	165
Rice	"	100	35
or beans	"	100	71
or lentils	"	20	1.5
Tinned soup	"	4	0.012
Tea	Ltr	10	
Coffee	Gr	30	
Vinegar	"		
Salt			
Cooking fat			

Mutton 4 times per week
 Beef 2 times per week
 Liver 1 time per week

Approximate calories 2627-2857

POLISH RATION SCALE

TEHERAN AND ISFAHAN

SUMMER RATION SCALE 1.5.44 to 5.10.44
Scale No 1c - Old and weak

Items	Unit	Daily	Calories
Bread	Gr.	400	1000
or flour	"	300	960
Meat or liver	"	125	266
Sugar	"	50	198
Milk fresh or klin	"	0.50	34
Eggs	Nos	2	140
Cooking flour	Gr.	30	96
Margarine or fat, or butter or bacon	"	30	72
Jam or marmalade	"	30	66
Cheese	"	30	33
Potatoes	"	125	97
Onions	"	75	36
Fresh fruits or dry fruits	"	200	200
Vegetables	"	100	100
Ice or	"	200	200
Beans	"	50	165
or lentils	"	100	35
or tinned soup	"	100	71
Tea	"	20	
Coffee	"	1.5	
Vinegar	"	4	
Salt	Ltr	0.012	
Cooking fat	Gr	10	
Fruit juice or sirop	"	30	238
Biscuits	"	25	84
Potato flour	"	60	180
	"	25	20

Mutton 4 times per week
Beef 2 times per week
Liver 1 " " "

Approximate calories 2928 - 3158.

POLISH RATION SCALE

TEHERAN AND ISFAHAN

SUMMER RATION SCALE 1.5.44 to 15.10.44

Scale No 1d - Mother with children up to 1 year and Expectant mothers

Items	Unit	Daily	Calories
Bread	Gr.	400	1000
or flour	"	300	960
Meat or liver	"	125	266
Sugar	"	75	297
Milk	Ltr	0.75	51
or klim	Gr.	60	
Eggs	Nos	3	210
Cooking flour	Gr	30	96
Margarine or fat	"	30	72
or butter or bacon	"	30	66
Jam or marmalade	"	30	
Cheese	"	30	33
Potatoes	"	125	97
Onions	"	75	36
Fresh fruits	"	200	200
or dry fruits	"	100	100
Vegetables	"	200	200
Rice	"	50	165
or beans	"	100	35
or lentils	"	100	71
or tinned soup	"	20	
Tea	"	1.5	
Coffee	"	4	
Vinegar	Ltr	0.012	
Salt	Gr.	10	
Cooking fat	Gr.	30	238
Fruit juice or sirop	Gr.	25	84
Potato flour	"	25	20
Biscuits	"	60	180
Chocolate or sweets	"	3	18

Mutton 4 times per week

Beef 2 " " "

Liver 1 " " "

Approximate calories 3132-3362

POLISH RATION SCALE
TEHERAN AND ISFAHAN

SUMMER RATION SCALE 1.5.44 to 15.10.44

Scale No 2 - Children from 1 to 8 years.

Items	Unit	Daily	Calories
Bread	Gr.	200	500
or flour	"	150	480
Meat or liver	"	125	279
Sugar	"	50	198
Milk	Ltr	0.50	34
or klim	Gr.	40	140
Eggs	Nos	2	96
White flour	Gr.	30	
Margarine or fat, or	"	30	72
butter, or bacon	"	15	33
Jam or marmalade	"	15	17
Cheese	"	100	70
Potatoes	"	30	11
Onions	"	150	150
Fresh fruits or	"	75	75
dry fruits	"	125	125
vegetables	"	20	61
ice	"	20	7
beans	"	0.5	
tea	"	3	100
cocoa	"	10	
Salt	"	30	238
Cooking fat	"	15	49
Honey	"	30	84
Fruit Juice	"	30	
or sirop	"	70	210
Biscuits	"	3	18
Chocolate or sweets	"	25	20
Potato flour	"	30	170
Oatmeal	"		

Mutton 4 times per week
Beef 2 times per week
Liver 1 time per week

Approximate calories 2546-2675

POLISH RATION SCALE

TEHERAN AND ISFAHAN

SUMMER RATION SCALE 1.5.44 to 15.10.44

Scale No 3 - Sick people in Hospital

Items	Unit	General		Diete III		Diet IV		Diete V	
		sick		Diarrhoea		Strict		Milk diete	
		Daily Cal.		Daily Cal.		Daily Cal.		Daily Cal.	
Bread	Gr	300	750	200	500	-	-	400	1000
or biscuits	"	100		125	313	250	625	-	
or flour	"	250							
Meat or liver	"	125	279	-		-		-	
Sugar	"	50	198	75	297	75	297	75	297
Milk	Ltr	0.50	34	-		-		0.50	34
or Kefir	"	0.25		0.25	85	-		0.25	85
Eggs	Nos	3	210	2	140	1	70	1	70
Cooking flour	Gr	30	96	50	160	-		75	240
Margarine or fat or									
butter, or bacon	"	30	72	30	72	30	72	40	96
Jam or marmalade	"	30	66	-		-		30	66
Cheese	"	30	33	-		-		50	55
Potatoes	"	125	97	200	152	-		200	152
Onions	"	75	36	-		-		-	
Fresh fruits	"	200	200	250	250	-		500	500
Dry fruits	"	100	100	150	150	-		200	200
Vegetables	"	200	200	200	200	200	200	500	500
Rice	"	50	165	100	330	100	330	50	165
or beans	"	100	35	-		-		-	
or lentils	"	100	71	-		-		-	
or tinned soup	"	20		-		-		-	
Tea	"	1.5		3		3		3	
Coffee	"	6		10		10		10	
Cocoa	"	-		20	700	-		-	
Vinegar	Ltr	0.012		-		-		-	
Gelatine	Gr	-		5		5		5	
Salt	"	15		15		-		-	
Cooking fat	"	30	238	-		-		-	
Sirop	"	20	60	-		-		-	
Honey	"	-		-		-		30	162
Fruit Juice	"	25	84	25	84	25	84	25	84
Biscuits	"	60	180	-		-		-	
Potato flour	"	25	20	-		-		-	
Oatmeal	"	15	85	50	282	50	282	50	282

3.	Approximate calories	(General sick)	2789-3019
3a.	"	(Diarrhoea)	3152-3452
3b.	"	(Strict diet)	1960
3c.	"	(milk diet)	3307-3607

POLISH RATION SCALE

TEHERAN AND ISFAHAN

SUMMER RATION SCALE 1.5.44 to 15.10.44

Scale No 4 - Sanatorium, T.B.

Items	Unit	Daily Sick	Calories	Daily Personnel	Calories
Bread	Gr	250	625	400	1000
Meat or liver	"	250	558	250	558
Sugar	"	75	297	50	198
Milk	Ltr	0.75	51	0.25	17
or Kefir	"	0.50			
Eggs	Nos	4	280	2	140
Cooking flour	Gr	50	160	50	160
Margarine or fat					
or butter or bacon	Gr	45	108	30	72
Cheese	Gr	100	110	60	66
Potato	"	125	97	125	97
Onions	"	75	36	75	36
Fresh fruits	"	750	750	200	200
or dry fruits	"	200	200	100	100
Vegetables	"	300	300	300	300
Rice	"	50	165	50	165
or beans	"	100	35	100	35
or lentils	"	100	71	100	71
or tinned soup	"	20		20	
Tea	"	2		2	
Coffee	"	7		7	
Vinegar	Ltr	0.012		0.012	
Salt	Gr	15		15	
Cooking fat	"	30	238	30	238
Honey or sirop	"	50		-	
or sweet jam					
Fruit juice	"	25	84	-	
Biscuits	"	100	300	-	
Potato flour	"	25	20	-	
Oatmeal	"	30	270	30	170

Approximate calories for sick 4899-5349
" " " personnel 3187-3417

POLISH RATION SCALE

TEHERAN AND ISFAHAN

ITEMS ADDITIONAL TO NORMAL SCALE

1. Cream

Camp No 2	10 Kilos daily
Hospital	5 Kilos daily
Sanatorium	5 Kilos daily

2. Laurel leaves and pepper monthly

Camp No 2	5 Kilos Pepper & laurel leaves
Hospital	2 " " " "
Sanatorium	2 " " " "

3. Cinnamon and red pepper monthly

Camp No 2	3 Kgs. cinnamon	2 Kgs. Red Pepper
Hospital	2 " " "	2 " " "
Sanatorium	2 " " "	2 " " "

4. Garlic - monthly

Camp No 2	50 kilos
Hospital	25 kilos
Sanatorium	25 kilos

POLISH SCALES OF CLOTHING

Subject: Standards for the year 1944
/supply of clothing & shoes for refugees/.

The circular dated April 13th 1944, No. 4769/Z/44 settled the allotments of clothing and shoes for the year 1944, as follows:

For men

- 1 pair of trousers
- 1 pair of shoes or sandals
- 1 change of underwear
- 2 pairs of socks

For women

- 1 summer dress
- 1 change of underwear
- 1 dressing gown or pyjamas
- 1 pair of shoes or sandals
- 2 pairs of socks

For girls

- 2 summer dresses
- 1 change of underwear
- 1 pair of sandals
- 2 pairs of socks

For Boys

- 1 pair of summer trousers
- 1 summer shirt
- 1 change of underwear
- 1 pair of sandals
- 2 pairs of socks

For infants born after April 15th 1944 according to the standard of dressing consisting of a special set. This set should be noted in the supply book of the mother.

The above mentioned allotments were already given to the refugees. As our stock of made up clothing is now exhausting we will have in the majority of cases to supply the clothing standards for 1944 not in sewed clothing but in length of material in such an amount of metres as needed for the particular part of clothing.

The Polish Delegation has received lately new instructions from London about supplying clothing for refugees, which will be issued shortly after being confirmed. These instructions consider also:

3.

Clothing, shoes, underwear, bed-clothes.

1. All refugees registered in any Institution of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare living in Iran, military or civilian, who do not earn more than 2000 Rls monthly are entitled to receive clothing, shoes, underwear and bed-clothes free of charge.
2. Families of military and civilians whose salary is less than 3500 Rls are entitled to receive free of charge clothing, shoes, underwear and bed-clothes.

3. Military and civilians and their families mentioned in No. 1 & 2, who because of higher salaries are not entitled to the free-of-charge issue of clothing, shoes, underwear and bed-clothes, can obtain it without paying if they have an especially numerous family according to the decision of the Delegate of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare in each particular case.

