

Balkan Mission #63-A
FIELD REPORTS: CAIRO 1945

CAWA 212
CALO 614
Ours CM 1/6

23 April 1945

Governor Herbert H. Lehman
Director-General
U.N.R.R.A.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Governor Lehman:

I am transmitting herewith a copy of the Middle East Office personnel budget, April-June, 1945.

It is with no sense of satisfaction that I transmit this document. It is more of a recognition of the existing situation than it is a goal at which to shoot. The overall picture here changes from day to day, and jobs that seemed essential in the initial stages of the framing of this budget are now unnecessary and remain unfilled. The importance of other jobs has become apparent and they must be filled. I have delayed its final preparation and submission, hoping that some stable point might be found on which to base a static structure, but no such point has been found, due to the fluid nature of the operation.

This personnel budget was incubated during a period of great activity, during the liquidation of the Balkan Mission and the stabilizing of the Middle East Office. During this period, UNRRA in Cairo concentrated its forces, which had been scattered in four different buildings, at great distances one from the other, in two adjacent buildings. This is merely an example of the extent of the tangible changes being made during the preparation of the budget.

It was impossible to determine from existing records the basic information required. For instance, no reliable records existed to show exactly who was employed by UNRRA in the camps. There was a group known as "swingers" who showed up on pay-days, despite the fact that there were in Headquarters no record of their employment. It has been necessary to dig into such matters as part of the attempt to set up a clean-cut organization.

Coincident with the preparation of this budget, repatriation operations have begun, with a resultant shrinking of camp population by 5000 during April. The attached budget includes a budget for the Moses Wells camp, which will be closed during May and therefore drastically affect the structure of the budget. Simultaneously, it will be possible to reduce the number of separate camp units in El Shatt, thereby eliminating positions.

During this same period, it has been necessary for the Finance and Administration staff to carry a heavy load in connection with the Balkan liquidation. People have been leaving Cairo in large numbers, requiring the arranging of transportation of persons and baggage. A drive has been made to put the Balkan Mission accounts in order concurrently with starting the MEO off on the proper footing. The Finance and Administration structure in the attached budget necessarily reflects this load, which is not a MEO load but work that must be done.

The Requirements and Supply budget includes the theoretical Shipping and Warehousing Division which might be required after the take-over of the Balkan stockpile and procurement of Army surpluses and UNRRA procurement in the Middle East develop into a sizeable task. There is no intention of filling the positions indicated except as dictated by the probabilities as we become able to estimate them.

I have attempted several times to pare down the attached budget in the light of the situation on a particular day. This is discouraging work, in that the situation is then modified the following day. An example of this is the sudden and unexpected approval of the Greek Government that we take the Greek refugees in Palestine into Maseirat, a proposal which they had staunchly resisted.

The attached budget is not a true picture of the situation here, since it does not reflect, for instance, the fact that this month we are returning to the Army 122 officers and men on the UNRRA War Establishment, who had been paid by UNRRA. It does not reveal any plan for an orderly contraction of staff to adapt to shrinking camp population, although such a plan is being worked out.

The purpose of the above comments is that it is, in my opinion, impossible to have a static budget for a program with the fluidity of the UNRRA program in the Middle East. A Budget Officer has been urgently requested from Washington, in the hope that perhaps an expert in that field can guide us in the development of a budget which will mean more to Headquarters than the attached. It is my feeling, however, that the most he can accomplish is to present to Washington from time to time our needs for different types of currency. This is of course of the utmost importance.

I expect to send within the next few days the budget estimates covering Operations. This, again, can be scarcely more than guess work. It is not possible to make a sound estimate when we can obtain from the Army no indication of the charges they are making to UNRRA for food, tentage, engineering services and the many other things for which we depend upon them. An estimate must be guess work when we do not know in advance whether we must send a three months food supply with refugees or no food at all; or whether UNRRA is paying for the transportation of refugees or leaving that for the Military, as suggested in cables from Caserta.

The only conclusion I can reach is that the Chief of Office must have a free hand to commit funds as required in carrying out UNRRA's job. He must be a man whom Headquarters can trust to adhere to UNRRA policies with financial conservatism. I recognize that this is vague and unbusinesslike, but can see no answer to the problem in such a fluid operation other than a lump sum allotment, based on a general estimate, with the Chief of Office charged with effecting every possible economy within the policies of UNRRA, constantly obtaining Headquarters' approval on specific questions concerning which the policy may not be crystal clear.

Sincerely yours,

H . van Zile Hydo
Chief, Middle East Office

cc: London ERO

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

8, SHARIA DAR EL-SHIFA-GARDEN CITY- CAIRO

C.A.M.A:977

7th March, 1945.

To: Deputy Director General,
Bureau of Areas,
UNRRA
Washington, D.C.

FROM: Office of Chief of Balkan Mission,
Cairo.

Subject: Weekly Report 18 - 24 February, 1945.

Attached are two copies of the twelfth weekly progress report of the Balkan Mission for the week ended 24th February, 1945, together with copies of the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Directors held on 23rd February, 1945 and Special Meeting of the Board of Directors held on 20th February, 1945. Also attached is a list of cables received from Washington since 20th February, and action taken.

During that week the following additional reports etc. were sent to Washington.

Office of Chief of Mission: Intelligence Reports Nos.37-51
Provisional accounts as att
30th December 1944.

Middle East Supply Bureau: Report on Turkish supply possibilities.

Health Division: Report on Nutrition in Greece
Memorandum on Sanitary Engineering Programme
Report on Camps Nursing Services
Report of Chief of Nursing Section for December and January.
Supplementary Report on Nutritional Status of Refugees at Mascirat Camp.

Report on Typhoid, Paratyphoid and health of refugees in desert camps.
report of Sanitary Engineering Section for January, 1945.

Welfare Division: Progress Report No.18

Division on Displaced Persons: Special Report No.5 (taken by hand).

For Chief of Balkan Mission.

Encs.

BALKAN MISSION WEEKLY REPORT.

NO. 12

(18th - 24th February 1945)

The Chief of the Balkan Mission was in Caserta during the week, attending the conference with Messrs Hendrickson and Xanthaky. They left for Athens at the end of the week. The Senior Deputy Chief of Mission returned to Cairo after discussing UNRRA's distribution arrangements in Greece.

A conference was held by the Bureau of Finance and Administration with the First Secretary of the British Embassy to Egypt, to decide the means of making a further approach to the Egyptian Government about the Egyptian contribution to UNRRA. However, with the assassination of the Prime Minister and the subsequent change in Government it is unlikely that any action can be taken on this question by the Egyptian Government at the moment.

Conferences were held with GHQ, Middle East, about the release of British Army personnel for UNRRA operations in the Middle East and for work in the Balkans. As a result of these conferences additional military personnel are being made available for specific vacancies in the Middle East Mission.

Discussions on the local currency budget for the Greece Mission were held with the Deputy Chief for Finance and Administration and other officials of the Greece Mission; and further attempts were made to expedite the submission of second quarter budgets by the country missions.

A full review of all UNRRA transport in the Middle East is being completed preparatory to assignment of additional vehicles to the Greece and Yugoslav Missions.

Personnel record cards for the Balkan, Albania and Greece Missions were completed during the week, and it is hoped that cards for the Yugoslav Mission will be completed shortly. These records will permit the reporting of the personnel statistics which Washington has requested.

Substantial progress was made during the week in moving the remaining members of the Greece Mission to Greece, but difficulties are still being encountered in obtaining clearances from JHQ for personnel of the Yugoslav and Albanian Missions. As soon as these clearances are obtained - possibly within the next fifteen days - it is hoped to move the majority of the country missions personnel.

Administrative orders were issued during the week on censorship of travellers' documents (amendment), censorship of private mail, reporting to Health Division in accordance with International Quarantine Regulations, and claims for taxi fares.

Mr. Morrell of the Public Relations Division returned to Cairo on a short visit and gave details of the stories he had placed with various representatives of the world press and radio on the subject of UNRRA's entry into Yugoslavia. He reported that the channelling of press material from Bari via Rome was now proceeding smoothly.

A story was cabled to Washington and London on the commendation of UNRRA personnel at Bari by the Commanding Officer of the 15th Air Force for their gallantry in the rescue of some survivors of an air crash. The task of captioning the set of 130 photographs of El Shatt Refugee Camp was completed and the photographs despatched to Washington. The story on Loses Wells Refugee Camp mentioned in last week's report was sent to Washington and Greece.

Some good pictures of the departure of the first 1200 Yugoslav Partisans from the Middle East were taken by an unofficial photographer, and five of

these were selected for printing and distribution. Refugee pictures were also provided to Reuter's Cairo Office for distribution in the Middle East with an UNRRA story. The Division photographer returned with a good picture coverage of Musairat Camp, and a start was made on covering the activities of the Displaced Persons Division for a news story and picture feature.

A lecture on UNRRA was delivered by a Public Relations Officer to senior military personnel at B.T.E., and two further talks have been requested. Another officer of the Division gave a talk on the background of UNRRA to the editors of the British Inter-Services Publication Board (publishers of magazines in English, Arabic, French, Greek, Polish and Serbo-Croat), as a result of which the R.A.F. Press Officer has prepared a short pamphlet on the functions, aims and progress of UNRRA for distribution among R.A.F. personnel in the Middle East. Great interest was also shown in the pictorial possibilities of UNRRA's work in Greece and Yugoslavia, and the Director of the Board requested to send a photographer to cover stories as soon as there was a chance of getting into Yugoslavia or the Greek islands.

The 8th issue of the Staff Sheet (back of its mimeographed form) was distributed during the week.

Mr. Felix Despill, Chief of the European Section of the Island Transport of the Bureau of Roads, who arrived in Cairo a couple of weeks ago to assist the Bureau of Distribution and Transport with transport problems in Greece, has been assisted by the Reports Section, preparatory to his departure for Greece, in gaining background and current information on his subject.

The following personnel from the Industrial Rehabilitation Division who had been offered to the Yugoslav Mission have been called forward to Bari: Mr. Dolneux, civil engineer; Mr. Jeffers, mining engineer; and Mr. William Teller, architect and assistant engineer. The last names is a welfare society worker who has had experience in emergency housing in the United States; he is on loan to UNRRA and will receive no salary from UNRRA but only allowance of facilities in kind. All are awaiting AFHQ approval. The question of the Directorship of Industrial Rehabilitation for Greece is still in abeyance. A report is awaited from Athens on the suggested assignments to the Greece Mission of Mr. Kornhaber, textile plant specialist, and of Mr. Paul Saar, electric and mechanical engineer.

The Director of the Agricultural Rehabilitation Division has left Athens and is now in Bari conferring with the Directors of the Agricultural Divisions of the Yugoslavia and Albania Missions. Most of the Division's personnel in the Cairo Office are awaiting transportation to proceed to their missions.

Further work has clarified the present Health Division personnel picture in the Middle East and the Balkans.

Discussions have been held between Dr. Kusson, Acting Deputy Director of the Division, and General Fox and his staff on the present operations of the U.S.A. Typhus Commission in Yugoslavia and plans for UNRRA's participation in its program. Arrangements have been made for Dr. Kusson to study clinical findings in the typhus fever wards and laboratory of the Fever Hospital at Abbassia, which is also making available to him its files and case records. He also spent some time with the staff of the Typhus Commission making a field study in two villages outside Cairo where outbreaks of the fever have occurred. The Commission has made arrangements for a typhus course to be given in Cairo, and a request has been made to Washington for five additional medical officers to be sent here to attend the course.

Conferences have been held in an attempt to satisfy the Egyptian Government's request that Moses Wells Camp be released or alternative quarantine facilities be made available, and the Director of Health visited the Camp with quarantine officials.

The Sanitary Engineering Section is investigating the possibility of securing a suitable solvent for DDT in the Middle East. Two more nurse officers in the Public Health Service have been commissioned and routine work on USPHS administration carried out.

The Medical Requirements Specialist reported on the medical supply situation in the Middle East and made a survey of the Dental Unit supplies provided for the Yugoslav Mission. Requisitions have been made for a supply of uniforms for nurses in the field. The Tuberculosis Specialist has prepared, for submission to Washington, a "General Guide to the Assessment of the Tuberculosis Program in Countries Throughout Europe".

The files of the Nursing Section have been reorganized during the week, and a bulletin board showing the location of each member of the nursing staff has been completed. Miss Bucknell, Regional Nursing Consultant, has been assigned to the Greece Mission to assist at Headquarters in Athens. Mrs. Pollak, Assistant Bacteriologist, is leaving for Bari this week, to join the Yugoslav Mission and will leave Cairo shortly. Another nutritionist, Dr. A. McQueene, is also in Athens on loan, while the Director of Nutrition is expected to return to Cairo in the near future.

The Welfare Division has worked on a draft agreement between the Voluntary Societies and UNRRA, based on material originally sent from Washington and revised on a few points to cover the special problems in the Balkan area. A preliminary conference between the Welfare Division and the Balkan Regional Committee of C.C.B.S.A. was held on February 24. The revised draft agreement will be sent within the next week to the appropriate divisions of the Balkan Mission for approval and the agreement in final form will later be forwarded to the country missions.

Miss Brownlee, who had been loaned by the Yugoslav Mission - subject to recall when needed - to direct child welfare study in the camps in the Middle East, left for Bari on February 22. She was unable to complete her study, but work on it will continue. Miss Virginia Trumble arrived from United States on February 23 and has been assigned to the Camps Operations Division. Her training and experience are in the field of child welfare and she has also had administrative experience in the welfare field. She is the first of the approved budget line positions for camps to have actually arrived in the Middle East. Miss Briganti, American Committee for Christian Refugees, has been assigned to the Displaced Persons Division where she will work on immigration problems. Miss Briganti's agency is one of those cooperating with UNRRA and especially interested in the problems of refugees.

Conferences have been held with GRC on the repatriation of refugees, on the basis of a memorandum prepared by members of the Displaced Persons Division in conjunction with AFHQ, as well as on plans agreed upon here with GRC. GRC is now communicating with AFHQ in an endeavour to establish a firm schedule.

As reported last week, two officers of the Division visited El Shatt and Loses Wells Refugee Camps, spending a couple of days there on repatriation problems. Two members of the Greece Mission left for Haifa to work on registration of refugees to be admitted to Maseirat Camp.

Miss Larson has been appointed Chief of the Refugee Services Section, with Miss Briganti - just transferred from the Welfare Division - as her assistant - Miss Evelyn Auch has joined the Division and been assigned to the Repatriation Operations Section as Chief Welfare Officer. Mr. Leslie Dow and Mr. David Mors left this week to take up their duties with the Yugoslav Mission.

The Camps Operations Division has received information that it may not be necessary to transfer more refugees out of the Dodecanese Islands. For some months past, numbers of Dodecanese have been forced to leave certain of the enemy-occupied islands, particularly Rhodes, on account of growing shortage of food in the beleaguered islands. The military authorities decided that rather than transfer these refugees to the Middle East they should be accommodated in other islands which are free of the enemy. Thus the CASOS project was embarked upon. Unfortunately, the numbers involved are now fairly considerable - as last reported approximately 4,600 - and the

local military authorities are having great difficulty in maintaining this group of persons. However, great efforts are being made to provide accommodation, and it may still not be necessary to bring these refugees to the Middle East.

Arrangements have been made with the British Military Authorities for three refugees from the island of CASTELLORIZO to visit the island very shortly, in order to view for themselves the conditions prevailing, prior to general repatriation. This island was badly damaged after the evacuation.

Major Charles Newberry, USPHS, has not taken up his appointment as Senior Medical Officer of Camps Operations Division in place of Dr. Wilson S. Dodd, who was ordered to return to the United States for reasons of health.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE BOARD OF
DIRECTORS

A REGULAR MEETING of the Board of Directors of the Balkan Mission was held at King's Hotel at 4.30 p.m. on Friday, 23 February 1945, under the chairmanship of Mr. Roseman.

Those present were:

Mr. Roseman	Col. Hyde
Mr. Pierce	Miss Flexner
Mr. Beck	Mr. Thrupp
Mr. Downie	Mr. Aaronson
Major Oakley-Hill	Mr. Patterson
Mr. Barnes	Miss Gouens-Hardy
Mr. Irwin	Mr. Hoddinott
Col. Balfour	Lord Porbury
Mr. Tonkinson	Col. Wilkinson
Mr. Floud	Major Francis
Miss Gifford	Col. Livingstone.

1. THE CHAIRMAN called the meeting to order, and Col. Livingstone reviewed briefly the decisions taken by the Administrative Sub-Committee on the draft administrative orders discussed at the last meeting. In the matter of uniforms it had been decided that flashes would be worn on the outer garment, but only on one shoulder; the brassard had been discarded; and as regards the badge, it had been recommended that it should be in the form of the UNRRA stamp, made in bronze with the spaces cut out, uniform from Washington, it was suggested that khaki drill jacket and trousers or skirt be worn, but not shorts; and that the wearing of insigna on civilian clothes be forbidden.

ACTION COL. LIVINGSTONE said a suggestion had been made that Washington be asked to forward suit and dress lengths of material instead of ready-made uniforms. The matter was discussed, and the proposal to act on this suggestion was put to a vote and unanimously carried by a show of hands.

2. MR. ROSEMAN stated that he had had no information on the matters at Caserta except a telegram addressed to USAFILE asking for permission for Messrs. Hendrickson and Zanthaly to come here via Athens; that he assumed the meetings were over by now, and that the visitors from Washington, accompanied by Sir William Matthews and Commander Jackson, were probably in Athens at present and would be arriving in Cairo next week. This, however, he said, was merely conjecture on his part.

3. a) With regard to the weekly Mission report to Washington, MR. ROSEMAN stated that Mr. Hoddinott found there was great delay - as much as ten days - on the part of the various divisions in handing in their divisional reports. MR. HODDINOTT urged the advisability of all divisions having their reports in promptly by Wednesday, and covering the period Monday to Saturday of the previous week, instead of Wednesday to Wednesday as some were now doing. MR. ROSEMAN commented that the reports were not as informative as they could be; that they should contain a record of all developments which occurred during the week, as that would be helpful in giving Washington a clear picture of the situation here.

b) MR. ROSEMAN stated that among the items required in the new form of monthly reports are comprehensive reports on camps, displaced persons, hospital work, personnel, and statistical data on expenditures. He felt it was incumbent upon us to furnish as much information as possible, or, where

we could not, to indicate the difficulties in the matter of lack of trained staff; he thought, however, it was mostly a matter of records and monthly tabulations. A discussion followed on the subject. The chief objection - put forward by Mr. Bock and Mr. Pierce - was in the matter of reporting on age groups, it meant establishing percentages which would have to be changed. Mr. Roseman said he had telegraphed to Washington that we were trying to get the information called for in the new reports. In reply to a question by Col. Wilkinson, he said that we would discontinue monthly reports except when specifically requested by Washington.

MR. ROSEMAN then mentioned Washington's suggestion that the Intelligence Division be known in future as "Reports Section".

4. Draft Administrative Orders.

ACTION a) Petty Cash Claims. It was agreed to add the words "where possible" where the order called for claims to be supported by receipts. The purpose of the order was to place the onus of the claims on the heads of organizational units, who would be required to certify that the expenditure were justifiable.

b) Travel rates. This order was the result of an agreement reached with Mr. Dutton when he was here, for the purpose of clearing up the confusion that exists on this point. MR. ROSEMAN suggested adding the words "where possible" in connection with the supporting receipts for reimbursable items.

The question of amplifying the definition of the term "Middle East" to include other countries in this area was discussed and left in abeyance for further consideration.

ACTION MR. PIERCE expressed the desire to discuss the matter of travel rates with the members of his division; consequently it was agreed that issuance of the order would be postponed until evening of the following day.

c) Taxi Fares. The purpose of this order was explained by MR. ROSEMAN, viz., that the head of the organizational unit to which the claimant is attached should be required that the journey undertaken was official and that no other means of transport were available.

d) Amendment to A-73 - Censorship of Travellers' documents - passed without comment.

5. Report on Mission Plans.

i) Balkan Mission. Col. BURTON stated that he hoped very shortly to be able to send out notifications of transfers, so as to enable the heads of divisions to pass the information on and prevent despondence among their staffs. Upon Mr. Roseman's suggestion, he outlined briefly the procedure to be followed after obtaining from the transferee mission its assent in principle to the proposed transfer.

Mr. Roseman stated that on the basis of the review he and others had made of the Middle East budget recently, he felt he could give the locally-engaged employees whose services were satisfactory, a fairly clear assurance that they would be absorbed in the Middle East Mission.

ii) Greece. Mr. BURTON stated that the majority of the Greece Mission staff were now in Greece, and only about 75 remained here; but the despatch of 45 of this number had been requested and he assumed that within ten or fifteen days there would

be but a handful left. Most voluntary society teams were already in Greece. Practically all of the members of the Bureau of Distribution and Transport had been called, and were gearing up to take over from I.L. on April 1. The Greece Mission already had been personnel in every one of the six districts, and some had recently gone into Crete. Very few reports had come in from Athens on the nature of the work that the staff there is doing, which appeared to be mainly relief at this point, but undoubtedly within the next few weeks it would shape up into a more typical UNRRA program or even better.

iii) Yugoslavia. Mr. Irwin stated that he had received very little information this past week but that, out of a total personnel of perhaps 150 - including I.L. - in Yugoslavia, only about 18 or 19 were UNRRA people, many were still awaiting transportation in Cairo, but he hoped to get them off soon. Word received from those who had gone into Yugoslavia indicated that they had been accorded a very good reception. He stated that, judging from the quantity of I.L. motor trucks landed there (over 100), I.L. operations must be more extensive than he had imagined. Mr. Morrell had got together copies of a number of individual letters and written up a very good story. Asked if he had any information about supplies, Mr. Irwin replied that he had heard nothing about the flow of supplies and knew only the original tonnage sent.

iv) Albania. Major CANNON-HILL stated that he had nothing to report except that the Chief of the Mission was having trouble regarding the matter of travel clearance. Mr. ROSEMAN explained that he had taken steps to get the military procedure simplified, through telegrams to Greece to the Military, and to Sir William Matthews, and he hoped to be able to clear the matter up.

6. MR. ROSEMAN then inquired whether there were any other matters to be discussed. COMMISSIONER HUBB stated that US ARMY were now accepting all American UNRRA personnel for medical treatment. That left a group of only about 70 British not provided for, and another group of about 25 of other nationalities. He said he was working on the problem of the 70 British and hoped to succeed in making medical provision for them. As for the 25 of other nationalities, he thought the only thing to do would be to select some local doctor and make an arrangement with him for the care of this group.

THE MEETING was then adjourned.

MINUTES OF THE SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD
OF DIRECTORS OF THE BALKAN MISSION
ON 20 FEBRUARY 1945.

A special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Balkan Mission was held at King's Hotel at 4:30 P.M. on 20 February 1945.

The meeting, under the chairmanship of Mr. Roseman, was called to discuss the proposed revision of the living and quarters allowance and the discontinuance of the separation allowance.

Those present were:

Col. Balfour	Mr. Luckintosh
Col. Booker	Major. Noble
Miss Cozens-Hardy	Lord Norbury
Mr. Downie	Col. Oakley-Hill
Mr. Floud	Mr. Patterson
Maj. Francis	Mr. Roseman
Miss Gifford	Mr. Siegel
Mr. Hoddinott	Miss Simeon
Col. H. de	Maj. Tonkinson
Mr. Irwin	Mr. Thrupp
Col. Livingstone	Col. Wilkinson

The meeting was called to order by the chairman, who stated that the memorandum of 20 February 1945, on Proposed Living and Quarters Provisions, embodied the substance of Washington's ideas on the subject.

The Balkan Mission, however, had suggested \$ 2.00 instead of the Washington figure of \$ 1.50 per diem for employees with dependents, when meals and billets are provided by the Administration. The Balkan Mission also insisted that, since the Administration is changing the rules in the middle of the game, employees who are dissatisfied with the new rates should be repatriated at the Administration's expense.

Mr. Siegel stated that the proposed living and quarters provisions were to be supplied in UNRRA missions throughout the world, and that, when the military period is over, they would be an improvement on the present system. When the Administration failed to provide meals and billets, employees would be given an allowance in non-convertible local currency. The size of the allowance would be determined by the Chief of Mission, and would fluctuate with the local currency.

Mr. Downie and Mr. Patterson pointed out that the cost of living includes numerous items, such as clothes, laundry and cigarettes, the prices of which may be far higher in the field than in the U.S. or the U.K. After considerable discussion two proposals were put forward:

- A. That the living and quarters allowance, where meals and billets are not provided, should cover the average reasonable cost of food and lodging in the area, as determined by the Chief of Mission, plus a flat \$ 2.00 per diem to cover the cost of incidentals.

- B. That the allowance for food and lodging should be determined as in A above, and that a certain percentage of this figure should be given in addition to cover the differential between the cost of incidentals in the Mission area and their cost in the U.S. or the U.K.

The general feeling of the meeting seemed to favor the second proposal, although no vote was taken.

ACTION:

It was agreed that Mr. Roseman should draft a cable to Washington, stating that the Balkan Mission considers the Washington proposals fair in general, but wishes them to include the three alterations suggested:

\$ 2.00 per diem for employees with dependents, where meals and billets are not provided;

additional allowance for incidentals, as in proposals A and B;

and repatriation at the Administration's expense for employees dissatisfied with the new rates.

The Meeting was then adjourned.

LIST OF CABLES RECEIVED FROM WASHINGTON FOR WEEK
COMMENCING FEBRUARY 20th AND ACTION TAKEN BY CAIRO

213	Disregarded Washington 235 refers.
214	No Action.
215	Noted. Sent UGAID 112
216	Noted
217	No Action
218	Sent UGAID 104
219	Not Received
220	No Action
221	Noted
222	Repl. 230 24th February
223	Waiting reply from Greece
224	Action taken
225	Repl. 224 23rd February
226	Noted
227	Repl. 250 3rd March
228	No Action
229	Sent UGAID 107
230	Not received
231	Noted
232	Noted
233	Noted. Action being taken
234	Repl. 246 2nd March.
237	Noted
238	Sent UGAID 109
239	Noted (Repl. from London 98 to Washington 410)
240	Repl. 240 London 114 1st March
241	Not received
242	Personal cable
243	Action being taken
244	Noted.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

CAWA: 845

15th February, 1945

To: Deputy Director General,
Bureau of Areas,
UNRRA
Washington, D.C.

From: Office of Chief of Balkan Mission,
Cairo.

Subject: Weekly Report 29th-3rd February, 1945

Attached are two copies of the ninth weekly progress report of the Balkan Mission for the week ended 3rd February, 1945, together with four copies of the Minutes of the meetings of the Board of Directors held on 2nd February, 1945 and Meeting of Directors of Health, Welfare, camps and Displaced Persons Divisions, held on 6th February, 1945.

During that week the following additional reports etc. were sent to Washington:

Office of Chief of Mission:

Intelligence Reports Nos. 16-24

Bureau of Distribution and Transport

Report on Distribution from No. 3 District.

Division of Agriculture and Fisheries:

Agricultural Plans.
Summary of May, June and July Agricultural Programme for Greece. Papers on livestock in Bulgaria occupied Greece.

Welfare Division:

Report from Athens District
Report on Voluntary Societies in Greece.
Children's Proventoria, Greece.
Child Welfare Programme.

Displaced Persons Division:

Monthly Statistical Report.

For Chief of Balkan Mission.

Encls.

MINUTES OF MEETING OF DIRECTORS OF HEALTH, WELFARE,
CAMPS AND DISPLACED PERSONS DIVISIONS

A REGULAR MEETING of the Directors of Health, Welfare, Camps and Displaced Persons Divisions was held on Tuesday, February 6, 1945 at 8:30 A.M. at King's Hotel.

THE FOLLOWING DIRECTORS AND staff members were present:

Lt. Col. Hyde	Mr. Beck
Mr. Miller	Mr. Youdin
Mr. Pierce	Miss Devons
Miss Flexner	Miss Simeon
Miss Gifford	

Mr. MILLER called the meeting to order and acted as Chairman thereof.

1. Mr. PIERCE reported on the Dodecanese and Turkish relations. He stated that 500 each from three Islands are to be returned from the Middle East in March, 3000 in April and 3000 each month thereafter, so that by the end of June all of the Greeks will be returned. These moves will be done in one boat, taking 1500 at a time.