In consequence of the above paragraphs No 1 & 2 all civilians whose salaries are higher than 2000 Rls have to pay for their clothing. The same applies to families of those whose salaries are higher than 3500 Rls - they can receive clothing and shoes on repayment only.

As in the meantime the Delegation has received allotments of materials for men's clothes, women's costumes, flannel for dresses, and white material for men's summer suits - the standard of clothing for 1944 is increased as follows:

For men 1 made up suit (trousers & coat) - or material for a suit from 2.90 m. to 3.20 m., or white summer material for a summer suit (long trousers & coat) from 4.50 m. to 5.25 m. - or for 2 1 sheet.

For women 1 costume made up (consisting of a skirt & jacket or blouse) or material for costume from 2.50 m. to 2.80 m., or white summer material for costume from 4 m. to 4.75m., - or one made up dress or material for 1 dress of flannel /single width/ 5 m. or white summer material/width 1m./ from 3 m. to 4 m. 1 sheet.

For boys (a) above 6 years - 1 made up suit consisting of trouser and coat or trousers and shirt or white summer material for 2 pairs of shorts from 2.80 m. to 3 m., for a bush shirt or a sport shirt 1 sheet.

(b) under 6 years - a made up coat or jacket, trousers and blouse.

/ As the store has a sufficient amount of made up clothes the distribution of materials will not take place./

For girls (a) above 6 years - 2 made up summer dresses / 1 of percale and 1 of linen /, or white summer material for 2 dresses a 2.50 m., or uniform: 2 skirts, 1 blouse or shirt - 5 m. 1 sheet.

(b) under 6 years - 2 made up dresses. 1 sheet.

/ As the store has a sufficient amount of made up clothes the distribution of materials will not take place./

For infants in the supply back of the mother - 2 m. of white summer material.

Sheets can be given only to those refugees who do not use sheets belonging to the Camps, Institutions, Hospitals, etc. as inventory.

The sheets are not all new so nobody is entitled to claim for a new one.

People who are paying for the materials are entitled to make their choice according to samples. For those who do not pay the choice is up to the chief of the Supply Dept. The distribution of materials chosen according to samples can take place only if the Delegation has a sufficient amount of that particular material.

A further allotment of clothing and shoes will take place after the arrival and inspection of imports, which are now on their way.

Referring to the above supplementary standards of clothing, it is required for all sub-units of the Delegation to send their requests enclosing a detailed list including: name and surname, sex, age, salary, family and what he or she asks for.

Refugees who, according to the standard, want to receive material instead of made up clothes, can not count on any help such as buttons, lining, thread or cost of sewing the clothes.

The Delegation will be able to lend a certain number of sewing machines for the necessary period for the Institutions.

When all the requests are received, the Delegation will start to fulfill them.

Chief of the Supply Dept.
/L. Gronkowski/

Delegat
/A. Szewczyk/

translated by A. Dawidowicz.

C O P YP E R M A N E N T S T A F F

of the Branch of the Delegation of the Polish Ministry
of Labour and Social Welfare in Ahwaz

on 26th Sept. 44.

No.	Christian name Surname	Function	Pay
<u>Directorate</u>			<u>Rials</u>
1.	Galusinski Miocyslaw	Officer Commanding	4.950.-
2.	Matusiewicz Wacław	Assistant of the Officer Commanding	3.630.-
<u>Secretarial Staff</u>			
3.	Dr. Kuhn Jozef	Secretary	2.200.-
4.	Langie Zofia	Assistant of the Secretary	1.800.-
5.	Lukaszewska Henryka	Personal Clerk	1.800.-
6.	Kuhn Maria	I/C Statistical Clerk	1.800.-
7.	Typrowicz Maria	Military Clerk	1.200.-
8.	Korman Janina	Typist	1.200.-
9.	Brzozowska Jozefa	"	1.200.-
<u>Financial Staff</u>			
10.	Nowosad Marian	I/C Book-keeper	1.800.-
11.	Staniewicz Boleslaw	Cashier	1.500.-
12.	Gostkiewicz Włodzimierz	Office Clerk	1.200.-
<u>Subordinate Daily Paid Staff</u>			
13.	Jasinska Maria	Messenger	Daily 28 rls.
14.	Lewkowicz Weronika	"	" 28 "
15.	Lozinski Michal	Janitor	" 31.7 "
16.	Tyczynski Stanislaw	"	" 31.7 "
17.	Powazka Anna	Office Cleaner	" 28 "
18.	Urban Anna	"	" 28 "

NO.	Christian name Surname	Function	Pay
<u>The Supervisor of Polish People Working for American Units</u>			<u>Rials</u>
9	Luszczewska Cecylia	Supervisor in Andimeshk	1.600.-
<u>Billetting Staff</u>			
20.	Bogucki Wojciech	I/C Billetting Office	2.200.-
21.	Belicaj Mieczyslaw	Clerk	1.500.-
22.	Woch Janina	Clerk of Labour Staff	1.300.-
23.	Suracka Leokadia	Clerk Post Office	1.200.-
24.	Majewska Wanda	Clerk	1.200.-
25.	Fermentowicz Jozefa	Clerk	1.200.-
26.	Ortyl Jadwiga	Block Commandant	800.-
27.	Harbak Julia	" "	800.-
28.	Dychton Izabela	" "	800.-
29.	Zyczynska Katarzyna	" "	800.-
30.	Stosur Stefania	" "	800.-
31.	Nikiel Janina	" "	700.-
32.	Kujbieda Maria	" "	700.-
33.	Rozek Apolonia	Oil Issue Storewoman	900.-
<u>Clothing Issue Staff</u>			
34.	Misiak Roman	Liet Quartermaster	
35.	Tobiasiewicz Irena	Clerk	1.500.-
36.	Skwirzynska Zofia	"	1.200.-
37.	Salmonowicz Antoni	"	1.200.-
38.	Klepaczewska Zofia	Store Keeper	1.200.-
39.	Pociej Maria	Clerk	1.200.-
40.	Kosinska Stanislaw	Assistant Store Keeper	1.000.-
<u>Rations Issue Staff</u>			
41.	Nanowski Ludomir	Chief Book-keeper of Stores	
42.	Friedberg Rudolf	I/C Stores	1.500.-
43.	Stelmach Ludmila	Assistant	1.200.-

No.	Christian name Surname	Function	Pay
<u>Rations Issue Staff (Cont.)</u>			<u>Rials</u>
44.	Pflaterer Regina	Book-keeper	1.200.-
45.	Czulczynska Tamara	Clerk	1.200.-
46.	Langie Irena	"	1.200.-
47.	Lowczynowski Feliks	Store-keeper	1.200.-
48.	Figlarz Gabriela	Clerk	1.200.-
49.	Plewko Nina	"	1.200.-
50.	Riess Maria	"	1.200.-
51.	Kubis Elzbieta	Assistant Store-keeper	1.000.-
52.	Kuzmicz Leontyna	Chief Cook	1.500.-
<u>Medical Staff</u>			
53.	Dr. Hilewicz Stanislaw	Chief Doctor	3.750.-
54.	" Winogron Jakub	Physician	3.500.-
55.	" Hubert Slawa	"	3.500.-
56.	Rodkiewica Wladyskaw	Assistant	2.000.-
57.	Kupferblum Edward	Student Doctor	2.750.-
58.	Trzaska-Durski Czeslaw	Dentist	3.300.-
59.	Reiier Juliusz Edward	"	3.300.-
60.	Monkielewicz Stanislaw	Assistant Pharmacist	2.750.-
61.	Zundulewicz Michal	Pharmacist	3.500.-
62.	Lipinski Edward	General Practitioner	1.700.-
63.	Bajolek Julia	Midwife	1.500.-
64.	Lipinska Salomea	"	1.500.-
65.	Watrasiewicz Nina	Matron	1.800.-
66.	Wlasak Maria	Section Sister	1.500.-
67.	Kleska Julia	" "	1.500.-
68.	Koczan Waclaw	" "	1.500.-
69.	Ozga Apolonia	" "	1.500,0
70.	Mocarska Zofia	Nursing Sister	1.200.-
71.	Bartoszek Stefania	" "	1.200.-

No.	Christian name Surname	Function	Pay
Medical Staff (Cont.)			<u>Rials</u>
72.	Klosek Barbara	Nursing Sister	1,200.-
73.	Tarnowska Laura	" "	1,200.-
74.	Kessler Maria	" "	1,200.-
75.	Zajaczkowska Weronika	" "	1,200.-
76.	Petrulanis Helena	" "	1,200.-
77.	Petrulanis Leokadia	" "	1,200.-
78.	Jasinska Walentyna	" "	1,200.-
79.	Sosabowska Zofia	" "	1,200.-
80.	Polinska Maria	" "	1,200.-
81.	Epler Irena	" "	1,200.-
82.	Zietek Helena	" "	1,200.-
83.	Swiecicka Walentyna	" "	1,200.-
84.	Szumaska Janina	" "	1,200.-
85.	Bara Janina	" "	1,200.-
86.	Kunda Jadwiga	" "	1,200.-
87.	Nagorska Stefania	" "	1,200.-
88.	Skowronska Anna	Hygienic Sister	1,000.-
89.	Kwaskiewicz Maria	" "	1,000.-
90.	Gizowska Janina	" "	1,000.-
91.	Liwich Helena	" "	1,000.-
92.	Szczawinska Leokadia	" "	1,000.-
93.	Bednarska Zofia	" "	1,000.-
94.	Pokorska Jozefa	" "	1,000.-
95.	Wlasak Henryka	" "	1,000.-
96.	Gawrys Julia	" "	1,000.-
97.	Furtak Maria	Ward-cleaner	800.-
98.	Daruk Lucja	" "	800.-
99.	Bazylewska Anna	" "	800.-
100.	Slowikowska Konstancja	" "	800.-