2. Miss GIFFORD reported that H Camp at Maadi had been closed, that B Camp was to be used and the move would be complete by February 13th; that B Camp was being reorganized and there would be a transfer of certain personnel to B Camp with Mr. Curtis in charge. Guards have been added and UNRRA is to receive nine additional trucks. This camp comes under the Welfare Division.

3. Mr. MILLER submitted a memorandum, showing the positions to be requested in the various offices of the Middle East Mission. Lt. Col. Hyde recommended that a health consultant, sanitary engineer and a secretary only be placed in the Office of the Chief of Mission. Miss Gifford stated that the Welfare Division would need one person and a secretary attached to the Office of Chief of Mission, and one person as liaison with governments and military.

4. A DISCUSSION was held on the duties and responsibilities of the officers to be appointed in the various Divisions. It was agreed that Mr. Youdin and Mr. Saks or Miss Bishop be asked to prepare a suggested budget for the Middle East Mission, to be presented to the next meeting.

IT WAS MOVED, seconded and carried that the next meeting be held on Friday morning, February 9, 1945 at 8.30 A.M.

UPON MOTION duly made, seconded and carried the meeting was adjourned.

BALKAN MISSION WEEKLY REPORT

No. 9

(29th - 3rd. February, 1945)

The major question of UNRRA's operations in relation to ML were the subject of discussions with Generals Hughes and Sadler who spent most of the week in Cairo. They met the heads of Bureaus and Divisions of the Balkan Mission and also addressed members of the Greece Mission in Cairo.

News from the Yugoslav Mission during the week was of active preparation for entering Yugoslavia with ML and 2 UNRRA personnel - a doctor and a warehouseman - landed at Dubrovnik on 2nd February.

One of the main tasks of the Bureau of Finance and Administration during the week was furthering the plans for liquidating the Balkan Mission. Meeting of heads of Divisions were held to consider the organisational plan and staff requirements of the Middle East Mission which will cover the operation of repatriation of refugees and displaced persons in the Middle East and the purchase of supplies in this region. The recommendations of the bureaus and divisions about the transfer of their personnel to the country missions, the Middle East Mission and the E.R.O. were received, though the lack of information about vacancies existing in E.R.O. made consideration of certain individual cases somewhat difficult.

On the personnel side instructions were prepared on the budget for the second quarter of 1945 for country mission for the Middle East Mission and discussions on the preparation for the budget were held with the bureaus and divisions; improved procedures were instituted in the Personnel Division for control of budget vacancies and new appointments; and revisions were made in the system of leave and attendance records to ensure proper reporting and coordination with pay rolls. The "Personnel Regulations for Field Service" were printed and are being distributed to the staff and the "Employees Compensation Plan" is also being printed for distribution. The attitude of the staff to the proposed change in policy on separation allowances, which has been discussed with staff groups, has been reported to Washington. Negotiations were conducted with USAFIME about the Army order withdrawing American APO privileges. The initial attitude of USAFIME was that "condition of service" approved by G.C.A.C. had never been officially transmitted to this theatre and that in any event the text presented by UNRRA to USAFIME provided for APO only if no civil address were available and then only at the discretion of the theatre commander. Efforts were made to clarify this situation and to persuade USAFIME that APO should not be withdrawn.

The Deputy Director of the Public Relations Division reported from Rome that he had discussed the future of public relations with Mr. Shelby Thompson, from Washington. Mr. Fields of the Division will return from Rome upon the arrival there, about February 10, of Mr. Savard, the Public Relations Officer for Italy. Mr. Morrell, Chief of Albanian Public Relations, departed from Rome for Bari after making arrangements with the Director of A.F.H.Q. Public Relations for the prompt release of press material sent out from Bari.

Further press material was despatched to Washington during the week: a picture and feature story of the Commandant of the Maadi Training Camp, Mrs. Jennings-Branly, with a full set of pictures of the Camp; and a story of Lt. Col. Catherine Dodge, received from the Greece Mission.

The Division photographer and a reporting officer went to Moses Wells Refugee Camp during the week and did a two-day coverage of the camp; the pictures are now being developed. Printing of the set of pictures of Alexandria Fishery Station taken last week was held up through lack of printing paper.

The satisfaction of the Division over the acquisition of the Reuter's ticker machine reported last week was short-lived, as permission to retain the machine was withdrawn before it could be installed.

Mr. Felix Dospil, Chief of the European Section of the Inland Transport Division of the Bureau of Areas, arrived from Washington on temporary detail to assist the Bureau of Distribution and Transport with transport problems in Greece, and will proceed to Athens shortly. The Bureau staff was increased by two new arrivals from the United States: Mr. Gilbert Marick, Assistant Chief Transport Officer, and Mr. Leonard Von Spach, Distribution Officer. Word was received that Mr. Ernest Mill arrived safely at Syros, to take up his duties as Distribution Officer in No. 5 District, Greece. The men awaiting transportation to Bari to join the Yugoslav Mission for immediate service in the field were unable to depart this week, but it is hoped that their departure may be arranged shortly. A request was received from the Deputy Chief of the Yugoslav Mission for seven additional men to be sent by sea on the next convoy, and for an additional four men to be held in readiness in Cairo.

Repairs to the Hospital Caique "Ikeria" were completed at Cyprus, and she proceeded on her way to Syros, where her arrival is expected at any moment.

The work of the members of the Warehousing Section in the warehouses of Camps Division is progressing well and should be completed within the next few days.

Dr. H. van Zide Hyde, Senior Surgeon (R), U.S.P.H.S. took over as Director of the Health Division on February 1. Dr. Kirk left for Athens on February 4th to take up duty as Principal Medical Officer of the Greece Mission on January 30th. Dr. Newberry, U.S.P.H.S. took up duty as Principal Medical Officer of the Camps Division.

The Director held the first of a series of regular staff meetings on 1st. February. Together with members of the Division he held several conferences with the Field Director of the U.S.A., Typhus Commissioner and his staff developing a cooperative understanding under plan for specific cooperation in Jugoslavia.

Outlines of duties of district medical officers and of district sanitary engineers were prepared and the latter submitted to Col. Wright in Athens for comment. These will be sent to all missions for their general guidance and to Washington and London.

The Director of the Welfare Division left Cairo on January 30, to confer in Athens with the Chief of the Mission and the Director of Welfare for Greece on question relating to the use of personnel and the need for additional personnel -

including Voluntary Society units - if Welfare is to participate in the distribution program.

A week's orientation course was given at Maadi Camp for approximately 40 British Voluntary Society team members who had arrived in Cairo subsequent to December 28, 1944. The training program is under the supervision of Mr. Harry E. White, Field Welfare Officer with the Greek Mission on loan to the Welfare Division. The course was opened by the Acting Director of the Welfare Division, who gave the background of UNRRA, the development of welfare plans for country missions, and a summary of the present state of relationships of the Voluntary Societies to UNRRA to the military and to the country missions.

In connection with the reorganization of the Balkan Mission, the Welfare Division has submitted the proposal that a Director of Welfare be attached to the Office of the Chief of the Middle East Mission in an advisory capacity, and to serve as consultant on the welfare program - to Displaced Persons and Camps Operations Divisions, as well as to act as liaison with foreign Voluntary Societies operating in the Middle East area. The Welfare Division suggests that one person with one secretary could perform these functions, provided appropriate numbers of welfare personnel are on the Camps Operations budget and attached to the Displaced Persons Division for services to refugees at the time of repatriation. Excellent cooperation with the Welfare Division exists in the joint planning for camps operations and for repatriation of displaced persons, and the plans as outlined appear to cover the necessary welfare services.

The Working Party, composed of representatives of the displaced Persons, Camps Operations, Welfare and Health Divisions, which was established to develop plans for movement of refugees, presented its preliminary report to Functional Divisions on February 3. A copy of the report will be forwarded when completed in final form. The Committee approached its problem from the standpoints of the needs of persons to be repatriated while in transit and at the point of disembarkation. The immediate objective was to establish the type of organization and amount of personnel necessary in this particular geographical area, with all its problems of distance and complicated transportation arrangements. The voluminous technical and factual material compiled was carefully studied. Limiting comments to those which affect welfare, it was agreed that, generally speaking, one Chief Welfare Officer and one Assistant would be needed for each group. Movements involving only able-bodied persons would require only one Chief Welfare Officer, but on the other hand, for movements involving only women with small children or old people as many as four or five Assistant Welfare Officers might be needed, depending upon the type of transport and the distance. The report of the Working Party, which included standards also for Health and other personnel, was accepted, and appropriate action is being taken to incorporate the needs for this phase of the UNRRA program in the plans for the Middle East Mission organization and budget.

The Welfare Division is making an analysis of all personnel at present in the Middle East, whether assigned to country missions or not, with a view to determining exact total needs for welfare services, as it is believed that the program of the Camps Operations Division has never provided for adequate staff for this purpose. The analysis will be completed within a few days, and recommendations in the matter of personnel will then be made.

Because of the needs of the Army, it will be necessary to abandon Camp "H" at Maadi on February 6, and only Camp "B" will thereafter be available for reception and training of Voluntary Society teams. It has been planned to integrate the staff of "H" Camp with that of "B" Camp, and establish a new budget for "B" Camp, with resultant savings. The transfer of all personnel from "H" Camp to "B" Camp will be completed prior to February 13. The Army has agreed to do the necessary alterations at "B" Camp.

One of the two officers of the Displaced Persons Division who journeyed to Palestine and Iran last week to make a survey and select a location for the district office, was recalled to Cairo to take up his duties in the Yugoslav Mission from which he was on loan; but the other officer remained to complete the survey.

Another officer has gone to Iran to assist in the registration of Poles, and thence he will proceed to India to initiate the registration there.

Greek Refugees at Mosos Wells Camp who did not at first desire to be repatriated to Greece have been interviewed, and the officer who carried on this investigation reported that the majority had now changed their minds and were anxious to return to their country. Several days have been spent by officers of the Division registering ex-military Greek personnel at Camp Cabrit and at Abassia.

Mr. Gominicki has joined the staff of the Division to assist in the registration of refugees in East Africa, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, and the Union of South Africa.

The Camps Operations Division reports that an instruction - approved by the Military Postal Censorship Authorities - has been prepared for issue to the camps. This instruction will obviate delays and other difficulties which have occurred in connection with refugee mail.

The supplies to in Weekly Report No. 7 are now being distributed to the camps in accordance with a carefully considered allocation list.

The transfer of UNRRA Cairo warehouse from Camps Operations Division to the Middle East Bureau of Requirements and Supplies took place on February 1.

Two members of the Yugoslav Mission recently returned from Bari have been assigned to make a special survey of child welfare services at El Shatt Refugee Camp. Their findings should assist the formulation of future requirements for all camps, and should also help to improve the child welfare training program.

MINUTES OF MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

A REGULAR MEETING of the Board of Directors of the Balkan Mission was held on Friday, February 2nd, 1945 at 4.30 P.M. at King's Hotel.

THE FOLLOWING Directors and staff members were present:

Mr. Miller	Mr. Patterson	Miss Cozens-Hardy
Lt. Col. Webb	Mr. Young	Miss Simeon
Mr. Beck	Mr. Roseman	Lt. Col. Livingstone
Mr. Pierce	Lord Norbury	Mr. Hoddinott
Lt. Col. Hyde	Col. Balfour	Mr. Barnes
Mr. Scranton	Mr. Irwin	Lt. Col. Wilkinson
Mr. Haskell	Miss Flexner	Mr. Vassiliou
Mr. Tonkinson	Miss Gifford	Miss Gilruth

Mr. MILLER called the meeting to order and acted as chairman thereof.

1. Mr. ROSEMAN reported that the Committee for Enforcement of Administrative Orders, Attendance of Staff, etc. had had only one meeting and would report further later, but recommended at this time:

- 1) That the existing memoranda be modified, indexed and reissued and sent to all Bureaus of the Balkan Mission and to the Country Missions.
- 2) That administrative memoranda be issued in sets:
 - a. Standing orders - uniform orders involving disciplinary action.
 - b. Memoranda not involving disciplinary action.
- 3) That special books be provided for administrative memoranda and each Division, Bureau and Mission maintain complete sets and periodic check be made to insure their being maintained.
- 4) When disciplinary action is necessary the following steps should be taken:
 - a. Deputy divisional director shall issue a warning.
 - b. A written warning shall be issued.
 - c. Divisional director shall make recommendation to the Chief of Mission as to what action might be taken.

ACTION

That this preliminary report shall be distributed and discussed at the next meeting.

2. THE SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT of the Committee on Office Hours, Transportation, etc. was presented by Lt. Col. Livingstone. He recommended that when Saturday morning is taken as leave it shall be considered as a full day of leave. Discussion disclosed that this was the regular in U.K. and U.S. Government offices.

ACTION

UPON MOTION of Lt. Col. Livingstone seconded by Mr. Pierce and carried, IT WAS ORDERED that leave taken on Saturday morning be considered as a full day's leave.

Lt. Col. Livingstone reported further that the matter of types of uniforms to be worn was recommended and stated that an Administrative Order would be drawn covering the uniforms to be worn, which would be presented to the next meeting of the Board of Directors for consideration;

That the matter of issuing supplies from the stockroom was being checked into;

That Conditions of Service for local employees had been issued and would be sent to each employee.

3. BUDGET AND BUDGET PROCEDURE was discussed by Lt. Col. Livingstone. He stated that country mission budget should be submitted by the country missions for approval to the Balkan Mission. He further stated that it was assumed that they had been cleared by the Departments and Divisions before being submitted. It was pointed out that this had not always been done and it was suggested that the Balkan Mission send them to the Division for clearance when submitted by the country missions. Miss Gifford, Mr. Pierce and Lt. Col. Livingstone were directed to bring in a recommendation as to how this should be accomplished.

Action

4. ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS A-69, A-74 and A-76 were submitted, with a statement that they had been issued the previous week, and were approved.

Order A-77 was submitted and it was suggested it be amended to include a transportation schedule for the Camps Division, and a schedule for duty officers.

Action

Order P-8, Item 5, was discussed and referred to Lt. Col. Livingstone for further consideration.

Order A-70 was discussed and recommended it be considered further.

Action

Order A-78 was discussed and recommended it be considered further, with suggestions to be submitted to Lt. Col. Livingstone not later than Wednesday.

5. THE CHAIRMAN stated that a new telephone directory had been issued and any comments or suggested changes should be referred to Lt. Col. Wilkinson.

UPON MOTION of Col. Balfour, duly seconded and carried, the Board of Directors expressed its appreciation to Miss Devons for her work in making the issuance of the Telephone Directory possible.

Action

6. Lt. Col. WILKINSON stated that a schedule of duty officers would be posted. It was suggested that each duty officer should be provided with a card record.

7. Col. BALFOUR stated that a Memorandum of January 30th had been issued on the Reorganization of the Balkan Mission and he asked for comments. It was pointed out that a 25% reduction in the budget had been requested. Mr. Balfour pointed out that the question of records and files was important and that those Divisions concerned should concentrate on insuring that their representatives in country missions are adequately supplied with records and files.

8. Mr. ROSEMAN presented the report of the Committee on Salary Differential. He stated that a cable had been sent to Washington pointing out the differential in salary between recruits from London and those from Washington, and asking that the classification and salary scale be made uniform. He further stated that a reply had been received to the effect that the basic policy should continue, that the salary scale should be in line with the scale prevailing in their country and not the scale of the country with the highest scale. Messrs. Pierce, Young and Tonkinson were appointed as a Committee to consider this matter further and report.

Action

THE CHAIRMAN reported that General Hughes and General Sadler had been in Cairo and had met with the Greece Mission.

9. Mr. IRWIN reported that UNRRA associated with ML is now operating in Yugoslavia, that next week a large party would probably leave Bari.

Mr. HASKELL reported on the Albanian situation, stating that at the present time the situation was not too clear, that the Generals had not reached an agreement on Albania but that if Yugoslavia went forward Albania might be willing to.

Lt. Col. Hyde reported on the medical facilities available to UNRRA personnel in Cairo.

UPON MOTION duly made, seconded and carried, the meeting was adjourned.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

8, Sharia Dar El-Shifa, Garden City
Cairo

CAWA: 803

Refs.:
Ours: CM/50

9 February 1945

Mr. M. Menshikov
Deputy Director General
Bureau of Areas
U.N.R.R.A.
Washington (25) D. C.

Dear Mr. Menshikov:

Now that the Balkan Mission is about to be liquidated and pass into history, we at this end of the line thought it would be helpful in regard to the formation of future Missions and operations of other Missions if our views and suggestions were compiled for study by those in Washington and London. Therefore, the enclosed memorandum was prepared by Mr. Joseph Van Vleck, Jr., after discussing the subject with the directors and many members of the staff here in Cairo.

We realize that it has been a tremendous task to set up the Balkan Mission and that you have labored under many handicaps regarding transportation, supplies and personnel. The remarks and criticisms in this memorandum are not made for the purpose of placing the blame on anyone for mistakes made but rather with the purpose of making constructive criticism so that the past operations could be analyzed and mistakes avoided in the future.

The language of the memorandum is mild and the subjects are covered very briefly, but we of course could talk for hours on practically every paragraph, and undoubtedly you will recognize many old friends among the subjects about which we have cabled and written frequently in the past.

Although the subjects covered are dealt with by a number of offices in Washington we are only sending this one copy. However, we hope that you will think the memorandum of sufficient interest to justify circulation among those in the Washington office whom you think may be interested in reading it.

With kind regards, I am

Very truly yours,

s/ Neville Miller

Neville Miller
Senior Deputy Chief
Balkan Mission

NM/mv
Encl

General Suggestions.

1. Many Mission members heard in Washington "That is being decided in Cairo", and then upon arrival in Cairo were informed "We are waiting for Washington to set policy on that". What is the basis for dividing responsibility between Washington-London and Cairo?
2. Notify each Mission Intelligence office of decision on policy matters to be settled in Washington (No. 1 above). Otherwise, field intelligence cannot forward pertinent data already in hand. The present order to "forward all information" is absurd without stenographer to copy what is not printed, and without large staff to code and decode secret documents before and after transmittal.
3. There must be exchanges of personnel between Washington-London and the field, or more travel. On this point, Mr. Gerstenzang stated: "No amount of reports can give the picture of a local situation as clearly as a short visit of a top official from headquarters. This should be planned and routine. Intervals between trips should not be long enough to allow an accumulation of changes in the field. These trips should not be only to offices but also to the fields where we are operating."
4. It is recommended that a "floating executive" be appointed to each mission to serve as deputy and in liaison. Liaison with Washington-London and operations in the field requires much travel by top personnel, and it is necessary to name a deputy first for one division chief, then for another.
5. Effective administration requires that consultation meetings be held regularly throughout a mission by groups composed of persons whose work requires them to cooperate with each other. That such meetings are necessary, and that they must be conducted in a democratic manner, should be obvious to all persons qualified for top administrative positions. Each such group should keep regular minutes of attendance and of actions taken. These minutes can be made available to the Mission Historian eventually.

Note: This approach to staff administration is absolutely essential for an organisation like UNRRA because:

- (a) The staff is international and requires integration.
- (b) Personnel is selected carefully and cannot be either fully exploited or kept happy unless provided with opportunities to contribute their ideas.
- (c) The nature of the common task requires the high degree of program flexibility engendered by frequent staff conferences.

6. Before the date for assuming functions previously performed by others (e.g. transfer of camps from MERRA to UNRRA, when winter clothes had to be bought hastily in Cairo at high prices) UNRRA must have:

- (1) personnel on the spot
- (2) budgetary provision
- (3) systems of market analysis, purchasing and requirements set up.

7. Preparation in advance of a system and the necessary forms incidental thereto for requirements, market analysis, and purchasing; also for warehousing, distribution and transport. Where the early stages of UNRRA activity are to be in collaboration with the military, the system and forms employed by the military will probably be practicable for us, and should be available to our bureaus of Requirements & Supply and Distribution & Transport.

8. Familiarize personnel assigned to Distribution & Transport as well as Requirements & Supply, also others who will work with them such as District Directors and Field Officers, with the system and forms to be used in their mission when these people are at College Park or Reading.

Selection of Personnel.

1. The Chief of Mission should always be the first man appointed. He should approve of top personnel himself and he should have a personal representative present at all selections of other staff.

2. Better agreement between London and Washington on job qualifications. Incidentally, job descriptions now used in Washington to guide the Personnel Department in screening have not all been seen by division chiefs in the Balkan mission. These job descriptions need drastic revision by Washington and London together after suggestions from mission Division chiefs.

3. Some say employment for each division should be more carefully assigned between London and Washington to assure proper balance of nationals in creating an international staff. Others question this whole policy - and suggest one division from one nation. Certain it is that an international staff requires rare leadership and can work better after special training.

4. The first rule in choosing personnel should be character rather than technical qualifications (although technical ability is also essential). Most important qualities for Mission personnel are intelligence, an international point of view, tact, emotional stability, health and an ability and willingness to rough it. Appointees should also be considered as to their ability to plan and to persuade people of a different nationality to accept their planning.

5. Screening most likely to select best candidates when done by persons having overseas relief experience themselves.
6. Selection must continue after appointment:
 - (a) weak persons should be dropped before shipment overseas;
 - (b) institute a personal record form upon which responsible persons shall make appropriate comments about each appointee while in training, while working in Washington or London, and while in transit to the area where he will be assigned to a mission. The aim is to record information which may be helpful in assigning.
7. Definite information, cleared through a responsible person, should be given each prospective employee before final appointment regarding:
 - (a) position and salary;
 - (b) exact conditions regarding allowances for separation, for living and quarters;
 - (c) trial period of three months;
 - (d) required equipment, and portions issued and available at army prices;
 - (e) P.X. and NAAFI privileges;
 - (f) regular attendance at training center classes and conferences;
 - (g) minimum period of overseas service;
 - (h) "Conditions of Service" read and accepted.
8. Question is raised regarding where to employ secretaries and stenographers - they cost much more when brought from U.S., more when brought from England, than when hired locally. Set policy for each mission after surveying local labor supply.
9. In at least one division, Displaced Persons, there should be fewer women than men - because of the necessity for our staff to travel with, and be billeted with, both army and navy forces. Also because of extremely crude living conditions in some assignments.
10. London UNRRA should have veto power on voluntary society personnel appointments. (Rabid anti-Tito person sent out for Jugoslavia!)

Training of Mission Personnel

1. Note specially these responsibilities of training center staff:
 - (a) to recommend dropping questionable individuals before being sent to field. Remember, no amount of technical knowledge can offset strong national or political biases, dishonesty, unreliability, or other similar weakness;

- (b) observe mission personnel, comment on their personal record forms about social adjustment, special skills or limitations, attitude and ability - any information which may be helpful in assigning.

2. British voluntary society personnel need training, perhaps at Reading, especially in UNRRA aims and the international point of view. This might be done in transit or waiting at advanced base. Opportunity for perfecting team skills also should be afforded.

3. Recommend that all personnel, including tops not sent to training centers, be given specific instructions on:

- (a) intelligence officers:

- (i) they find needed information if told in time what will be necessary; much information available at all times;
- (ii) Duty of every person to pass all important information he may learn to Intelligence Officer;
- (iii) since "Intelligence" savours of espionage, use "Reports Division" or other innocent label.

- (b) rules of security. (These rules were not adequately learned by Balkan personnel, especially from U.S.);

- (c) conference leadership techniques. Many experts - agricultural, industrial, distribution, etc. - will need these skills in selling their knowledge to nationals. Essential for administrators;

- (d) inevitability of delay as part of this job; Balkan mission members were not adequately conditioned for it;

- (e) condition mission members to be prepared to go anywhere that work is to be done. "One of our worst problems has been to relate the needs of the mission to the desires of individuals."

4. In case further recruitments are made for Balkan mission, one division, at least, wishes to send a person from the field to train them for actual service as the Cairo personnel will no longer be available to train them there.

Forwarding Mission Personnel to Field and Assigning Them.

1. The primary essentials:

- (a) Early provision for administrative services, under a highly qualified person. (See special notes later).

(b) Intelligence personnel, with files and nucleus library, should be among first to go. It takes six months to establish contacts and build up a body of knowledge.

2. Definite decision about uniform and other required equipment to be made in Washington before mission members are instructed what to bring. Failure here undoubtedly affected Balkan mission morale seriously. It also contributed to our casualties because ELAS, seeing our people in British army uniform from tamoshanter to boots, was unable to distinguish UNRRA personnel from the enemy.

3. Send key personnel first, both to advanced base and later to the field. Furnish each with a secretary. Bring staff personnel only as fast as specific work appears to be close enough to warrant undertaking final training.

4. Forward by air mail for each person leaving for the field (to be received before arrival of person involved);

(a) Duplicate of original application blank;

(b) Personal record form with comments on social adjustment, special skills or limitations, attitude, ability;

(c) Written notice of any special agreements made with employee. It may be preferable for such an agreement to be brought by the employee himself.

5. Responsible individual to brief each mission member just before he starts to field. Many claims have been made in Cairo that special promises were made in London or Washington. Briefing to cover:

(a) all items listed above under "Selection of Personnel", Paragraph 7;

(b) promotions and raises;

(c) when UNRRA pays expenses of trip home if one resigns;

(d) actual possession of all required equipment;

(e) toughness of job and under primitive conditions.

6. Each group starting for the field must choose a leader to represent them in all their relationships en route. He should be properly equipped with lists of the party and information about facilities en route.

7. Be assured there is provision for medical services. In at least two cases, UNRRA medical doctors found themselves responsible for all passengers and crew; they had not been warned or instructed to bring ordinary emergency medical supplies.

8. Upon arrival at destination, especially after a month at sea, morale is seriously undermined by any of the following:

- (a) tardy mail delivery;
- (b) delay in cabling to notify families at home;
- (c) necessity for filling out endless questionnaires in the field when it is also apparent that almost no information about individuals has preceded them;
- (d) confusion in locating rooms;
- (e) lack of system in petitioning for reimbursement of travel expenses, or delay in payment.

9. Recommend strongly:-

- (a) appointment of efficient reception officer who can organize, advise and observe morale;
- (b) use of mission members who have learned conditions as hosts for newcomers, even holding them back from their regular assignments if necessary. Washington and London should suggest individuals for such work;
- (c) provision of mission welfare officer for personal counselling, problems of individuals and recreational activities.

10. Provision for a director of overseas training to aid division chiefs in technical training, and be in charge of the balance of orientation to the field. He must dovetail with the administration, and yet keep the educational plan that of those who will be the students. As far as possible, it should be in-service training, face-to-face with reality. The director should remember he is working with persons who soon will be advising and training nationals; few lectures, extensive practice in educational methods soon to be used themselves.

Administrative Services.

1. A good man early in the field is essential so that plans can be made, nationals hired, space rented, transportation, files, mail, etc. advanced. An inefficient start is hard to remedy. Ineffective administrative services have done great damage to the Balkan Mission. Now (February, 1945) they are still distressing in most branches.

2. Should budgetary provision be increased? Sharp difference of opinion exists on this, some contending trouble is from lack of training and poor organization, others claiming these services are under-staffed.

3. Study equipment needs of each division and supplies available in local markets. For instance, intelligence required good files with secure locks which could not be obtained in Cairo. Also proper file folders, card catalogues, etc. Also basic reference material and a nucleus library. These all should have been procured in Washington or London.

4. American or English personnel highly advisable for handling cables, ciphers, filing and post office. Nationals in Cairo have great trouble with our names. Tactfulness essential for those supervising nationals.

5. It is absolutely essential if nationals are to serve as stenographers and clerks that provisions be made to train them before the mission starts to function. Cairo experience indicates either very poor selection of clerical personnel or the necessity of specific training for UNRRA demands in book-keeping, stenography, filing, etc.

6. Avoid requiring unnecessary signatures before releasing supplies, accepting cables, authorizing travel, granting leave or change of assignment, etc. To get one piece of paper should be easier than to get a truckload. Often it hasn't been, in Cairo.

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8th February 1945.

To: Deputy Director General,
Bureau of Areas,
UNRRA, Washington.

From: Office of Chief of Balkan Mission
Cairo.

Subject: Greece Mission - Reports.