No.	Christian name Surname	Function	Pay
<u>Medical Staff (Cont.)</u>			<u>Rials</u>
101.	Daruk Maria	Ward-cleaner	800.-
102.	Ochyra Teresa	" "	800.-
103.	Szpunar Anna	" "	800.-
104.	Banas Wiktoria	" "	800.-
105.	Zapior Antonina	" "	800.-
106.	Mudryk Franciszka	" "	800.-
107.	Stopa Maria	" "	800.-
108.	Jablonska Maria	" "	800.-
109.	Sobon Elzbieta	" "	800.-
110.	Kmita Stanislaw	" "	800.-
111.	Janson Karolina	" "	800.-
112.	Mierzwa Franciszka	" "	800.-
113.	Foremnik Stanislaw	" "	800.-
114.	Ziarkowska Feliksa	" "	800.-
115.	Dull Aniela	" "	800.-
116.	Karwacka Maria	" "	800.-
117.	Przeplata Salomea	" " "	800.-
118.	Nikiel Anna	" "	800.-
119.	Bis Franciszek	I/C of Bath House	1.200.-
120.	Zalewski Pawel	Attendant	1.200.-
121.	Michalowska Maria	Chief Cook in Hosp.	1.500.-
122.	Klosek Krystyna	Clerk	1.000.-
123.	Putkowski Jakub	"	1.000.-
<u>Welfare Staff</u>			
124.	Rechowicz Aleksandra	Clerk	1.000.-
125.	Czerwinska Jadwiga	Welfare Clerk	900.-
126.	Solarska Raisa	Stage Manager	1.200.-
127.	Mikolajska Jadwiga	Dressmaker&Cutter	1.200.-

No.	Christian name Surname	Function	Pay
<u>Welfare Staff (Cont.)</u>			<u>Rials</u>
128.	Zarczynska Maria	I/C Children's Creche	900.-
<u>Security Guard</u>			
129.	Kropiwnicki Karol	Commandant	2.200.-
130.	Liwoch Antoni	Assistant	1.500.-
131.	Pankiewicz Stefan	Camp Watchman	1.200.-
132.	Jasinski Michal	" "	1.200.-
133.	Dziekonski Franciszek	" "	1.200.-
134.	Koscielak Kazimierz	Watchman	1.000.-
135.	Jusko Stanislaw	"	1.000.-
136.	Lysakowski Franciszek	"	1.000.-
137.	Stefanowski Aleksander	"	1.000.-
138.	Karnas Jozef	"	1.000.-
139.	Kolasa Franciszek	"	1.000.-
140.	Mialkowski Jozef	"	1.000.-
141.	Nowak Franciszek	"	1.000.-
142.	Stapor Mikolaj	"	1.000.-
143.	Lewkowicz Leonidas	Asst. Watchman	900.-
144.	Surowka Jozef	" "	900.-
145.	Bysinski Stanislaw	" "	900.-
146.	Cudzik Stanislaw	" "	900.-
147.	Kowalik Wawrzyniec	" "	900.-
148.	Kozak Piotr	" "	900.-
149.	Wolanski Jan	" "	900.-
150.	Woch Jan	" "	900.-
151.	Kaminski Cyprian	" "	900.-
152.	Januszewski Wladyslaw	" "	900.-
153.	Foremniak Ludwik	" "	900.-
154.	Grabowiecki Jan	" "	900.-
155.	Mglosik Jan	" "	900.-

No.	Christian name Surname	Function	Pay
<u>Security Guard (Cont.)</u>			
156.	Ambrozik Maria	Asst. Watchman	900.-
157.	Skarzynska Aleksandra	Camp Watchman	1.200.-
158.	Narkiewicz Krystyna	Pass Clerk	
159.	Kowalik Rozalia	Watchman	700.-
<u>Priest & Church Workers</u>			
160.	Jazdzewski Jan	Priest	
161.	Wenta Wladyslaw	" Assistant	700.-
<u>General Workers</u>			
162.	Mrozek Franfiszek	Store-keeper (Barrack Stores) daily	38 rls.
163.	Petrulanis Konstanty	Hygienic Officer	" 38 "
164.	Balchawithin Michal	Sanitation Worker	" 42 "
165.	Kaminski Wladyslaw	" "	" 42 "
166.	Sobolak Franciszka	Cookhouse Watchman	" 34 "
167.	Sobolak Albina	" "	" 34 "
168.	Zajac Anna	" "	" 34 "
169.	Skrok Eugenia	" "	" 34 "
170.	Duda Zofia	" "	" 34 "
171.	Mazgajczyk Bronislawa	Workman	" 28 "
172.	Wysocka Janina	"	" 38 "
173.	Truczka Maria	"	" 30 "
174.	Zbik Paulina	"	" 30 "
175.	Gasowska Anna	Statistical Clerk	" 30 "
176.	Dziakiewicz Marcelina	Office Cleaner	" 28 "
177.	Bogatek Weronika	" "	" 28 "
<u>Camp Kitchen Staff</u>			
178.	Mihucka Wanda	Assistant Chief Cook	" 50 "
179.	Durbak Aniela	" " " "	" 50 "

No.	Christian name Surname	Function	Pay
<u>Camp Kitchen Staff (Cont.)</u>			<u>Rials</u>
180.	Kwiatkowska Helena	Cook	daily 47 rls.
181.	Azgin Franciszka	"	" 47 "
182.	Rublewski Jerzy	"	" 47 "
183.	Zieba Wladyslaw	"	" 47 "
184.	Jesionka Maria	"	" 47 "
185.	Reiser Maria	"	" 47 "
186.	Cicha Dorota	"	" 47 "
187.	Misiag Jozefa	"	" 47 "
188.	Ranosz Katarzyna	"	" 47 "
189.	Pankiewicz Rozalia	"	" 47 "
190.	Zadorozna Maria	"	" 47 "
191.	Wrona Anna	"	" 47 "
192.	Blazewicz Stanislaw	"	" 47 "
193.	Brodko Rozalia	"	" 47 "
194.	Flaczynsla Anna	"	" 47 "
195.	Mleczek Krystyna	"	" 47 "
196.	Twarda Anna	"	" 47 "
197.	Skorkiewicz Jadwiga	"	" 47 "
198.	Gromadzka Stanislaw	Assist. Cook	" 44 "
199.	Czeraniak Katarzyna	" "	" 44 "
200.	Frankiewicz Maria	" "	" 44 "
201.	Grocholska Paulina	" "	" 44 "
202.	Czekalinska Jozefa	" "	" 44 "
203.	Kuczkowska Franciszka	" "	" 44 "
204.	Strokowska Stefania	" "	" 44 "
205.	Urban Apolonia	" "	" 44 "
206.	Czapnik Stefania	" "	" 44 "

No.	Christian name Surname	Function	Pay
<u>Camp Kitchen Staff (Cont.)</u>			<u>Rials.</u>
207.	Jagielska Helena	Asst. Cook	daily 44 rls.
208.	Przyrodzka Stefania	" "	" 44 "
209.	Sudol Jozefa	" "	" 44 "
210.	Wilczek Aleksandra	" "	" 44 "
211.	Blicharska Olga	Kitchen Serv.	" 29 "
212.	Zobniow Emilia	" "	" 29 "
213.	Mihucka Kazimiera	" "	" 29 "
214.	Grocholski Michal	" "	" 29 "
215.	Srutwa Jozef	" "	" 29 "
216.	Jolop Michal	" "	" 29 "
<u>Hospital Kitchen Staff</u>			
217.	Stefanowska Elzbieta	Cook	" 47 "
218.	Czerniak Maria	"	" 47 "
219.	Janson Stefania	"	" 47 "
220.	Dziekonska Izydora	"	" 47 "
221.	Loszczynska Maria	Assistant Cook	" 44 "
222.	Sobolewska Genowefa	" "	" 44 "
223.	Dolata Jan	" "	" 44 "
224.	Janson Julia	" "	" 44 "
225.	<u>Bath House Staff</u>		
225.	Gierut Wladyslaw	Assist. of I/C of bath room	" 42 "
226.	Felc Andrzej	Stoker	" 42 "
227.	Reiser Marcelli	"	" 42 "
228.	Dubinska Maria	Attendant	" 32 "
229.	Filonczuk Maria	"	" 32 "
230.	Reiser Aniela	"	" 32 "
231.	<u>Tradesman</u>		
231.	Dymek Michal	Joiner	1.000.-

No.	Christian Name Surname	Function	Pay
<u>Tradesman (Cont.)</u>			<u>Rials</u>
232.	Papinski Piotr	Locksmith	1.000.-
233.	Sieradzki Jan	Bricklayer	1.200.-
234.	Moczulski Wincenty	"	daily 32 rls.
235.	Gomelko Jan	Shoemaker	" 32 "
236.	Bereznowski Antoni	"	" 32 "
<u>Transport Staff</u>			
237.	Rahim Maphust	Driver	1.500.-
238.	Ali Nazar	"	1.500.-
239.	Azis Nazar	Handyman	800.-
<u>Administrative Staff</u>			
240.	Kaszkowski Stefan	Driver	1.800.-
241.	Długokecka Romana	Clerk Transport	1.200.-
242.	Stankiewicz Stanisława	" "	1.000.-
243.	Suszciewicz Stanisława	" "	1.000.-
244.	Zawidzka Zofia	Interpreter (21 C.G.H.)	2.000.-
245.	Studnicka Irena	Interpreter	2.000.-
246.	Własiuk Helena	"	2.000.-
<u>Schools</u>			
247.	Machalski Andrzej	School Inspector	2.500.-
248.	Basinska Marie	Manager of the Secondary School	2.000.-
249.	Brodnicka Lucja	Manager of the Primary School	1.800.-
250.	Dąbrowski Franciszek	Teacher of Secondary School	1.800.-
251.	Narkiewicz Józef	" "	1.800.0
252.	Skowronska Irena	" "	1.800.-
253.	Radek Maria	Secretary	1.800.-
254.	Gasowska Anna	Teacher of Primary School	1.700.-

No.	Christian name Surname	Function	Pay
<u>Schools (Cont.)</u>			<u>Rials</u>
255.	Dabrowska Stanislaw	Teacher of Primary School	1.700.-
256.	Swithkowska Jadwiga	" "	1.700.-
57.	Choina Zofia	" "	1.700.-
158.	Golowczynska Teodozja	" "	1.700.-
259.	Szpunar Jozefa	" "	1.700.-
260.	Zoltowska Maria	" "	1.700.-
261.	Wrobel Kazimiera	Manager of Children's Creche	1.700.-
262.	Wierzbianska Helena	Janitor	840.-
263.	Leszczynska Anna	Messenger	1.000.-
264.	Tkaczka Maria	School Cleaner	1.000.-
265.	Butrym Antonina	" "	1.000.-

Cairo

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

SPECIAL REPORT NO. 3

14 November 1944
CAWA/378

TO: Mr. T.M. Cooley, Deputy Director of Displaced Persons
Division, Washington.