Enclosed for your information are two reports
from the Greece Mission in Athens covering the month
of January. These were prepared in the form of a
cable but were subsequently brought to Cairo by hand.

M. C. Cozens-Hardy

For Chief of Balkan Mission.

Encls: 2 copies of each report.

GREECE MISSION
PROGRESS REPORT

The chief of UNRRA operations January 15th through 31st were concerned mostly with health and Welfare problems greatly increased by recent hostilities.

1. Hostages: Two relief teams are now in Thebes and Levadhia distributing food stuffs and clothing to hostages. Hostages are being disinfested prior to return to refugee center in Athens. A hostage service for northern Peloponnese is being considered. District II relief team may initiate this while awaiting passage to Corfu. 1578 hostages have been cared for to date in the refugee center.
2. Clothing: The Central Clothing Committee has accepted a plan to distribute clothing to the needy through department stores by coupons. Three stores indicated their willingness to distribute. Clothing for the provinces is now moving out rapidly.
3. Child Welfare: The Ministry of Welfare with UNRRA advice is planning for the use of Italian barracks at Alissida as a Reception Center for Children. The plan is to accept some 300 children who must be removed from the makeshift orphanages where they are now living as well as to admit newly orphaned children. A social department would be instituted at the reception center so that adequate investigations could be made and decisions reached for more permanent care of the children. The Ministry of Welfare has invited UNRRA to serve on the advisory Committee of the Reception Center if established.

One hundred fifty-seven trachomatous children are now being treated at the Municipal Asylum at Kilonos with a special drug with the result that 90 percent of the cases are now under control. Plans are now being made to solve the immediate problem of removing forty seven non-trachomatous children from this institution where they were sent during recent hostilities when their own quarters were destroyed.

A meeting has been scheduled with the Ministry of Welfare, the Swiss Red Cross Mission and other organizations active in child welfare work to discuss child welfare needs and possible programs for meeting them.

4. Hospital repairs: An urgent problem facing the Health Division is the repair to damage done to hospitals during hostilities to make them serviceable for patients. Rain and cold temperature are doing further damage to buildings, increasing the difficulties of caring for staff and patients.

Various conferences have been held with the Ministries of Hygiene, Supply and Finance to requisition and protect supplies of window glass urgently needed in Athens, which should be available for hospitals as first priority. 4000 sq. meters of glass have been made immediately available for window repairs.

Conferences were held to establish an organization to handle supplies for hospitals repairs and to requisition supplies for repairs without going through the Ministries which entailed great delay. The minister of Hygiene agreed to such an organization.

Several hospital disinfestors have been repaired and delousing carried on in the hospitals. More estimates for repair of hospitals are being prepared for the Ministry of Hygiene.

5. Medical Supplies, Bedding, for Hospitals: All civil hospitals are investigated to ensure they know the correct procedure for obtaining food supplies from the Red Cross. All immediate food problems have been solved this way. The J.R.C. instructed food distribution departments to deliver the full ration scale authorized by ML and not their own reduced scale.

A conference was held between Lt. Col. Brown, Dr. Kopanaris and Dr. Sbarounis on the relation of the Greek Red Cross to general hospital medical and supply problems. Further blanket deliveries were made which satisfied the requirements arising since the last distribution. The hospitals fuel requirements for the month have been met.

6. Hospital Staffs: Nursing advisers were placed in eleven hospitals to assist the Matron and improve the working conditions of staffs. There has been a steady increase in persons interviewed for nursing work, but little opportunity for placing them owing to the lack of hospital funds.

A conference was held on questions of ELAS wounded, political prisoners and the billeting of military personnel in civil hospitals.

7. The Requirements and Supplies Division are completing conferences with Greek Government officials to determine priority requirements for the over-all program for the UNRRA first quarter. Shipping tonnages as proposed are checked against port capacities and transport facilities. UNRRA engineers are working with industrialists to effect a speedy reopening of essential plants. An emergency housing has been developed and is awaiting the approval of the Greek Government. Information on the current resources of Greece is being compiled.

8. The Finance and Administration Division has been negotiating with the Military and the Greek Government for UNRRA offices. Nothing suitable has been offered yet. Transport is being arranged for Voluntary Society teams to the Districts. Additional transport is urgently required for the Districts.

9. The Public Relations Division established contact with the Greek newspapers to inform the editors on the aims and organization of UNRRA.

Daily contacts were maintained with war correspondents and the following stories were released: 1. UNRRA activities on hostages 2. Visit of Roseman and Dayton 3. UNRRA women in Greece. 4. Story on UNRRA supplies 5. Story on refugee center 6. Long statement to the Greek press to counteract rumors about UNRRA as a commercial organization.

A conference was held with the Undersecretary of State on the public relations implications of local UNRRA personnel policy with special reference to the wage scale. An interview was held with Plastiras and Sofianopoulos on the Greek governments reconstruction plans. A luncheon with Scobie, Plastiras, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and other ministers was attended for informal talks.

10. Reports from the Districts. Personnel for Districts 4 and 5 arrived, after considerable delay. District 3 is still feeding the population in non-government held territory. District 2 started similar distribution by caiques across the gulf from the government held area at Patras by agreement with ML and the government.

There is no change to report in Districts 1 and 2. The question of bringing personnel up to establishment is being pursued with the anticipation that there may be good material available from Military. Consultations were held with the Directors of Districts 2 and 3 which have been advantageous as communications with Districts are not good.

Following is report of the principal Greece Mission Operational activities from January first to fifteenth.

1. Aid to Liberated Hostages: Approximately nine hundred and fifty hostages and refugees have been returned to their homes in Athens. When ELAS took hostages on a large scale, UNRRA, with British and American voluntary personnel, placed its services at the disposal of the JRC, urging them to take steps to send food, clothing and medical supplies, and to release women, the aged, and the infirm. Lacking the authority to take independent action, UNRRA continued to offer its services as an intermediary between ELAS on one hand and the Military and the JRC on the other. Representatives of the Welfare, Medical and Public Relations Divisions, on several occasions, went into ELAS territory to make appeals and conduct negotiations, and on one occasion were accompanied by the Chief of Mission.

ELAS authorities offered safe conduct for trucks carrying food, clothing and medical supplies to be accompanied by UNRRA or JRC officials responsible for distribution. But the JRC considered it impossible to act until the Geneva Convention, already signed by representatives of the Central Committee of EAM and ELAS, was also signed by the highest military authorities of ELAS.

The appeals of UNRRA, on humanitarian grounds, influenced the decision of ELAS on January first to release 620 hostages, chiefly women and old men. Following this decision, news came that, on the roads leading to Athens from Thebes through Kakosalesi, Boyati, and Kifissia, there was a stream of hostages returning on foot. With the agreement of the head of the Swedish-Swiss Commission, UNRRA officials manned FAU trucks that went as far as Kakosalesi, about thirty miles from Athens and in the course of a few days, picked up 184 hostages. Cognac and biscuit were provided for them as they were picked up. Many had been walking barefoot for several days over mountain trails and stony roads, and were sick, infested and with feet in such bad condition, some had to be carried. They all faced cold and rainy weather with inadequate clothing. Some returned only to become refugees as their homes had been destroyed. Others returned to find that husbands or brothers had been killed. At the request of the Military, UNRRA established Refugee Receiving Centre under the auspices of the Greek Red Cross which received the hostages. They were given medical care, food, clothing, and overnight accommodation, and returned to their homes in the morning.

An IVSP team has been despatched to Thebes area to provide food, shelter, and disinfection before the hostages begin their trip to Athens. This team, by organising work at the receiving end, saves transport, time, and increase the number of persons transported by using supply which return with refugees after delivering supplies in the Thebes area. An FAU team is being sent to Corfu where 20,000 refugees require aid. UNRRA has acted as a clearing house for information concerning efforts being made for the hostages and for news of those still detained. Its attempts to offer its help have been a consolation to many, and the public, greatly exercised over the fate of the large number of hostages (perhaps 15,000) suffering and perhaps mistreated in the mountains, is aware that UNRRA, with no authority to act, has done everything possible to press for action, and to render whatever services it could. Hostage stories released to the Press.

2. Additional Welfare Division Activities.

Transport Pool: All Voluntary Society transport is pooled with the JRC. Voluntary societies operate this pool, doing health, welfare and distribution transportation assignments. This is a temporary arrangement until UNRRA transportation takes over transportation responsibilities.

Child Welfare: At the request of the Swiss Red Cross, UNRRA Child Welfare personnel is making surveys of the requirements to child caring institutions and of the scheduled supplies delivered from ML and Red Cross stocks by the Transport Pool. In addition, working through the Ministry of Welfare and Municipality of Athens, improvements in the administration of institution have been accomplished. Specially, Greek officials were stimulated to secure fuel and other supplies and to improve the administration which had been so much disorganized due to the emergency. Arrangements have been made for the assignment of two UNRRA trained nurses to work with the staff of the Infant Asylum in Athens, in which institution the conditions of the children were most pitiable.

Relations with the Ministry of Welfare: The New Minister of Welfare has approved in principle the basic welfare plan, the program for establishing a child welfare bureau, and the establishment of a child welfare consultative committee. The process of proceeding from agreement to action is a slow one because the financial picture is not clear.

Clothing: At the request of the JRC, the UNRRA Welfare Division is cooperating with the Greek War Relief which has taken the responsibility for organizing the central clothing warehouse. A central clothing committee has been organized, and all organizations contributing clothing have agreed to pool clothing. This work is proceeding satisfactorily, but UNRRA responsibility is limited to its warehouse. Lack of effective organization machinery for handling beyond the warehouse, makes this work somewhat futile.

Prisons: Several voluntary agency personnel have been assigned to work in the prisons where persons arrested by the Governmental and Military authorities are being held. In one of these, there are one thousand women prisoners. Thirty are known to be pregnant. In addition there are a number of babies and young children with their mothers. Many prisoners are suffering from disease. In a room, ten by twelve feet, about twenty women sleep on a stone floor. They have one blanket each. The voluntary agency personnel are assisting the Greek officials from the Ministry of Justice to whom the Military turned over the operation of the prisons recently.

3. Health Division.

Reorganization of Athens Hospitals: Because of the complete demoralization of all hospitals, as a result of the tremendous overcrowding, lack of supplies, absence of electricity, water, heat, transportation and telephone for six weeks, the absence of many of the directors and senior staff members, and the fact that most of the hospitals were in strategic locations, resulting in their use as strong points by the Military of both sides, with consequent great material damage to the plants, it became obviously an urgent problem of the Health Division, under the command of Col. Brown, to assist in the re-establishment of the hospital services of Athens and Piraeus.

To this end, teams of voluntary agency or UNRRA medical personnel have been attached to twelve of the large hospitals of the city. These teams are acting as liaison to the Military and other sources of supply; they are assisting the directors and matrons in straightening out the administrative problems resulting from the political upheaval; and are advising on sanitation and other engineering problems, and on nursing problems. They, themselves, are not operating any hospitals in Athens.

4. Requirements and Supply:

This staff has been divided between Athens, Caserta, and Salonica, to perform the following functions: 1) Cairo-To work out recommendations for May, June and July. 2) Caserta-to determine shipping tonnage which will be recommended by the military and to ascertain ML shipping schedules. 3) Salonica-To survey industries for Athens; to confer with government officials, ML and the Red Cross regarding grant programs and effect on the first UNRRA period.

5. Establishment of Joint Statistical Bureau:

The information supplied by the Greek Services, to date, has been frequently inaccurate or of dubious significance. Critical appraisal and interpretation of all statistics will be required until the Greek services have been reorganized. Consequently, UNRRA has been officially invited by the Greek Government to assist in organizing a Joint statistical Bureau to facilitate the flow of statistical and other information between the Greek Government and UNRRA. This assignment was given our financial analyst who has also completed a survey of the unemployment situation in the Capital District, together with proposals for re-employment, which are being forwarded.

7 February 1945

To: Deputy Director General
Bureau of Areas
UNRRA
Washington, D.C.

From: Office of Chief of Balkan Mission,
Cairo.

Subject: Weekly Report 22nd-28th January, 1945

Attached are two copies of the eighth weekly progress report of the Balkan Mission for the week ended 28th January 1945, together with two copies of the Minutes of the meeting of the Board of Directors held on 26th January.

During that week the following additional reports etc. were sent to Washington:

Office of Chief of Mission: Intelligence Reports Nos. 14 and 16.
Public Relations Division:-
Stories on UNRRA women, Children in Camps, the caique Imerra etc.

Welfare Division: Progress Report number 16.

M. C. Cozen-Hardy

For Chief of Balkan Mission.

BALKAN MISSION WEEKLY REPORT

No. 8

(22nd-28th January 1945)

Relations between UNRRA and the military and especially the terms on which UNRRA will take over after the military period were the main subject of discussion in Cairo and were the subject of several important cables to and from Washington. Problems of staffing the country missions were also considered and movements of staff to Italy for the Yugoslav Mission and to Greece were initiated though plane delays owing to weather caused some difficulties.

More progress was made on plans for reorganising and gradually liquidating the Balkan Mission as such, and Lt. Col. Balfour was appointed to coordinate the plans of the various divisions and draw up a comprehensive scheme.

The Bureau of Finance and Administration undertook an extensive revision of the personnel record system, in order to provide more accurate and accessible data about the status and assignment of personnel of the Balkan Mission and of the three country missions; it is expected that this will be completed by February 10. Revision of travel rates was completed in accordance with the agreement reached with the Treasurer of UNRRA during his recent visit to Cairo.

The reorganization of the Registry has been completed successfully and is an improvement on the old system.

News has been received from Rome that the Deputy Director of the Public Relations Division, who left for Rome on January 18 as reported last week, will remain there until about February 10 as Deputy for Mr. Shelby Thompson who is coming from Washington. Mr. Morrell is proceeding to Bari soon.

The Division despatched to Washington a packet of press material containing two more stories on women personalities - Dr. Wilson Dodd, and Miss Margaret Arnstein, with pictures of Miss Arnstein and Miss Lillian Johnston; and sent to London a packet containing stories on the Reverend F. H. House and his wife, and on the hospital caïque "Imerra", with full picture coverage. The repatriation of 1200 Yugoslavs and the departure of personnel for Greece were also covered in cables to London and Washington.

The Division photographer went to Alexandria during the week and took a set of pictures of the Alexandria Fishery Station, and the reporting side was also covered.

Some difficulty has been encountered in the printing of the sets of photographs of El Shatt Refugee Camp owing to the general shortage of printing paper in Cairo, but the British Ministry of Information has now agreed to print two sets.

The Reuter's ticker machine for which the Division had been waiting so long became available on January 27, and following approval by the Administration was moved into the office.

The four working committees of the Bureau of Distribution and Transport continued their work during the week. The Committee on Coordination with the Bureau of Requirements and Supply and other divisions, completed its study of the supply picture and submitted its report. Three meetings were arranged for the Committee for the entire staff of the Bureau at which Mr. Alexopoulos of the Division of Agricultural Rehabilitation, Mr. Van Teylingen of the Division of Industrial Rehabilitation, and Mr. McCabe of the Bureau of Requirements and Supply, discussed the requirements programming for the first three months of the UNRRA period (May, June and July 1945).

The Committee on Administrative Procedures and Personal Problems completed a report in two parts (a) on the internal organization proposed for the Bureau, and (b) on specific needs of personnel in the field such as stenographic supplies, etc. The Committee on Intelligence collected and disseminated within the Bureau all available intelligence information. The Committee on the activities of the Joint Relief Commission in Greece made a study of the Commission and prepared a draft plan for a take-over of the functions of the Commission by UNRRA.

The Warehousing Section, continued its work in the warehouses of Camps Division at Cairo, El Shatt, and Nuseirat, and arrangements were made to send two representatives of the Bureau to Tolumat camp to assist in the warehouse organization there.

The Transport Section completed its work in collaboration with the Bureau of Requirements and Supply on transport requirements for Greece during the first three months of the post-military period. Mr. Francis Modrzewski was called to Athens for Transport work and Mr. Webster Ballance was likewise called to Athens to assist the Bureau of Requirements and Supply in presenting the post-military supply program to the Greek government. Mr. Ernest Mill, Distribution Officer, departed for his assignment in No. 5 District Greece. Arrangements were completed to send forward to Bari several of the members of the staff who will join the Yugoslavia Mission for work in Yugoslavia with ML-Yugoslavia in the near future.

The Industrial Rehabilitation Division is still awaiting the return of the Director of the Division from Italy, Mr. Van Teylingen, Housing Specialist with the Greece Mission, has returned to Greece.

The Agricultural Rehabilitation Division reported that Mr. Alexopoulos, Agricultural Rehabilitation Officer with the Greek Mission, returned to Athens with the revised estimate of agricultural requirements for Greece for the period May-July, which were prepared by the Agricultural staff in Cairo during the past several weeks. These estimates will be discussed with the agricultural authorities in Athens, and will constitute the basis for final decision as to the import program for that period.

Suggestions prepared by the Food Processing Specialists for investigating the available facilities for fruit and vegetable canning and processing, and for estimating the need for additional facilities, were transmitted to the agricultural directors of the country missions.

Two additional Agricultural Rehabilitation Officers have been assigned to the Greece Mission: Mr. Newsom, recently arrived from Washington, and Mr. McCarthy, a new employee formerly an agriculturist with MESC, who will enter upon his duties with UNRRA on February 1st.

Mr. Daniels, Deputy Director of the Welfare Division, Washington, left Cairo for Italy and Greece.

The Sub-Committee on Welfare Services for Displaced Persons completed its work, and its recommendations will be incorporated in the report of the over-all committee. This report will be ready about February 3.

Two officers of the Division on Displaced Persons departed for Palestine and Iran, to make a survey of the situation in those countries and determine the best location for the proposed establishment of the district office on displaced persons.

On January 27 representatives of the Division attended a meeting at GHQ with representatives of Force 142 and ML District 4 Greece, for discussing the problem of displaced persons in the Aegean and the Cyclades Islands.

The first report was received from the district representative in Cyprus, from which it appears that the displaced persons office there has begun to function.

The Camps operations division has been requested by the military authorities to accept responsibility for the camp which is being established on the island of Casos for the accommodation of refugees displaced from other Dodecanese Islands. The matter is being discussed with GHQ and the Division of Displaced Persons.

MINUTES OF MEETING
of
BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF BALKAN MISSION

A REGULAR MEETING of the Board of Directors of the Balkan Mission was held on Friday, January 26, 1945 at four thirty o'clock P.M. at King's Hotel.

THE FOLLOWING DIRECTORS were present:

Mr. Balfour	Mr. Haskell	Mr. Irwin
Mr. Tonkinson	Mr. Webb	Mr. Jeffers
Lt. Col. Livingstone	Mr. Miller	Dr. Kirk
Mr. McLaren	Mr. Gerstenzang	Mr. Kelsey
Mr. Rosman	Mr. Greenstein	Dr. Hyde
Lord Norbury	Mr. Beck	Mr. Hoddinott
Mr. Scranton	Mr. Pierce	Lt. Col. Wilkinson

THE MEETING was called to order by Mr. Miller, who acted as Chairman thereof.

1. Lt. Col. LIVINGSTONE presented the report of the Committee on Office Hours, Transportation, etc. He stated that the Committee, composed of Messrs. Youdin, Carter, Anderson and Miss Gifford met on January 23rd and makes the following recommendations:

1. That the Directors shall be responsible for insuring that the people in their offices are in attendance during the scheduled office hours.
2. That there shall be someone present in each office during the whole of the office hours.
3. That office hours shall be from 8 to 12:30 and 4:30 to 7:30. People shall be at their offices sharply at 8 o'clock and at 4:30. A warning bell shall sound at 12:20 and 7:28, and packing up shall begin at the warning bells at 12:20 and 7:20. Packing up before the warning bell shall cease. The purpose of the bell at 12:28 and 7:28 is to give warning to leave for the buses.
4. Buses shall arrive in the morning at the office not later than 7:55 and in the afternoon at 4:25, so that people can reach their desks and be ready to work at eight and four thirty. Buses shall assemble away from the office and not move to the front of the building until 12:28 and 7:28. No bus should leave before 12:30 and 7:30.
5. That there shall be a half day a week off each week, and if it is not taken in one week it shall be taken the succeeding week but shall not be accumulated longer than that.

AFTER CONSIDERABLE DISCUSSION, upon motion of Mr. Pierce, seconded by Lt. Col. Livingstone and carried, it was

2. RESOLVED: That there shall be a half day off each week without any equivalent change in pay, to be taken on a schedule as prescribed by the Section Heads and to be taken on the basis of the recommendation of the Committee, that it will not be passed up in any week unless on the Section Heads' requirement, in which case it shall be taken the following week and

UPON ACTION of Mr. Tonkinson, seconded by Mr. Balfour and carried, it was

RESOLVED FURTHER: That the half day off shall be taken on Saturday afternoon, to be effective beginning February 4th.

UPON ACTION duly made, seconded and carried the report of the Committee on Office Hours, Transportation, etc. was accepted with the direction that

this Committee be constituted a standing committee, to be called at the discretion of the Chairman, for discussion of any matters referred to it by the Directors and Deputy Chief of Mission, and to report back to the Board of Directors.

3. THE COMMITTEE for Enforcement of Administrative Orders, Attendance of Staff announced that it was not prepared to report but would do so at the next meeting.

4. MR. ROSEMAN reported that two cables had been sent to Washington in answer to the one received from Washington, in re reduction of the separation allowance; that the Washington cable proposed that all employees now receiving a separation allowance, when the administration provides meals and billet, shall receive \$1.50 per diem, effective January 1st; that employees "in camps" who are receiving a separation allowance shall have their separation allowance discontinued effective April 1st. He stated that he had asked for a clarification of the phrase "in camps", and had pointed out that serious staff complication would ensue, that employees had been hired with assurance of receiving the separation allowance, and he asked that they be permitted to finish out a year of foreign service on the basis of the old rate. Mr. Roseman asked that no conclusions be drawn in the matter until an answer was received to this cable to Washington and Mr. Dayton had an opportunity to discuss the matter in Washington.

5. MR. BELSEY reported, in re the GREECE MISSION, that:

Harry Hill has been appointed Financial Adviser to the Greece Mission.

Sixteen people went forward to Athens in the last week; that small groups are going by air and one large group went by water, that we have asked for transportation to District 3, Salamina. Four people have been sent to Crete; that all personnel for District 5 have started by boat.

The Greece Mission has issued a three page Document covering movement procedures.

6. MR. IRWIN reported, in re the YUGOSLAV MISSION, that steps are being taken to insure the flow of food and supplies into the country once they start in.

7. MR. HUSHELL reported, in re the ALBANIAN MISSION, that the Tito of Albania stated he would not need the help of UNRRA until 1948, but General Hughes thought he would follow the course taken by YUGOSLAVIA. If not, the Albanian Mission may be able to lend staff to the other Missions until such time as they are needed in Albania.

IT WAS ANNOUNCED that Marie Berger is recovering in Bari; that she has been awarded the purple heart, that Messrs. Alspach and Berger have gone to Naples; that Mr. Birn has gone to the States.

Lt. Col. LIVINGSTONE was asked to discuss the budget at the next meeting.

8. THE CHAIRMAN stated that a Committee, consisting of Mr. Miller, Mr. Roseman and a number of the Board of Directors, had been appointed to hear appeals in personnel cases. He further stated that Mr. Roseman would review personnel cases in the first instance, when referred to him by Mr. Young and, therefore, he should not sit on the Committee. Thus the committee will consist of Mr. Miller and two members from the Board of Directors.

The CHAIRMAN stated that at the meetings of the Board a great deal of time was spent on consideration of housekeeping problems. He further stated that he felt it would be well for statements showing the purpose, scope and progress being made over the world by UNRRA to be presented from time to time, and he read a report by Governor Lehman along this line. Mr. Greenstein cited an instance pointing up the relative importance of the accomplishments in the Balkans to the future work of UNRRA. It was suggested

that representatives of the country missions might in the future wish to comment along this line.

9. THE CHAIRMAN announced that Mr. Balfour had been appointed to work with Mr. Roseman in connection with the reorganization and liquidation of the Balkan Mission.

UPON MOTION duly made, seconded and carried, the meeting was adjourned.

TO: Deputy Director General
Bureau of Areas
UNRRA
Washington, D. C.

1 February 1945

CAWA 744

FROM: Office of Chief of Balkans Mission
Cairo

SUBJECT: Weekly Report 15th-21st January

Attached are two copies of the seventh weekly progress report of the Balkans Mission for the week ended 21st January, 1945.

During that week, the following additional reports, etc. were sent to Washington:

Office of Chief of Mission - Report on visit of American Senators.

Report on Greek situation (original
copies sent by hand of Mr. Birk).

Supplementary report on Greek situation.

Agricultural Rehabilitation Division - Agricultural Requirements
Programme for Albania.

M. C. Cozens-Hardy

For Chief of Balkan Mission

BALKANS MISSION WEEKLY REPORT

No. 7

(15th-21st January 1945)

The prospects of early operations in Yugoslavia and a rapid extension of operations in Greece grew brighter during the week, and there is clearly a great deal of urgent work to be done if UNRRA is to be ready when called upon. There were various discussions on plans for operations in Greece where one of the key problems is the task of distribution, which is an immediate task and one which will require a concentration of effort. Operations are already expanding and twenty-eight members of Voluntary Societies left for Greece during the week.

Meanwhile plans are being laid for the liquidation of the Balkans Mission as at present constituted, and each division is preparing its own suggestions as to its future, covering the transfer of members of its staff to other missions and the set-up it may require to carry on operations in the Middle East.

In company with the Treasurer of UNRRA, the Deputy Chief of Mission for Finance and Administration spent the week in Athens, holding conferences on a variety of financial and administrative problems with the Greece Mission, the British and American Embassies, ML, and the Greek Government. Instructions were issued to the Greece Mission on the expenditure of local currency in Greece and the employment of staff.

On the home front a revised scale of salaries for doctors, pharmacists and dentists employed in the Middle East refugee camps was agreed upon, and necessary adjustments are now being made.

The other event of the week was the coming into operation of the reorganised Registry. It is hoped that time, labour and paper will be saved, and efficiency increased. Copies of the memorandum explaining the procedure have been sent to London and Washington.

The Director of the Public Relations Division finally left for Washington during the week after hanging about for ten days. Just after he had gone, a letter was received from Washington suggesting that his visit should not take place at the present time. An attempt was made to recall him, since it was known he was marooned in Accra, but before he could be reached he had continued on his circuitous route to Washington. The Deputy Director and the Chief of Public Relations for Albania left for Rome on 18th January.

On 23rd January the Public Relations Division despatched to Washington in response to a cabled request a packet of press material containing three stories on women personalities - Dr. Ruth Parmelee, Miss Emilie Willms, and Dr. Rita Morgan - and also a story on Miss Mabel Grumley and a story on children's health in UNRRA camps, together with photographs.

Authorization was obtained for the expenditure of a sum not to exceed \$240 on the commercial printing of three sets of photographs of El Shatt Yugoslav Refugee Camp, one of these sets being urgently required by the Yugoslav Government in London for a booklet which it wishes to publish; another is being sent to America, and the third will be given to Miss Flexner. These photographs should be ready about 31 January. Background material on Yugoslavia was given to Mr. Sulzberger of the NEW YORK TIMES, and further progress was made on coaxing through the press the next issue of the STAFFSHEET which is expected to be ready next week.

The Director of the Industrial Rehabilitation Division, who has been in Italy on a tour of inspection, is expected back shortly.

Revised estimates of the supplies needed for the rehabilitation of fisheries in Greece, Yugoslavia and Albania are being prepared by the fisheries expert from the Alexandria Office of the Agricultural Rehabilitation Division, who is spending some days in Cairo for this purpose.

Mr. Takkaner, Agricultural Rehabilitation Specialist, and Mr. Woodward Agricultural Rehabilitation Officer, departed to join the Albania Mission; and Mr. Crawford Bishop, Food Processing Specialist, returned to Washington due to the illness of his family.

It was agreed that additional agricultural personnel were needed for the country missions, and a telegram was accordingly despatched to Washington asking that any such available personnel in Washington be sent to Cairo for assignment.

The Tuberculosis Specialist of the Health Division submitted a draft scheme for the recording of cases of tuberculosis in survey work. This scheme has been forwarded to Washington for consideration, with a view to its adoption throughout UNRRA, as it is felt that a uniform system of recording is of great importance in such surveys.