FROM: C.M. Pierce - Director, Displaced Persons Division,
Cairo.

I wish to report that W. P. Montgomery, Displaced Persons Specialist assigned to the Greece Mission, was sent on a special trip from Cairo to the freed Greek Islands for the purpose of securing information on the status of those islands with reference to the possible return of refugees. Over ninety percent of the Greek refugees in UNRRA camps, as well as those in the camps in East Africa, Belgian Congo and Ethiopia, are from these Greek Islands, and this trip therefore has special significance.

I enclose herewith a copy of Mr. Montgomery's report, which is self-explanatory, as well as a report by the Deputy District Director of UNRRA District 4 of the Greece Mission, which sets forth a tentative schedule for the repatriation of Greek refugees of those islands. This schedule is by no means sufficient authority for the return of the refugees. Before we can act upon it it is necessary to secure the official approval of the Greek Government in Athens and the ML Military Headquarters in Greece. For that purpose I am attempting to get Mr. Barger into Greece at the earliest possible moment. Mr. Kaloudis is an official representative of the Greek Islands for the prefecture of Chios. If the Greek Government supports him it might be expected that this schedule would be acceptable to the Greek Government. The schedule also has an unofficial verbal approval of the ML Commander of District 4. It may therefore be expected that the schedule will receive approval by the ML authorities in Athens. We might expect, however, that there will be other considerations on the part of the Greek Government in Athens and ML which will give rise to questions about this schedule. It will be the responsibility of Mr. Barger to resolve those questions.

After the general plan has been approved by the Greek Government and ML in Greece, the problem of transport must be solved. Inasmuch as Greece and these islands are still theatres of military operations, all transport in that area is controlled by AFHQ at Caserta. Because of this I have sent Charles Alspach to Caserta to establish permanent liaison with AFHQ on problems of allocation of transport and other problems with reference to displaced persons which may be the concern of AFHQ. Mr. Alspach will service Displaced Persons operations in the Balkans, Middle East, Italy or in other areas where their problems have to be submitted to AFHQ. Therefore, as soon as Berger has completed his work on this schedule in Athens, it will be sent to Alspach at Caserta for securing allocation of transport by AFHQ. Alspach will then send it to me for negotiation with the Ministry of War Transport here for actually scheduling the transport.

We have actually completed the registration of all Greek in UNRRA camps in the Middle East. The D.P.2 cards have been visaed from Moses Wells. Beginning today a Greek Consular representative is at our camp at Nuseirat to visa the cards of refugees in that camp. Therefore, it is expected that by the time we can arrange transport we will have individual acceptance on the part of the Greek Government for the return of refugees from UNRRA camps.

14 November 1944

It is the plan of the Camps Division to abandon Moses Wells as soon as possible because of the difficulty of arranging suitable sanitary facilities without tremendous capital investment. Our tentative plan for repatriation will therefore be to begin returning refugees from Nuseirat. We will attempt to arrange an embarkation camp at Haifa, possible on the site of the old camp, Athlit. As refugees are repatriated their places will be filled by drafts from Moses Wells until that Camp is cleared. We will then approach the problem of returning the Greeks from Ethiopia, Belgian Congo and Tanganyika, possibly transporting them up to Nuseirat or to some other spot in the Middle East, depending on what facilities we have available. Mr. Jacobs is leaving shortly for Ethiopia and East Africa to start the registration in those Greek camps (as well as the Polish camps). We expect that that situation will be in hand by the time it is necessary to move those refugees. I expect shortly to appoint a permanent representative to Displaced Persons who will be stationed at Nairobi. I expect also to appoint a permanent representative shortly at Cyprus.

Regarding Cyprus, Mr. Jacobs has returned from there with comprehensive reports which will be attached to the next general report from this office. While there, he completed the registration of the Greek refugees in the camps. The authorities of the Colonial Government of that island are completing registration of the rest of the refugees. We expect that the D.P.2 cards, properly visaed, will be in this office before the end of this month. At the time we are returning refugees from UNRRA camps other movements will be taking place, originating in Cyprus. Our representative at Cyprus will direct these movements.

C.M. Pierce
Director.

Enclosures:

1. Report by Mr. Montgomery, as above.
2. Report by Deputy District Director
OF UNRRA DISTRICT 4, as above.

Copy: Mr. Hoehler.

dist.	Fia (8)	Welfare
D.G.	ORL	Health
G.C.	Soc.	Dis. Pers.
	Sup.	
	Areas	

4 November 1944

TO: Evert Barger, Director Displaced Persons, Greece Mission

FROM: W. P. Montgomery, Displaced Persons Specialist.

SUBJECT: Repatriation to No. 4 District.

I went to No. 4 District specifically for the task of observing and discussing conditions generally with both AML and the Greek Government Officials on the whole question of the repatriation of the Greeks in the Egyptian and Middle East Camps, at the earliest possible moment, my reconnaissance extending from October 12th - 28th.

Speaking generally local conditions were confirmed as to their being better than was anticipated (the northern part of the island requires much more assistance) and the over-riding factors governing the return of these people may be classified under the following headings:-

- (a) The District is in the direct field of military and naval operations.
- (b) The difficulty AML is experiencing in securing adequate transport and supplies for its food distribution scheme.
- (c) Political conditions in general.
- (d) Currency.

Discussing this briefly (a) is of course at the moment all important but should soon cease to have any bearing with the success of Allied Operations.

(b) This follows as a result to (a) in as much as AML have a certain location of caiques to them but due to naval considerations they find this number considerably less at any time than anticipated, and this has a repercussion locally as it causes dissatisfaction regarding the quantity of rations distributed. This would also affect extra transport and supplies required for the refugees. Again, however, if the area generally was free except for the two islands of Rhodes and Kos the return of the refugees in caiques and merchant ships would be a hazardous one involving naval protection, etc.

(c) and (d) are very closely bound together. Political trouble on all the islands is being caused by EAM and both AML and the Civil Commissioner are anxious to have law and order properly established before the influx of a number of citizens whose political ideas might be a further unsettling element. The stabilization of the currency is the first essential as at the moment confusion exists; wages are paid by extra rations, no EAM money can be used although issued as the authorities feel once this is so money can be put into circulation, wages paid, industry set into motion again, and people absorbed into work instead of their having nothing to do as at the moment and thinking and talking politics.

- Over -

TO: Evert Barger

- 2 -

4 November 1944

As the result of interview with Mr. Kaloudis, President of the Food Victualling Committee, and Mr. Apostolos Amygdalos, Mayor of Khios, a schedule for the return of these people was arrived at

All parties small, with a maximum of 50 per party to commence with

1st month	-	500
2nd month	-	1000
3rd and subsequent months	-	1500

and subsequently verbally confirmed by the Civil Commissioner as to December 1st being the starting date and it is anticipated that by the time they return transport inside the island will be running on a bigger scale, giving a smoother even distribution of supplies all through the island, enabling people returning to proceed quickly to their homes thus obviating the need for transit camps and their attendant problems.

On the grounds of D.P. internally displaced arriving Captain W.W. Pattison was asking Mr. Kaloudis for the formation of a special Committee to deal with problem, which would energetically tackle the question of housing, food, blankets, etc. This is a possible development which Sir Michael Creagh might care to examine in the event of AML suggesting that we take over the whole problem. In this connection AML were handicapped by their SHAEF registration system being on caiques which were considerably overdue, with the result that they had no registration working, and was able to assist them in a certain number of routine assignments.

It may well be that this Division will have eventually to deal with the problem of a number of Greeks in the island of Chios who claim American citizenship. Before I left I requested Mr. Kaloudis to issue a proclamation in the two local papers asking all people claiming American citizenship to register giving certain details which information when received here can be further examined.

To conclude I found no animosity shown against the refugees for having left, but a keen desire evinced by all for their return directly a certain measure of normal condition comes into effect. The opinion of Major Walters when I left was that their return could perhaps be sooner but I feel that his opinion was too optimistic, and that the agreed schedule should stand, unless the possibility of their return through Turkey is to be considered. I found AML apart from a certain desire to have it understood that they are in complete control where UNRRA is concerned (Mr. Deacock's letter) most co-operative and helpful.

WPM/jd.

C O P Y

Subject: Report by UNRRA : KHIOS

Deputy District Director
No. 4 District UNRRA

17 Oct. 44.

TO: COMD.

4 District

Copy to : Comd.

"I" Region

Mr. Montgomery,

UNRRA.

1. In company with Mr. Montgomery of UNRRA Headquarters, Cairo, I yesterday called on the Prefect of Khios (he was absent and we conferred with Mr. Maikousi and Mr. Kaloudis instead), and today on the Mayor of Chios, to discuss the problem of the return to Chios of the population from this island who are at present in the Middle East and elsewhere.
2. Mr. Kaloudis informed us that he was arranging a census of the population of the island of Khios within the next 15 days. He would then deduct this figure from the 1940 census figure, deduct deaths, and the balance could be considered more or less representative of the number of men women and children who were absent from the island and would require repatriation. He explained to us that official figures of departures of this nature were not kept by the Prefecture to obviate reprisals by the Germans on the relatives left behind of those who had escaped.
3. Mr. Montgomery then asked Mr. Kaloudis at what rate he felt that this displaced population could return bearing in mind that they would have to be fed and housed, and, in general, absorbed by the community. Mr. Kaloudis gave as his opinion the following:

+ All parties small, with a maximum of 50 per party to commence with
1st month - 500
2nd " - 1000
3rd and
subsequent
months 1500
4. Mr. Kaloudis gave us the following official population figures according to the 1940 census.

Census held 16th Oct 1940.

Chios town	25,259)	
" villages	)	69,687
(66)	44,428)	
Oinousai		2,274
Psara		<u>738</u>
		72,699
5. Both Mr. Kaloudis and Mr. Markousi were of the opinion that no displaced population should return to the island until the Greek Government in Athens has established a stable currency and conditions had begun to swing back to normal.

6. Mr. Montgomery here remarked that although this opinion was possibly sound in principle, any movement of refugees would necessarily be subject to the approval of AML who, in arriving at their decision would have to take into account questions of availability of supplies and transportation.

7. Mr. Apostolos Amygdalos, Mayor of Khios, was not of the opinion that Mr. Kaloudis' method of arriving at the number of displaced persons would give accurate results, and suggested (which suggestion was immediately accepted by Mr. Montgomery and myself) that by proclamation the inhabitants of the island should be invited to submit the names of all relatives who had left during the German occupation. When the list was complete (it will take roughly 20 days to complete) we should know the exact number, broken down into terms of complete families isolated members and possibly number of able-bodied men able to render immediate service to the community in one form of labour or another.