At a meeting with the Displaced Persons-Welfare Committee, the Health Division presented a note on the medical requirements for camps for displaced persons and for their medical care en route. A further report was prepared on the state of nutrition of the refugees in the Nuseirat Camp. A circular letter containing new information on medical stores was prepared for circulation to the country missions.

Approximately 75 packets of DDT insecticide were issued during the week to UNRRA staff employees.

Colonel Crabtree and Colonel Musson of the Health Division departed for Italy on 17 January.

The Welfare Division has decided, in agreement with the Health Division, to make every effort to turn over, from UNRRA stock piles, to the Joint Distribution Committee for Bulgaria and Rumania such drugs and supplies as are requested by Dr. Judah Magnes, Chairman of the American Joint Jewish Distribution Committee for the Middle East Area. A further request has been made by Dr. Magnes for cotton yarn, and the Palestinian Government has agreed to turn over to the Joint Distribution Committee whatever supplies are requested, provided replacements will be made by UNRRA. This has been agreed to by the Balkans Mission.

The Director of the Welfare Division and Miss Mazur of the Joint Distribution Committee met with Mr. Ovadia Salem, President of the Jewish Relief Committee of Egypt, and Mr. Elie Cohen, representative of the Greek Jewish Community, to discuss the most effective use of special funds available from Egypt and South Africa for the Jewish community of Greece. It was agreed that during his contemplated trip to Athens the Director of the Welfare Division would review this matter with the Director of Welfare for Greece and make appropriate recommendations.

Mr. Jacob Trobe, loaned by UNRRA to the Joint Distribution Committee for a special mission to Bulgaria and Rumania, arrived in Cairo and submitted a request to the Director of the Welfare Division for the temporary assignment to those countries of three members of the Joint Distribution Committee staff, subject to recall on two weeks' notice when needed for work in the Balkans. The request was approved subject to ratification by Headquarters in Washington.

On 17 January, the Director of the Division on Displaced Persons met with Brigadier Craig of GHQ to expedite the repatriation of refugees from the Middle East. On January 22nd a meeting was held with the

Delegate of the International Red Cross Committee in order to determine the respective responsibilities for inquiries as to whereabouts and welfare of displaced persons. It was agreed that, in principle, this should be an International Red Cross Committee responsibility, but that the Displaced Persons Division would give whatever assistance it possibly could from its Central Index, the confidential nature of which, however, was emphasized, with the understanding that the necessary precautions would be taken to safeguard the interests of refugees.

One of the problems of the Camps Operations Division has been the request of the Military to evacuate Nuseirat and Moses Wells refugee camps. The Chief of Mission discussed this question with the military authorities, and it appears that it will be possible to retain both these camps until the present refugee populations have been repatriated.

The Greek authorities have requested UNRRA to admit into UNRRA camps some thousand refugees at present maintained by the Greeks in a settlement at Jerusalem. The status of these refugees is being investigated by the Division on Displaced Persons, but it seems likely that they are all an UNRRA commitment. Nuseirat is the only suitable camp for their accommodation.

Part of a large shipment of supplies has arrived from the United States, and the balance is expected within a few days. This shipment includes 1000 sewing machines, surgical supplies, hand tools, 20 motorcycles and sidecars, 1187 bales of used clothing, anvils and forges. With the arrival of this shipment it has been found possible to replace the previous meager clothing scale by one which will allow a reasonable issue of all types of clothing. Meetings are being held to discuss methods of distribution of used clothing in camps.

The UNRRA Cairo warehouse, which is being temporarily operated by Camps Division, will be handed over to the Middle East Division Bureau of Requirements and Supplies in the very near future. Efforts are being made to effect this transfer by 1 February, though difficulty is being experienced in securing skilled staff.

Stocktaking and preparation of inventories in HQ and Camps warehouses is now proceeding with the assistance of warehousemen loaned from the Bureau of Distribution and Transport.

Captain Duff has been transferred from El Shatt Refugee Camp to the Camps Division, Cairo, to serve as Chief Hygiene Surgeon for all refugee camps.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

8, Sharia Dar El-Shifa - Garden City
Cairo

CAWA: 713

Refs.:
Ours: CM 7/9

CALO:

Yours:

27 January 1945

To: Deputy Director General
Bureau of Areas, UNRRA
Washington, D. C.

From: Office of Chief of Balkans Mission, Cairo

Subject: Weekly Report 8th-14th January

Attached are two copies of the sixth weekly progress report of the Balkans Mission for the week ended 14th January 1945.

During that week, the following additional reports, etc. were sent to Washington:

Office of Chief of Mission - Report on Greece (by hand of Mr. Birk)

Agricultural Rehabilitation Division - Estimates of agricultural supplies for Albania

Industrial Rehabilitation Division - Report on Housing in Greece

Health Division - Nutrition Survey at Nuseirat - Report on Greek and Yugoslav Refugee Children

Welfare Division - Progress Report No. 15, 27th December-10th January.

s/ M.C. Cozen - Hardy

For Chief of Balkans Mission

BALKANS MISSION WEEKLY REPORT

No. 6

(8th-14th January 1945)

The main events of the week turned on the situation in Greece, and UNRRA's future relations with the Military in that country was the subject of correspondence and cables to and from Washington. The Chief of the Balkans Mission held policy meetings with the Deputy Chiefs of Mission and with the heads of all the Bureaux and Divisions to discuss the whole situation, and a full report on events in Greece from the middle of November onwards was prepared and given to the Director of Public Relations to take with him to Washington. Unfortunately he was grounded here because the plane in which he was to return to Washington failed to get here on account of bad weather. The Treasurer of UNRRA and the Deputy Chief of Mission for Finance and Administration were also waiting for a passage on a plane, but they were finally able to get off to Athens on Friday, the 12th January. They had two main tasks - to deal with the Greece Mission budget, and to discuss the Greek situation as a whole in relation to the problem of integration in the light of all the discussions and meetings which they had already attended in Cairo.

The other event of the week was the visit of two American Senators-Senator Tunnell and Senator Burton-to Cairo. They had a long talk with the Chief of the Balkans Mission, and on 10th January they went to the Yugoslav Refugee Camp at El Shatt, accompanied by the Senior Deputy Chief of Mission, and the Directors of Welfare, Displaced Persons and Camps Divisions. They inspected the camp, heard a performance by one of the campchoirs, and held a hearing on all the Balkans Mission's operations, which was arranged by the Public Relations Division. Reports on their visit have already been sent to Washington.

Members of the Warehouse Section of the Bureau of Distribution and Transport continued to work in the warehouses of the Camps Division in Cairo and at El Shatt, and plans were made to send additional men to Maseirat for similar work there. Pending the return to Greece of the members of the Distribution Section, plans were formulated for a possible take-over by the Bureau of some or all of the functions of the Joint Relief Commission. Mr. Joel Kell, Distribution Officer, arrived from London during the week as an addition to the staff.

The tabulations for Requirements and Supplies which will be needed for industrial rehabilitation in Greece were completed during the week by members of the Industrial Rehabilitation Division who have been working on them with members of the Balkans Mission.

The Senior Deputy Chief of Mission and the Acting Chief of the Greece Mission in Cairo accompanied the Director of the Agricultural Rehabilitation Division to Alexandria for the weekend to inspect the Fisheries Sub-Division Office. Progress is being made in the repair and construction of fishing nets, and several nets are now ready for use and will be sent to Greece as soon as conditions permit.

Mr. Tikkaner, Agricultural Rehabilitation Specialist, and Mr. Woodard, Agricultural Rehabilitation Officer, were assigned to the Albania Mission, and arrangements are being made for their immediate transportation, so that they may arrive before the departure of the Acting Director, Mr. MacDaniels, who expects to return to the United States by the 15th February. Another assign-

ment was that of Miss Grace Neely, Food Processing Specialist, and Mr. L. Barnes, Agricultural Rehabilitation Officer, to the agricultural staff of the Yugoslavia Mission.

Mr. W. Hubbard, Agricultural Rehabilitation Specialist with the Ethiopian Mission, reported from Addis Ababa that preliminary plans were being laid for an agricultural program as one of the major phases of the UNRRA Mission. A series of conferences have been held with Ethiopian agricultural officials, and Mr. Hubbard has been asked by the Government to assume the leadership for re-establishing certain experimental work at one of the former experiment stations.

Several members of the Health Division departed for Greece during the week, to reinforce the medical staff there, who are for the time being carrying out relief measures by assisting in the care of the injured and sick. It is hoped that this will be only a temporary measure, until sufficient Greek medical and nursing staff can take over completely and thus enable UNRRA personnel to return to their more strictly administrative work.

The Sanitary Engineering Section has been collaborating with the Displaced Persons Committee in the preparation of lists of sanitary equipment which will be required in connection with the transfer of displaced persons from accommodation camps in foreign countries to reception camps in their home countries. Another activity of the Section during the week was the start of the distribution of DDT insecticide to UNRRA personnel.

A number of conferences were held by the Welfare Division to plan welfare activities in Greece, including discussions with Mr. Leo Gerstenzang on the question of personnel to be made available by the Welfare Division to the Bureau of Distribution and Transport for emergency needs in Greece. Another meeting was held to develop plans for the training program for British Voluntary Society team units; the need of Voluntary Society workers for the refugee camps was discussed with Mrs. Clara Urquhart of South Africa; and discussions were also held with Mr. Lewis Waddilove, Chairman of the Balkan Regional Committee of the Council of British Societies for Relief Abroad, about future allocation and assignment of Voluntary Society teams in the Balkans, and the use which shall be made of the teams in Greece in relation to the needs of the Bureau of Distribution and Transport. A meeting was also held with the representatives of the American Private Agencies. Interviews were held and assignments made of British welfare personnel recently arrived from London.

Mr. Judah Magnes, Chairman of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, and members of the Health Division met to discuss the possibility of drugs and medical supplies being made available by UNRRA for use in Bulgaria and Rumania.

Mr. Waitstill Sharp, Director of Displaced Persons Division in the Albania Mission, returned to Cairo for conferences. Mr. Leslie Dow and Mr. David Myers of the Yugoslavia Mission have returned to Cairo for a temporary assignment pending operations in Yugoslavia.

Mr. Harry Keiles, formerly in the Bureau of Distribution and Transport, has been transferred to the Displaced Persons Division as Movements Officer.

The Camp Operations Division has reported that no final decision has yet been made as to whether UNRRA may retain Nuseirat and Moses Wells Camps. The military authorities have been advised

that it is intended to close down Aleppo Camp. This decision was taken because the influx of refugees across the Turkish frontier has virtually ceased and Aleppo was of course maintained for transit purposes only. It is probable that the military authorities will maintain some form of frontier Transit Camp in its place and any arrivals of refugee status acceptable by UNRRA will be transferred to UNRRA camps.

GHQ have ruled that Dodecanese refugees displaced from enemy occupied islands shall be accommodated in other islands which are free of the enemy, and not transferred to the Middle East or to Cyprus. The island of Casos which is between Crete and Scarpanto will be utilised for this purpose. A tented camp is being constructed by the military authorities on this island and at present no responsibility devolves upon UNRRA. There are no reliable indications of the number of refugees involved, and the camp will have an initial capacity of 1,000.

A group of two hundred wounded soldiers of the National Army of Liberation, who have been in the UNRRA camps, embarked for Yugoslavia on the 14th January, and the group of approximately 1,000 refugees who have been enlisted into the NAL will depart about the 20th January. Both these moves are a military responsibility.

A Committee composed of representatives of Camps, Welfare, Health and Displaced Persons Division is now investigating problems concerning repatriation moves and will submit recommendations in due course. The Committee is under the Chairmanship of Displaced Persons Division.

CAWA: 697

25 January 1945

TO: Deputy Director General,
Bureau of Areas,
UNRRA, Washington.

FROM: Office of Chief of Balkan
Mission, Cairo.

Enclosed for your information is the
monthly report of the Yugoslav Mission
for November 1944.

M. C. Cozen-Hardy

For Chief of Balkan Mission.

Enc: 2 copies report

YUGOSLAVIA MISSIONMonthly Report for November 1944Bureau of Finance and Administration

Since the October report this Department has been working at fairly high pressure meeting the Administrative demands enforced by the ever-changing position of the Mission as at present constituted.

The General position as to Secretaries and Typists is still unsatisfactory, as are also the conditions under which the present staff are working. During the period of the recent Yugoslav ML-UNRRA Committee discussions, a heavy strain was thrown upon the small staff; since then the volume of work within the Mission has considerably increased, and if the re-opening of Committee discussions is again likely, then an immediate increase in staff is necessary if the Bureau is to meet requests for output.

Since the last report, transport has been increased by five 30-cwt vehicles. Local transport staff has not been satisfactory, but at the moment a complete reorganization of this department is in hand, and more efficient handling can be expected.

Office space requirements have continually increased, and have up to the moment been met by the allocation of a villa to the Health Department; further arrangements and allocations are in hand, which it is anticipated will meet all requirements of the Mission at its present strength, both from office requirement and personnel billeting considerations.

Supplies of office requisites have been received, but office equipment and furniture are still short, and Balkans H.Q. have been requested to despatch remaining stores held.

Personnel Division

At the end of November 1944 the Yugoslavia Mission had 138 persons at Headquarters, Bari, Italy. Of those, 88 were regular UNRRA staff, and 50 of them were from the Voluntary Societies. Of the 88 regular employees, the following nationalities and numbers of each were represented:

American	52	Czechoslovak	2
Australian	1	Yugoslav	1
Belgian	1	New Zealand	1
British	26	Polish	2
Canadian	1	Russian	1
Total.....88			

The Voluntary Society personnel is broken down into six teams, as follows:

Medical	2
Relief	3
Stores-Transport	1

The Mission personnel is housed in summer villas, in moderately comfortable circumstances. The most unpleasant feature is the lack of heat for the rooms and offices. Messing is carried on under the supervision and direction of a committee elected by the entire personnel, and while there may have been individual complaints, on the whole the food situation has been satisfactory and sufficient.

A fairly large percentage of personnel has been suffering from colds during the past month, due in large part to the climate and cold, damp living conditions. This has affected the morale of the Mission

somewhat, and has likewise reduced the working efficiency. A number have been confined to their beds for a period of two or three days. Two or three have been confined to the hospital with more serious illness.