8. I gave him the name of Major T.R. Waters, Cmd. "I" Region, as the suitable person to submit his list and observation to.

9. Mr. Amygdalos agreed to the rate of return of the displaced population as suggested by Mr. Kaloudis, and given above, and confirmed Mr. Kaloudis' statement that transit camps would not be required and that existing housing accommodation is more than sufficient.

10. When Mr. Montgomery and I pointed out that this extra male population would be a dead weight as it could not at present be absorbed in industry, Mr. Amygdalos said that once he obtained the necessary credit from the Greek Government in Athens, there was considerable repair work on roads to be done on the island, there was also a project to build a dam to ensure better irrigation of regions given over to citrus fruit growing.

11. The work of obtaining the necessary statistics will be put into hand forthwith.

Major,
Deputy District Director
No. 4 District UNRRA.

1 Verbally agreed by the Civil Commissioner at an interview on Saturday, October the 21st. When he suggested December 1st as a starting date.

20 December 1944
CAWA/527

Balkan

Mr. Mikhail Menshikov
Deputy Director General
United Nations Relief and
Rehabilitation Administration
1344 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.

CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Mr. Menshikov:

I am enclosing herewith a copy of a report on my recent visit to Bari and negotiations conducted there with ML (Albania) in regard to the proposed operations of the UNRRA Mission to Albania during the military period.

I trust that you will find this report and the various attachments of interest.

Very truly yours,

Leo Gerstenzang
Deputy Chief of Balkan Mission
Bureau of Distribution and Transport

DIST:

Director General
General Counsel
Areas
Supply
Adg. (Bur F. & A.)
Welfare
Health
Displaced persons
Sec.
Financial Adviser
Office of Regional Liaison
Public Information

19 December 1944

TO: Sir William Matthews
Chief of Balkan Mission

FROM: Leo Gerstenzang
Deputy Chief of Balkan Mission
Bureau of Distribution and Transport

SUBJECT: Report on Negotiations with ML (Albania) at Bari

I arrived in Bari December 3, to discuss with the staff of ML (Albania) the problems created by the ML (Albania) Directive of November 13, addressed to our Albania Mission. I expected to be joined there by Mr. Lloyd and Colonel Maxwell, but found that the former had already departed, and the latter did not arrive until two days later.

As a result of negotiations and discussions which took place during the several days following my arrival, at which ML (Albania) was represented by Colonel Warner and Lt. Colonel Breckinridge, the Albania Mission by Mr. Haskell, and the Balkan Mission by Colonel Maxwell and myself, an understanding implementing the November 13 directive was reached on December 9, as indicated by the preliminary draft of the minutes of said meeting attached hereto.

Various preliminary drafts of plans for the different divisions of the Albania Mission were considered during these discussions, and at the meeting on December 9, the plans developed by ML-UNRRA working parties were accepted for all divisions mentioned in Section A. I believe the minutes speak for themselves as to the plan of the Bureau of Distribution and Transport and as to the other problems which remained unsettled at the time of my departure from Bari.

I am also attaching hereto copies of the "Plan of Operation of the Albania Mission" and the "Plan and Appreciation of UNRRA Mission (Albania) Serving as Distribution Branch of ML (Albania)". These will serve as the background against which the points discussed on December 9 should be studied.

II. Personnel Needs for the Distribution and Transport Task

After careful consideration with Mr. Haskell of the various factors involved, we agreed on the number of personnel required in the Bureau of Distribution and Transport, Albania Mission. They are as follows: one (1) Deputy Chief of Mission, probably to be Colonel Oakley Hill, one (1) Chief Distribution Officer, ten (10) Distribution Officers, two (2) Warehouse Officers, and three (3) Transport Officers. The warehouse and transport groups will each be headed by a chief. The total is seventeen (17).

To meet this estimate of our needs, there are in Bari today all the men required except Colonel Oakley Hill and four additional distribution officers. Hill should be available about January 1, and the distribution officers can be made available at any time from men now in Cairo or already assigned to the Yugoslavia Mission and in Bari. I borrowed from the latter mission the services of Mr. Virgil Lovett to act as Chief Transport Officer and Colonel J. de L. Gordon as Distribution Officer. Since the UNRRA group will almost certainly go into only a part of the country at first, spreading out as conditions permit, I feel we have the personnel situation well in hand.

From a budget standpoint, the lump sum allocation just received for the Bureau of Distribution and Transport, Albania, for the first quarter of 1945 will be somewhat inadequate. We are allowed twelve men, and we shall need seventeen. By borrowing from other missions, we shall be able to operate within our allocation so long as the

loaned personnel are available. If the Yugoslavia Mission should move into the field, however, we may be compelled to ask for more money for Albania because of the return of personnel to Yugoslavia. Above all, it must be remembered that we cannot foresee exactly the needs for personnel which may arise in the field and any budget at this time must represent no more than an estimate of doubtful value.

III. The Staff Transport Situation

Your attention is called to Section B of the minutes of the December 9 meeting, which makes it clear that the military authorities will not furnish transport for the use of UNRRA staff. This is supported by the provisions of Section 17 of the "Conditions of Service of UNRRA Personnel Serving in the Balkans". I could not, therefore, press the point further, but I feel that we shall be able to use the civil supply vehicles to be provided by ML to enable our staff to move about as necessary. (See also Appendix B).

IV. Relationship of UNRRA to ML during the Military Period.

In the light of developments in Greece, I wish to stress Section F of the minutes of the December 9 meeting. You will notice that I was careful to have it clearly understood by Colonel Warner that we do not wish to become involved in a military operation, and that our personnel should not enter the country until it becomes clear that the operation is successful and that supplies and UNRRA personnel will be welcomed by the local authorities and population.

I cannot predict the course which the Albania operation may follow, but I am inclined to believe that Colonel Warner will be superseded by an AFHQ appointee insofar as negotiations with the local authorities are concerned, and that this will happen before ML's entry into the country.

There is considerable evidence at Bari that the partisans commanded by Hoxha have a large army, more or less well equipped, and that they represent the logical force or group within Albania today with which to deal. I was told on good authority that Hoxha is surrounded by a representative government composed of cabinet officials chosen in an elective manner by the different prefectures, and that he and his group are interested in UNRRA. I do not mean to say that Albania is a democracy in the western sense of the word, but perhaps it is a more representative government than we might have expected.

In short, I believe that the Albania Mission's Bureau of Distribution and Transport will be ready and able to do a good job when the proper time comes, either as advisors to the local authorities or as supervisors of the distribution of relief supplies. I can foresee many practical difficulties which will confront our men in the field, and there are problems as yet unresolved on the financial side, but if ML (Albania) will remain faithful to the terms of the November 13 Directive and the December 9 meeting, I am certain we can perform the task assigned to us creditably.

Leo Gerstenzang

APPENDIX A

Personnel now assigned to Albania Mission, Bureau of Distribution and Transport:

Chief Distribution Officer-----	Mr. Russell Singleton
Chief Transport Officer-----	Mr. Virgil Lovett
Chief Warehouse Officer-----	Mr. Ralph Lemmer
Distribution Officer (Asst. to Chief)	Erwin Watts
Distribution Officer-----	Mr. Frank Gerson
Distribution Officer-----	Col. J. deL. Gordon
Distribution Officer-----	Mr. F.P. Kelly
Distribution Officer-----	Mr. Harry Strong
Distribution Officer-----	Mr. Ronald Wilson
Warehouse Officer-----	Mr. Stephen Girard
Transport Officer-----	Mr. Richard Friend
Transport Officer-----	Mr. James Lippett

APPENDIX B

Copy of letter dated 18 November 1944 from ML HQ (Balkans) to ML HQ (Albania) re "UNRRA Responsibilities".

APPENDIX C

Minutes of December 9 meeting (Preliminary Draft)

APPENDIX D

Plan of Operation of the Albania Mission

APPENDIX E

Plan and Appreciation of UNRRA Mission (Albania) Serving as Distribution Branch of ML (Albania).

Subject: UNRRA Responsibilities

M HQ (BALKANS)
Att. G-5 Section,
AFHQ, CMF
B/2017/L

ML HQ (Albania) CMF

18 November 1944

Ref your 623Q of 8 Nov 44.

1. There is no change in the Balkans-UNRRA policy regarding the provision of facilities and services for UNRRA.
2. Mr. Haskell has unfortunately been misinformed as to the extent of the Military liability towards meeting UNRRA's needs.
3. The only facilities and services which UNRRA can expect from the Military are enumerated in the draft "agreement between the Military Authorities and UNRRA". This agreement has NOT yet been signed but approval to proceed on the lines of the agreement has now been received from TROOPERS.
4. The Military are not responsible for:
 - (a) providing transport
 - (b) engaging and paying from Army funds, civilian personnel.
5. The Military Authorities will assist UNRRA in engaging civilian personnel, obtaining accommodation and dealing with all claims. In fact UNRRA should channel its requirements through the Military Authorities. Personnel engaged by UNRRA will be paid by UNRRA.
6. The question of UNRRA placing funds at the disposal of its staff is a matter which should be taken up with Mr. Tonkinson of the UNRRA Balkan Mission by the Albanian Mission.

This HQ knows of no existing arrangement whereby the Army provides funds for UNRRA personnel in this Theatre.

7. A copy of the "draft Agreement" is attached for information and a GRO is being prepared on these lines.

Signed, L.H. LANGFORTH Major
for Maj-Gen
Comd.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
ADMINISTRATION

Albania Mission

SECRET

Plan of Operation by UNRRA Albania Mission

1. The UNRRA Albania Missions will enter Albania as agent for the Army for relief and rehabilitation in Albania, under the orders and direction of the Commander. The Mission will be given the full benefit of all Army services available for the purpose of its operations, as if it were a Branch of the Army. It will be regarded as a separate and independent unit and all instructions for the Mission from the Army will pass from the Commander to the Chief of the Mission.
2. All expenses incurred by or for the Mission in the course of its operations will be met by the Army in appropriate currency.
3. The Mission will consist of 116 members all ranking as officers of the Army.
4. The work of the Mission will be divided into 5 operational departments, as follows:
 1. Distribution and Transportation
 2. Health
 3. Welfare
 4. Industrial Rehabilitation
 5. Agricultural Rehabilitation
5. The Mission will establish a Headquarters at the Base, 61 members will be employed at this Base as follows:

Chief of Mission and Staff	6
Finance and Administration	10
Distribution and Transportation	10
Health	6
Welfare	4
Industrial Rehabilitation	6
Agricultural Rehabilitation	9
Stenographers: pool	10
	<hr/>
	61
6. The Mission will establish a Field Office of the Mission in each of the 10 Prefectures. Each Office will consist of 1 Distribution Officer, 1 Welfare Officer, 1 Nurse and 1 Secretary. There will also be 5 Doctors, 3 Welfare Officers, 4 Transport Officers and 3 Warehousing Officers for all the Prefectures, making a total of 55 members employed away from the Base.
7. In addition, there are 3 teams of Voluntary Society welfare workers, consisting of 31 members, of whom 12 rank as officers and 19 as other ranks. 5 additional teams, consisting of 49 members can be made available at short notice. These teams are all under the orders of the Chief of this Mission. These teams will also be given the full benefit of all Army services available and required for the purpose of its operations, as if they also were a branch of the Army. These teams will be employed in such parts of Albania as may be directed.
8. Billets and office equipment will be required for all these.
9. The Mission will require 1200 locally engaged employees as follows:

Interpreters	30
Clerks	240
Drivers	750
Artificers	130
Exports	50

10. Transport will be required as follows:

41 Jeeps; 338 Trucks; 16 Motorcycles; 4 Sedans

Besides this the UNRRA Mission will need a minimum of 100 saddles
bridles, stirrups, and similar equitation equipment.

11. The Field Cashier will issue to the Chief of the Mission such funds as he may require in local currency for advances of pay and allowances to the members of the Mission. In no case will the Chief of the Mission advance more than 36 in any one month to any one member. In view of telegram No. 778 of 28 Nov 44, Washington to Cairo, referring to Mission costs, the question whether the Army will bear the expense of the allowances which UNRRA has contracted to pay its members will be referred to higher authority.

12. Appendix "B" to Directive No. 2 of the 15th Nov 44 shall be amended so as to include the method of accounting for the proceeds of sale of supplies and also to accord with this Plan.

APPENDIX "1"

PERSONNEL & EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS OF "DISTRIBUTION METHODS & CONTROLS
BRANCH."

1. Personnel Required at Mission Headquarters.

UNRRA Personnel:

1 Chief Distribution Officer
1 Assistant to Chief Dist. Officer
2 Distribution Officers (at large)
1 Secretary
1 Statistician (Requirements &
Allocation Specialist)

Locally Required Employees.

1 General Clerk
1 Clerk
2 File Clerks
4 Stenographers
2 Interpreters
2 Office Boys
2 Chauffeurs
6 Dispatch Riders

2. Personnel Required at District Offices (Prefectures).

UNRRA Personnel.

10 Distribution Officers

Locally Recruited Employees.

10 Senior Clerks
10 Junior Clerks
10 Stenographers
10 Interpreters
10 Messengers (Office Boys)
10 Chauffeurs

TOTAL: UNRRA Personnel 16
Local " 80

3. Office Equipment Required at Mission Headquarters & District Offices

<u>Article</u>	<u>Mission</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>Total</u>
Desks and/or Tables	8	20	28
Typewriters	5	20	25
Typewriter Desks	4	10	14
Tables	10	20	30
Filing Cabinets (4 drawers each)	4	10	14
Chairs	20	80	100
Stationery, etc.			

4. Justification:

The foregoing personnel and equipment are required in order to carry out the duties and functions of the Distribution Controls Branch as prescribed under the Distribution Plan, i.e. :

- (a): Collection of information in each District as to population needs, availability of local supplies, etc., and periodical reports to Chief Distribution Office (Mission HQ) where such reports will be co-ordinated.
- (b): Contact with local administration and local commercial interests.
- (c): Appointment and supervision of local committees.
- (d): Investigation of complaints.
- (e): Assistance to local authorities (or committees) in operation of rationing and price control schemes.
- (f): Establishment of complete records.

N.B. It is pointed out that the lack of all reliable communication involves all messages, reports, etc., being committed to writing.

APPENDIX 2

PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS OF "WAREHOUSE BRANCH"

1: Personnel

(a) Located at ML Warehouse

1 Warehouse Officer	UNRRA Personnel
1 Secretary	" "
5 Tally Clerks	Locally recruited
3 Records Clerks	" "
1 Chauffeur	" "

(b) Located at Inland Storehouses

3 Warehouse Officers	UNRRA Personnel
3 Chauffeurs	Locally recruited
5 Storekeeper-Foremen	" "
9 Tally Clerks	" "
7 Record Clerks	" "
10 Stock Selectors	" "
25 Truckers & Handlers	" "
5 Porters	" "

Total Imported Personnel UNRRA	5
Total Locally recruited Personnel	73

2: Equipment and Supplies

Four wheel platform trucks (approximately 36" x 60")	36
Hand trucks, standard	15
Scales (platform, 1000 lb. capacity)	5
Nail pullers	10
Saws	5
Hammers	15
Nails, 6 penny	1000 lbs.

3: Justification

Deteriorated roads and communications systems and limited transport, combined with the difficult terrain of the country, necessitate the decentralization of stores into five inland storehouses in order to serve properly and adequately the ten distribution points established under the Distribution Plan. The proper supervision and control of these inland storehouses, handling approximately 12,000 tons per month, will require that three Warehouse Officers be available within the country who will be responsible for their establishment, supervision, and operation.

APPENDIX 3

Personnel Needs -- For UNRRA Executive Transport Office:

- 6 1 Chief Transport Officer, 1 Assistant Chief Transport Officer;
1 Chief Maintenance Officer; 1 Operation Officer; 2 Secretaries.

For Transport General Office (Albanians):

- 20 1 Superintendent; 2 Assistant Superintendents; 1 Chief Dispatcher; 2 Assistant Dispatchers; 1 Paymaster; 1 Assistant Paymaster and Time Clerk; 1 Accountant; 1 Assistant Accountant; 1 Report and Statistics Clerk; 1 Personnel Manager; 2 Billing Clerks; 2 General Clerks; 2 Messengers; 2 Porters.

For Maintenance Pool (Albanians):

- 82 1 Chief Mechanic; 2 Assistant Mechanics; 4 Class A. Mechanics Sub-Foreman; 10 Class B Mechanics; 30 General Helpers; 6 Inspectors; 10 Wash and Helpers; 3 Porters; 4 Carpenters; 3 Electricians; 2 Plumbers; 3 Painters; 2 Metal Workers; 2 Welders.

For Parts Department and Tool Room:

- 10 1 Chief Storekeeper; 2 Assistant Storekeepers; 2 Parts and Record Clerks; 3 Tool Dressers; 2 General Tool Clerks.

P.O.L. Pool:

- 5 1 Foreman, 1 Assistant Foreman, 3 Helpers.

Personnel Car Pool:

- 23 1 Foreman, 2 Assistant Foremen, 3 Helpers; 15 Small Vehicle Drivers; 2 Large Vehicle Drivers.

M.T. Pool:

- 666 1 General Foreman, 2 Assistant Foremen; 10 Class A Drivers-Convoy Foremen; 10 Class B Drivers-Convoy Sub-Foremen; 130 Class C Drivers; 207 Class D Drivers; 300 Class E Drivers or Helpers, 3 Check-out Clerks; 3 Check-in Clerks.

TOTAL 812 These are maximum personnel requirements for Albania Transport. (Motor) and are based on 24-hour day, 6-day-a-week operation. It has enough flexibility to appoint and educate men to fill all gaps. The purpose of classifying the personnel is to conform to existing wage scales (if any) and to help the economy of skilled and unskilled motor transport workers in Albania. UNRRA shall take the responsibility of remuneration of said workers and will be the determining body in screening and placing men in the initial stage of operations. As soon as practical UNRRA will establish and rehabilitate at least six garages in inland areas and also any existing transport companies, so as to put transport in Albanian hands as soon as possible.

8 December 1944.

PLAN AND APPRECIATION OF UNRRA MISSION (ALBANIA)
SERVING AS DISTRIBUTION BRANCH OF ML (ALBANIA).

A. Object

The object of this plan and appreciation is to describe in general terms the tentative plans, based on available intelligence, whereby UNRRA Mission (Albania) proposes to carry out the duties as Distribution Branch of ML (Albania) as laid down in Directive No. 2, of 13 November 1944.

B. Consideration

The plan and appreciation are based upon the following broad assumptions:-

1. ML will provide 336 imported MT and adequate staff vehicles, with adequate spares, POL and maintenance equipment.
2. The amount of relief and rehabilitation supplies are approximately 12,000 tons monthly.
3. Roads will be found adequate to permit passage of MT to such Distribution Centers as may be found to be necessary.
4. Suitable prior agreement will be reached on general matters now under discussion, such as method of pay, provision of quarters and maintenance, medical protection, disposition of proceeds from sales, etc.
5. At UNRRA Mission HQ there will be established an Advisory Committee, composed of UNRRA HQ officials and representative Albanians, to advise UNRRA Mission HQ on distribution channels and procedures. Use will be made by UNRRA, to the maximum practicable extent, of the normal agencies of distribution. Local committees will be established, wherever necessary to receive bulk supplies and to assume responsibility for distribution within that region in accordance with the UNRRA Allocation Plan.

C. Organization of UNRRA Mission (Albania)

UNRRA Mission (Albania) will act as Distribution Branch of ML through UNRRA Mission HQ Distribution and Transport Bureau, which will consist of the Distribution Methods and Controls Branch, the Warehousing Branch and the Transport Branch. Distribution effected through Prefecture Offices, of which ten are contemplated. Plans for the three Branches follow.

D. Field Survey

1. Object

The objects of the survey to be conducted by the D & T Bureau personnel are:

- a. Check estimated relief load, including health needs and medical assistance, food and clothing requirements, against original allocations, and revise, if necessary, quantities to meet existing situations.
- b. Make surveys of buildings, equipment, supplies and other facilities available locally that will be needed in connection with the relief effort.
- c. Obtain the necessary information needed to prepare the UNRRA recommended Allocation Plan.

2. Operations

Under the supervision of the Chief of D & T Bureau, all Distribution Officers and available Warehouse and Transport Officers will conduct the field survey, accompanying ML parties wherever possible. The information so collected will be used to prepare an UNRRA recommended Allocation Plan to be submitted by the Mission Chief pursuant to Directive No. 2.

E. Distribution Plan

1. Staff of Distribution Methods and Controls Branch

In addition to the administrative staff of UNRRA Mission (Albania), the Distribution Methods and Controls Branch will require a staff up to approximately sixteen UNRRA officials and 80 locally recruited employees.

2. Proposed Distribution Procedure

- a. Upon completion of the field survey, UNRRA D & T Bureau will submit its overall Allocation Plan to the S & R Branch.
- b. Upon request from UNRRA Mission (Albania), available relief and rehabilitation supplies will be released by joint UK/US S & R authority from ML Port Warehouses to UNRRA for distribution in accordance with the approved Allocation Plan. Distribution thereafter will be the responsibility of UNRRA, which will allocate supplies to the ten Distribution Districts (corresponding to the ten prefectures).
- c. Use will be made by UNRRA, to the maximum practicable extent, of the normal agencies of distribution. Local committees will be established, wherever necessary, to receive bulk supplies and to assume responsibility for distribution within that region in accordance with the UNRRA Allocation Plan.

(Appendix 1 gives the detail of all estimates.)

F. Warehousing Plan

1. Object

To provide warehouse facilities for the security, preservation, and distribution of imported and other relief and rehabilitation supplies in Albania.

2. Areas of Operation

The Warehouse Branch will establish headquarters with the UNRRA Mission HQ (Albania). UNRRA warehouses will be established as necessary.

3. Staff of Warehouse Branch

In addition to the administrative staff of UNRRA Mission (Albania), the Warehouse Branch will require a staff of approximately five UNRRA employees and 73 locally recruited employees.

(Appendix 2 gives the detail of all estimates.)

G. Transport Plan

1. Object

To make maximum use of all available facilities for transport, including those to be brought in by ML, and development of existing potential transport in Albania; to repair and maintain

all relief vehicles for the purpose of establishing an efficient and expeditious transport system for distributing relief and rehabilitation supplies.

2. Staff of Transport Branch

In addition to the administrative staff of UNHRA Mission (Albania), the Transport Branch will require a staff of approximately six UNHRA officials and 806 locally recruited employees. (Appendix 3 gives the detail of all estimates.)

Preliminary Draft

NOTE OF A MEETING HELD AT ML. HQ (ALB). December 9th, 1944.

PRESENT.

ML. (ALB).	UNRRA
Col. Warner	Mr. Haskell
Lt. Col. Breckenridge	Col. Maxwell
Lt. Col. Ryder	Mr. Gerstenzang
Lt. Col. Barnett	Mr. Ploud
Major Prince	

A. Acceptance of Plans for Industrial Rehabilitation, Agriculture, Health, and Relief.

Col. WARNER stated that ML (Alb) were prepared to accept the plans prepared for those 4 Divisions without comment. It was understood that the plans for Agriculture and Relief were largely provisional, and would have to be revised in the light of further information which would be available after entry into the country.

B. Non-Availability of Vehicles.

Col. WARNER stated that the latest instructions from AFHQ indicated that no transport could be provided by the Army for the use of UNRRA (ALB) with the exception of the 336 supply-vehicles already promised.

On Nov. 8th a letter had been sent to AFHQ requesting a ruling. This had been received on Nov. 18th, and indicated that the only transport available was the UNRRA transport now being assembled in USA. Given military priority this could be made available by April. Such military priority had not yet been given.

Col. Warner also referred to a document received on Nov. 15th containing the text of an Agreement between UNRRA (London) and the War Office which also indicated that Army transport would not be available. This Agreement had not yet been signed but he had instructions to proceed on the assumption that it was already in force. The vehicle situation was extremely tight and he saw no prospect of the decision being reversed. He pointed out that the original guarantee of military transport was given in the Middle East command, and did not apply to Italy. It was therefore up to UNRRA to make its own arrangements for transport either through Cairo or London, and if this proved impossible it would then be necessary to revise the operational plans to allow for the absence of transport.

Mr. Gerstenzang accepted this ruling on behalf of UNRRA and stated that he would take the matter up in Cairo. It was agreed that the absence of transport would not render the UNRRA operations impossible, though it would make it more necessary to pursue the question of horse-transport.

C. Plan for Distribution and Transport

Col. WARNER accepted the Plan with the following comments;

1. The figure of 12,000 tons per month was a maximum. The actual figure would depend on the speed of port-clearance. All unloading would be from lighters.
2. The draft assumed that ML would open up all necessary roads. He could give no definite undertaking on this point. Repair work would be done where possible.
3. He would like to see a redraft of the paragraph concerning the establishment of Albanian Committees, and the transfer of the redrafted paragraph from the section on "Assumptions" to the section on the 'Plan' itself. Though there was to be no recognition of any particular Albanian authority, the plan, to be realistic, would have to take

account of the fact that local committees could not be expected to operate unless in agreement with the.

4. He questioned both the possibility and the necessity of recruiting several hundred native employees. Conscription had just been introduced and labour would be very short. Mr. Gerstenzang explained that the figure was a maximum based on the assumption of a 24-hour day. In practice the number recruited would probably be less.
5. He questioned the advisability of establishing warehouses at the various Prefecture centers. The original ML Plan had assumed that it would be possible for all distribution to be undertaken from Durren (Durazzo). The equipment requirements also seemed excessive, though some of the equipment might be available. It was agreed that the paragraphs concerning warehousing and warehousing equipment should be reconsidered.

D. Consideration of the Overall Plan.

The following points were discussed:

1. It was agreed that para. 1. (last sentence) would not preclude local ML officers giving detailed instructions to local UNRRA officers within the limits of specific operations already agreed between the Commander and the Chief of Mission.
2. It was agreed that paras. 12-15 should be omitted from the overall Plan, as they represented requests from UNRRA to ML rather than part of the Plan. Mr. Gerstenzang explained that paras. 13-14 had been inserted because UNRRA was anxious that ML should not adopt any price-policies that would make it difficult for UNRRA later, during the UNRRA period, to pursue price-policies in accordance with the basic UNRRA resolutions. Col. Warner appreciated this point, but stated that his reason for omitting these paragraphs was not because he did not wish to consult UNRRA on these points, but rather because the inclusion of such paragraphs might erroneously be taken to imply that consultation with the Chief of Mission should be specifically limited to these two points to the exclusion of all others. In fact it had always been intended that all questions that interested UNRRA during the ML period would be automatically discussed with the Chief of Mission.

E. Outstanding Points.

It was agreed that the following two points remain outstanding:

1. The disposal of the proceeds of sale of supplies.
This point had already been put to ML by UNRRA, with particular reference to the danger of the disruption of the local currency situation unless some arrangement was made to allow the immediate local re-circulation of the cash-proceeds of sales. Col. Warner stated that a decision on this point was still awaited from AFHQ. When it had been received it would be possible to prepare a Financial Directive.
2. The responsibility for the payment of local employees.
The draft Plan implied that the responsibility rested with ML. This could not be accepted. A request had previously been sent to AFHQ concerning payment of domestic employees of UNRRA (e.g. mess servants, etc.), and in a letter of Nov. 18th AFHQ had ruled that such payments would be made by UNRRA. The ruling was given as applying to all 'civilian personnel'. It was not clear whether this was intended to cover merely the question concerning domestic servants, or whether it covered all local employees of UNRRA. This point would be taken up with AFHQ.

F. Relationship of UNRRA to ML during the Military Period.

Mr. Gerstenzang asked whether he was right in assuming that the nature of the military operation would be different from that originally assumed when

the earlier discussions took place. At that time a peaceful operation was assumed, and it was implied that UNRRA would be working with the consent of the indigenous authorities. If a possibly hostile operation was now envisaged he felt that, in view of the events in Greece, it would be necessary to refer the Plan back to the Chief of the Balkan Mission for agreement.

Col. Warner agreed that the situation has somewhat altered. The original Plan had assumed prior consultation with the indigenous authorities. It had now been decided that this was impossible, and the size of the military force concerned had been slightly enlarged. But this change did not alter the fact that the sole object of the operation remained that of bringing relief supplies to the Albanians, and of evacuating Italian POW's, etc. He had instructions to make contact with the de facto local authorities on arrival, and it was assumed that the distribution of supplies would only be possible with their goodwill and assistance. He could give an assurance that no UNRRA personnel would be called forward till it was already clear that the operation would be successful, and till it was clear that the supplies and the presence of UNRRA would be welcomed by the indigenous authorities.

Mr. Gerstenzang thanked Col. Warner for this assurance, and stated that in view of it, it would not be necessary to refer the Plan back to the Head of the Balkan Mission before agreement.

(Note: This note of the meeting is a preliminary draft prepared by UNRRA, and should not be regarded as authentic till agreed by ML.)

*Office Signal Liaison
Room 505*

Balkan

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
8, Sharia Dar El-Shifa-Garden City
Cairo

Telegraphic Address
UNRRA- CAIRO
Telephones:
47816-41317

6 October 1944

Miss Mary Craig McGeachy
Director of Welfare
U.N.R.R.A.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Craig:

I am taking advantage of Dr. Dearing's return to the United States to forward you a copy of the September Monthly Report of the Welfare Division, Balkan Mission. The original report will be forwarded to you through the usual channels, but I thought this might be a quicker way for you to get it.

Best wishes to you and please remember me to the staff.

Sincerely,

s/ Harry
Harry Greenstein
Director of Welfare
Balkan Mission

Distribution
General

(Dispatch Officer, Bureau of Areas)

2nd October, 1944

MONTHLY REPORT - SEPTEMBER 1944 - WELFARE DIVISION, BALKAN MISSION

During the month of September special attention was given to the following matters:

- (1) Assignment and integration of Welfare staff with Country Missions;
- (2) Removal of Headquarters to Maadi to promote closer association and more effective working relations with AML;
- (3) Signing of an agreement with the Palestine Jewish Council, which will make available to UNRRA approximately 60 voluntary society workers;
- (4) Mobilization, equipment and training of voluntary society teams;
- (5) Establishment of a special training camp for team units called forward;
- (6) Participation in the setting up of Advance Headquarters in Italy for the Yugoslav Mission;
- (7) Preparation of Welfare material to be used during the military period;
- (8) Meetings with the Cairo Council of Voluntary Societies and the different Divisions of UNRRA;
- (9) Refugee camp problems.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETY WORKERS:

Arrivals during September:

British	32
American	6

Total number of voluntary society workers:

British	243
American	50
Allied	22
Total	<u>315</u>

Washington has decided that it will not send overseas personnel such as drivers, quartermasters and cooks. Also that except for refugees in camps such personnel should be recruited in the countries of operation. These two limitations are entirely sound, but unfortunately AML will not issue transport and other equipment to teams which do not have these positions filled. Efforts have been made to secure drivers and other non-technical personnel from the refugee camps, but without much success. As a result, it is difficult to organize self-contained American teams. The personnel from the U.S. are accordingly being utilized in camps and on the UNRRA staff until non-technical personnel can be secured from other sources.

MILITARY STATUS OF VOLUNTARY WORKERS:

After considerable discussion with AML, an agreement has been reached on the status of voluntary society workers during the military period. Certain members of teams will be designated as officers and other members classified as "Other Ranks." Privileges of personnel of "Other Rank" status will be on a scale as near to that afforded to personnel of Officer rank as can be arranged.

GREEK WELFARE MISSION - Staff Set-up.
Welfare staff consists of:-

On UNRRA Budget Line:

As of September 30th the Greek

1 Director of Welfare
1 Welfare Specialist (Child Welfare)
3 District Welfare Officers
1 Field Welfare Officer
<u>6</u>

Seconded from Voluntary Societies:

1 District Welfare Officer
1 Field Welfare Officer
2 General Welfare Officers
<u>4</u>

It should be noted that out of a total budget line of 25 Welfare personnel allotted for Greece only 6 are now in Cairo. In order to meet present needs 4 workers from the Greek War Relief Association have been temporarily assigned as Field Welfare Officers and 1 worker from the Near East Foundation as District Welfare Officer. In addition, 5 British voluntary society relief and refugee units have been assigned to Greece.

It has also been necessary to make temporary assignments of personnel to different responsibilities from those called for in the Budget, e.g. Miss Eunice Minton has been placed in charge of field operations a position not called for in the Budget but which is necessary in order effectively to utilize the services of personnel having limited experience in districts which are at present completely uncovered.

It has also been found desirable to organise the Greek Welfare Mission into three units:-

- (1) a Welfare Specialist unit;
- (2) an office management unit;
- (3) a field operations unit.

The Welfare specialist unit has responsibility for the development of plans and materials relating to Welfare policy. The field operations unit will consolidate and direct the activities of field welfare staff. Mr. John Duly is in charge of the Welfare Specialist unit and the office management unit and Miss Eunice Minton is in charge of the field operations unit. Attached is a report of the field operations unit which gives a summary of its work for the month of September.

Liaison Relations: (a) with other UNRRA Divisions and Personnel.

Through regular weekly staff meetings conducted by the Chief of the Greek Mission the staff is able to keep informed of the activities of the other Divisions of the Greek Mission and in turn to keep them informed of the progress of the Welfare Division. In addition special conferences have been held with Distribution & Transport, Health and Displaced Persons Divisions for the purpose of arriving at a clear understanding of the relationships involved and the respective responsibilities:

(b) with the military authorities. Close relationship has been maintained with the office of the acting AML Chief Relief Officer for Greece. Planning and other activities have gone forward with their knowledge and approval. In addition the District Welfare Officers have maintained close relationships with District Commanders and District Relief Officers;

(c) with Governments. A conference attended by Mr. Greenstein and Mr. Leet was held with Mr. Londres, Ministry of Health for Greece, at which there was general discussion with regard to relationships during the post-military period. Mr. Leet and Mr. Wahlberg met with AML officers and the Director General of the Greek Ministry of Health & Welfare for the purpose of discussing relief and welfare problems in District I.

Appraisal of Welfare Plan for Greece. The Welfare Appreciation Plan has been most favourably received by AML and other UNRRA Divisions. We feel it has some serious deficiencies but it represents the best that could be done on the basis of the rather meagre knowledge of conditions in Greece and the plans of other cooperating agencies.

JUGOSLAV WELFARE MISSION - Staff Set-up. As at September 30th the Yugoslav Welfare staff consists of:-

- 1 Director of Welfare
- 2 Welfare Specialists (Child Welfare and Feeding)
- 2 District Welfare Officers
- 3 Field Welfare Officers
- 1 General Administrative Assistant.

It should be noted that only 9 of the Welfare staff have arrived in Cairo as against a total of 26 persons allotted to Yugoslavia.

Because of pressure of work, staff members arriving during the month did not attend UNRRA Orientation Program at Maadi but reported immediately to the Welfare Division who took responsibility for their orientation to Balkan division and country mission plans.

As a result of the urgent need for standard setting materials to be used by UNRRA staff and voluntary agency personnel in their negotiations with nationals, the Welfare Director of the three country missions established a plan whereby materials would be developed jointly by the three Welfare staffs. In this way specific skills of staff members could be most effectively utilized and duplications of work between missions avoided. On the basis of this plan specific work assignments were given to Yugoslav Welfare staff members; assignments made and the status of materials under development are as follows:

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| Alata Brow nlee | - Child Welfare Services and Standards.
First draft of material completed. |
| Ruth Pauley | - 1. Determination of Need and Assistance
Planning. First draft completed.

2. Family Welfare Services.
Statement under development. |
| Louise Blackham | - 1. Plans for Field Reporting
First draft completed.
2. The Development and Use of Advisory
Committees. First Draft completed.
3. Recreation for Children Receiving Con-
gregation Care. --(Material under
development) |
| Alice Adanalian | - Youth Occupational Training and Placement.
Material under development. |
| Mary Wise | - Handbook of Background Material
Material partially completed. |
| Mr. N. Easterbrook | - Emergency Feeding.
Material under development. |

In the preparation of the above materials conferences have been and are being held not only with the Welfare staffs of the other country missions, but also with appropriate representatives of other Divisions of UNRRA including Health Intelligence, Distribution and Supplies, and Displaced Persons. Drafts of standard setting materials have been routed to Welfare staff members, discussed in special conferences and revised in the light of recommendations made. When completed, materials will be mimeographed and made available to the entire Welfare staff and Relief Teams.

Staff members attended Yugoslav Mission staff meetings which were held on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays of each week. Miss Lodge conducted one of these meetings. The subject of her discussion was Yugoslavia: Traditions and Customs. Staff also attended Welfare Division staff meetings and daily language classes.

Three Relief and Refugee Teams were assigned to the Yugoslav Mission during the month of September and plans completed for the mobilisation, equipment and training of these teams. Such plans involved numerous conferences between Miss O'Meara, AML officials, representatives of other Divisions of UNRRA and meetings with team leaders. The teams were mobilised, equipment issued and an intensive course of training developed and put into operation. The training program consists of the following two parts:-

- (a) AML Field Training in unit self-sufficiency, i.e. tent-pitching, loading and unloading of vehicles, checking of equipment, map reading, etc.
- (b) Health and Welfare functional training.

The functional training program was developed jointly with the Albanian Mission, UNRRA Health Division, AML and Team Leaders. The program includes planned discussions and committee or project work on specific health and welfare field problems. One part of the training program, namely registration, was carried out also in cooperation with the Greek Mission and the Division of Displaced Persons. A joint meeting of all Relief Teams was held at which time the Assistant Director of the Division of Displaced Persons discussed Registration and the use of the Schaefer Card.

In addition to the above meetings with Relief Teams, informal dinner meetings were held weekly with Yugoslav Welfare staff, Relief Teams and AML officials. Also Miss O'Meara participated in the regular UNRRA training program for new staff members.

The Yugoslav Cairo Mission Headquarters were moved to MAADI Camp on September 22nd. It is anticipated that during the week of September 30th, staff members will be quartered at Magdi Camp in preparation for the move to Bari. Battle dress for Yugoslav staff members is being issued on September 30th.

During the month of September Mr. Balls, Director of Welfare for Yugoslavia, accompanied the advanced party of the Yugoslav Mission to Bari, Italy where Advanced Headquarters were established. Subsequently Mr. Balls made a return visit to Cairo for important planning conferences.

Mr. Balls brought back to the staff information concerning the situation in Bari and the Mission's plans for preliminary meetings with Yugoslav officials during the week of September 24th. While in Cairo Mr. Balls met with the Welfare Division, the Yugoslav Mission, AML officials, representatives of other Divisions of UNRRA and Relief Teams. Important conferences in which Mr. Balls and Miss O'Meara, who acts as Chief of Welfare in Mr. Balls' absence, participated were concerned with personnel assignments and problems relating to the serious personnel shortages, training plans for voluntary agency personnel, the assignment of voluntary agency personnel to country missions and the seconding of voluntary agency personnel. Attention was also given by Mr. Balls to plans for the early transport of the Yugoslav Mission Welfare staff to Advanced Headquarters.

ALBANIAN WELFARE MISSION - Staff Set-up. As of September 30th the Albanian Welfare staff consists of: -

- 1 Director of Welfare
- 1 District Welfare Officer
- 1 Voluntary Society Unit

In addition to the staff on the UNRRA budget line a relief and refugee unit organized under the auspices of the British Red Cross has been assigned to Albania. A number of informal meetings have been held and training in driving and hygiene is proceeding.

Welfare Plan and Meetings Prepared. The Welfare Plan for Albania has been completed and approved and memoranda have been prepared during the month on the following subjects: -

- (1) Emergency shelter;
- (2) Local surveys;
- (3) Training of relief units.

MEETINGS: The following meetings have been attended: -

- (1) 5 meetings of the Albanian Mission
- (2) 2 meetings of the Transport and Distribution Division
- (3) 4 meetings arranged for the training of voluntary personnel

LECTURES: The Director of Welfare presented the Welfare plan for Albania to the staff of the entire Mission and to the leaders of the relief and refugee units. He has also lectured on Welfare services to the Greek Mission relief units.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS: The departure of AML early in the month to Italy greatly reduced the effectiveness of planning and the resultant complete lack of contact with AML has been a most unfortunate handicap. Much useful time however has been spent in getting to know other members of the Mission and learning their plans and details.

REFUGEE CAMPS - MIDDLE EAST. Welfare Officers as used in camps in the Middle East is an army title and the duties of such officers are those the army or camp commandant defines. In some instances this means services to staff but not to refugees.

Those services which were conceived by UNRRA to be welfare services have been initiated by Voluntary Agency personnel with the approval of the camp commandant or initiated by the camp commandant or carried out by Voluntary Agency personnel. The Voluntary Agency workers have shown considerable ingenuity in developing services in the face of the inadequate supplies and with no supervision and direction.