The general morale of the personnel is considerably above the average, especially in view of the general trend of our future program. There has been very little, if any, bickering or strife among the staff here and the work has proceeded in a rather smooth, orderly fashion.

To date we do not have anything like complete records on the staff of this Mission. Approximately one-third of the members have no files at all. Ample records have not been forwarded by Washington, London or Cairo, and the lack of information is most unfortunate.

Bureau of Supplies

The early part of the month was spent in completing the Bureau's comments on the Food section of the Yugoslav Government's Program of Requirements for the first six months period of UNRRA. The scope of these comments was restricted by the fact that the Bureau was not asked to criticize the Government's interpretation of the bases but merely to comment on the program put forward. This was unfortunate as, since the Bureau's report was completed, it is learned that UNRRA Washington revised the program in the light of their own interpretation of the bases. The Bureau's comments were, therefore, perforce confined to criticisms of the Government's calculations of production, estimates of consumption, and to offering alternative suggestions. The report was completed on 11 November, after prior consultation with Senior Commander Warner of the Balkans Mission Supply Bureau, and transmitted to Washington and London. In general, the report recommended a reduction of approximately 150,000 tons in the import requirements of cereals, the elimination of pulse imports and a substantial cut in the demand for vegetable oil imports. The reduction of the total tonnage amounted to 175,000 tons.

In the latter part of the month, and following the decision that Dr. Warriner should go to Washington to help formulate the final Yugoslav program, all efforts were concentrated in preparing summaries of the latest intelligence from Yugoslavia concerning indigenous production and the state of industry as a whole. A staff of helpers was obtained from the Regional Divisions and all information available to CEWA and ML was collected and collated. As a result, Dr. Warriner is going to Washington armed with as much data as can be obtained by us other than by direct contact with the Yugoslavs. Frankly, the lack of essential information available to us is startling, and the Bureau wishes to stress the urgency of rectifying this situation by direct discussions on the subject with experts in the country.

The month was one in which the Bureau of Supplies began to find its feet. A series of discussions with the Balkans Mission Supply Bureau and the Industrial and Agricultural Rehabilitation Divisions of the Yugoslavia Mission resulted in a clearer definition of the functions of the two divisions and the overall responsibility of the Bureau. Appreciations and Plans of the Bureau and of the Divisions regarding their various activities were prepared and agreed. Stress, however, is placed on the inadequacy of the staff of the Bureau, and of the necessity of obtaining a Chief of the Supplies Bureau who is acquainted with supply problems on a world scale and who could coordinate the activities of the Bureau and the Divisions. The danger of the situation is indicated by the fact that, if the ML were to pass their program on to the Bureau, a total staff of three persons would be available to administer and prepare schedules for a program involving half a million tons of supplies. Even on the long term basis, the situation is serious. The Bureau and its Divisions must form itself now into an efficient unit if it is to be in a position to

tackle the UNRRA program in six months time for, in the final analysis, it will be on the handling of the Supply Program that UNRRA Yugoslavia will stand or fall.

The situation has now been made an urgent one by the fact that permission to discuss Requirements and Indigenous Production with the Yugoslav delegates in Bari has been granted. The addition of certain specialists to the staff is imperative if discussions of this sort are to be efficiently handled, and it is urged that every effort be made to locate such specialists in the Middle East so as to avoid further delay.

Industrial Rehabilitation Division

During the month, work has been mainly concentrated on the estimation of requirements for industrial rehabilitation. The work of tabulating and analyzing requirements has continued, and in the case of machine tools and electrical machine shops is nearing completion.

In October, conferences were held between Military Liaison-Yugoslavia officials and Yugoslav delegates. The technical discussions continued throughout the month of November, and those on Engineering and Transportation, Supply and Port Working were attended by the IRD members as observers; summaries of the proceedings have been forwarded to Washington and London. The interest shown by the Yugoslav delegates at these meetings in the most up-to-date industrial methods resulted in three of the delegates taking a trip to Foggia to study the machinery installations and road-building equipment there. Further arrangements have been made whereby six Yugoslav mechanics will be attached for two to three weeks to a road-building unit in order to learn the operations and maintenance of equipment. As soon as these are selected by the Yugoslavs, the first course of instruction will start (providing the road-building unit remains in the Bari area.)

In the absence of a technical subcommittee to discuss shelter, two special meetings were held between Yugoslav delegates and the UNRRA shelter specialist, to consider building requirements which rank high in the Yugoslav list of priorities for post-war relief. During the discussions the plans developed by ML for the introduction of pre-fabricated housing were reviewed. More careful consideration of these plans is now being given by the shelter specialist, who has also prepared detailed comments (Series I) on the estimates of building requirements submitted by the Royal Yugoslav Government and also by the Committee of National Liberation delegates at Bari.

The forthcoming discussions to be held directly between UNRRA official and Yugoslav delegates have necessitated considerable preparatory work. A meeting was held by the Director to define clearly the object of the meetings, and also the best method of conducting the discussions. The decisions reached at this meeting have been embodied in a memorandum to the Acting Chief of Mission.

In connection with the new Washington budget proposals, a plan has been prepared outlining the staff which will be necessary for the efficient functioning of the Division when actual industrial rehabilitation in Yugoslavia takes place.

Agricultural Rehabilitation Division

The Acting Director of the Division, Mr. Millard Peck, and an agricultural rehabilitation specialist, Wing Comd Innes, attended the following meetings called by HQ ML (Yugoslavia):

Nov 1 . Veterinary Committee at which ML Veterinary proposals were discussed.

Nov 6 Agriculture and Fisheries Committee at which ML proposals relative to Fisheries were reviewed. At the request of the Chairman W/Comd Innes acted as Secretary of the meeting.

Nov 3 & 7 Agriculture and Fisheries Committee at which the general agriculture program of ML was presented and explained. W/Comd Innes acted as Secretary.

Dr. L. L. Scranton, Acting Director of Agriculture, Balkans Mission, attended the meetings on November 6 and 7 and took part in the discussions. On completion of each meeting, Mr. Peck submitted a detailed report to the Acting Chief of the Mission of the subjects discussed: ML proposals, Yugoslav comments, comments of UNRRA representatives, decisions arrived at, subjects for further discussion, and subjects for policy discussions.

In brief, the meetings afforded both the Yugoslav delegates and UNRRA representatives an opportunity of meeting one another and of becoming more familiar with the ML proposals. Discussions were carried on in a friendly and harmonious manner and the Yugoslav delegates recorded their appreciation of the thought and care taken by ML representatives in the preparation of their programs.

Dr. Scranton arrived in Bari from Naples on November 5, and remained here until November 11 when he returned to Naples. During his visit he conferred with the Acting Chief of the Mission about the agricultural activities of the Mission, with the agricultural staff concerning the completion of the agricultural program of the Mission for the year 1945, staff requirements, etc. and with Mr. Peck and with the ML Agricultural Officer regarding his program.

At the request of Major Russell, Agr. Officer ML (Yugoslavia), Mr. Peck and Wing Comd Innes spent two days assisting him to complete breakdown and tabulate certain ML Agricultural supplies which he had been notified were being called forward to ports, shipping tonnages, etc.

The proposed Agricultural Production Program and statement of requirements was completed and a copy submitted to the Acting Chief of the Mission.

On the authority of Acting Chief of the Mission, Mr. Peck and Wing Comd Innes proceeded to Naples on duty on Thu November 16, returning to Bari on FRI 24 November. While in Naples the Proposed Agricultural Production Program with estimated Import Requirements for the year 1945 was reviewed in detail with the Balkans Mission's Director of Agriculture, Dr. L. L. Scranton. Copies were sent to Washington and London.

After completing of the Agricultural Program and Import Requirements, conferences were held with Officers of the Bureau of Supply on the preparation of breakdowns or requirements on various stipulated dates into delivery schedules for six months, three months, one month, and ten day periods. A detailed breakdown by items and tonnages of the requirements for the quarters JUL-AUG-SEP 1945, and OCT-NOV-DEC 1945 was then completed.

Mr. Peck reviewed with Dr. Scranton the needs for an enlarged agricultural staff for Yugoslav Mission. Before leaving Naples, Mr. Peck arrived at an understanding with Dr. Scranton about the work to be proceeded with at Bari. On his return to Bari, he submitted a written report to the Acting Chief of Mission on what had transpired at Naples and the work proposed for the immediate future.

The work now in hand or for early attention includes the following:

- a. Amplifying the comments of Dr. Kelsey and Dr. Scranton on the London-Yugoslavia requirements program, and forward through channels to Washington.
- b. Working on food processing equipment requirements for 1945 for the following small-size plants (as contrasted with large industrial plants).
 - i. Oil-crushers
 - ii. Flour mills
 - iii. Bakeries
 - iv. Dairies
 - v. Canning plants
 - vi. Community food-processing plants(This classification is based on a description of parallel activities in the Agricultural Rehabilitation Division in the Washington office, as set forth in Memo with attachments from Lincoln D. Kelsey, 25-10-44.)
- c. Working on Veterinary requirements, 1945.
- d. Completing fishing requirements, 1945.
- e. Amplifying in as much detail as possible the specifications covering the goods listed on requirements in the program referred to in para. 1 above.
- f. Reviewing a certain manuscript on Yugoslavia agriculture recently received from the Washington office of the Division of Agricultural Rehabilitation.
- g. Conferring with Yugoslav agriculturists and preparing accurate data on dates of seeding and harvesting for all major crops, rates of seeding, adapted varieties, rates of fertilizer, fungicide and pesticide application for various regions.
- h. Preparing plans including the necessary pro-formas for the agricultural reconnaissance surveys.
- i. Collaborating with the Division of Transportation and Distribution on problems of inland transportation of agricultural products and supply time schedules showing peak movements of agricultural supplies.
- j. Collaborating with the Division of Transportation and Distribution on problems of warehousing agricultural products.
- k. Informing the Division of Transportation and Distribution as to what districts, counties, and villages, agricultural supplies are likely to be supplies, methods of issue to farmers, and repayment plans.
- l. Submitting on January 1 to the Agricultural Rehabilitation Division of the Balkans Mission, a 3-months shipping program, covering May-June-July agricultural requirements showing:
 - i. Port designation
 - ii. Priorities (based on 100, 85, 75, 50 and 30% shipping availability).This will be repeated each month with one of the three months dropped and a new one added.

- m. Revision of "Plans and Appreciation" for Agriculture for the Yugoslavia Mission Handbook.

Mr. Wilford Johns who holds the appointment of Director of the Agricultural Rehabilitation Division of the Yugoslavia Mission is reported to have arrived in Cairo.

Health Division

Detailed work was done on problems of mess and billet hygiene and problems of personal health of the staff. A Sanitary Committee under the leadership of Major Ingram, and including sanitary officers of the two Mobile Hygiene Units, was formed to draw up a sanitary code and to maintain continuous sanitary supervision over mess and billets. Major Barfield was put in charge of sick personnel and attends each day at the M.I. Room along with Lt. Col. McRae. Inoculations of staff were kept up to date by Dr. Purlia.

Miss Kerze, Chief Nurse, visited the Yugoslav Refugee Camps in S. Italy at the invitation of Lt. Col. Swanston, R.A.M.C. and presented a scheme of re-organization of nursing work. A medical library was started with the books purchased in Cairo and various journals from private sources.

All Chief Officers in the department made helpful contacts in the district, including meeting with the Yugoslav Medical Mission and its Commanding Officer. The Director visited various British General Hospitals in which Yugoslavs were treated, and Yugoslav hospitals and sanatoria.

Welfare Division

In the early part of the month, discussions were held with the I.L. and Yugoslav representatives on the Relief Committee. No satisfactory conclusion could be reached as all discussion on personnel entering the country had to be deferred to higher authority. It is anticipated that these conversations will be resumed shortly.

Due to the arrival of a further five members of the Welfare Field staff and the remainder of the personnel of the Voluntary Society Units, there is an urgent need for active and real employment. Because of this preliminary conversations have been held with the A.C. Commander of the camps in Southern Italy at Lecce, and in Rome, with the UNRRA representatives of the Italian Mission. It is anticipated that except for a small headquarters staff employment will materialize for the whole group within a few weeks.

Mr. Harry Greenstein, Director of Welfare, Balkans Mission, paid a short visit to the Yugoslavia Mission, during which he participated in the conversations in San Spirito, Caserta and Rome, with reference to the most satisfactory use to be made of waiting personnel. He requested the return of several members of the staff to take up work with the Yugoslav Camps in the Middle East.

At the end of the month, trucks and driver personnel, which were expected with the remainder of the Units, had not yet arrived.

Provisional assignment of newly arrived staff to Regions has been made, but due to the plans for immediate loan of the staff to the Italian Mission, the assignments have not been completed. Welfare staff meetings have continued regularly throughout the month.

Displaced Persons Division

The Displaced Persons Division remains the same with a Director and two specialists.

In the early part of the month, after representations from UNRRA, a new Sub-Committee (F.I.) was set up by ML to deal solely with question of displaced persons, and a separate officer (Major Heyd) was appointed to deal with these matters. An agenda for the first meeting of the Sub-Committee was prepared and submitted to the Yugoslav delegates, but no meeting has been called by the end of the month.

A visit of the three members of the Division was paid to Lecce to discuss with Colonel Oldfield, A.C., the return of Yugoslav Nationals from the Italian camps to Yugoslavia. Some two thousand of these have already returned to their homeland under the auspices of A.C., and a further number are expected to leave shortly. Shipping arrangements are made by the Partisans, A.C. providing clothing, blankets and nine days' rations to each person.

During the month, the Division has pursued its investigations as to the number of foreign nationals in Yugoslavia. To this end, a short questionnaire was prepared and sent into the country by 37 Military Mission to its liaison officers. As a result, the Liaison Officer at Belgrade sent back a message saying that Marshal Tito was willing to accept a member of the "International Displaced Persons Committee" in Belgrade to discuss the matter. In view of the questionnaire this obviously refers to UNRRA Displaced Persons Division, and after discussion with ML the matter was taken up with Mr. Jackson at Naples, who agreed to the visit. The project has now, however, been held up by the Military, and no decision has yet been reached.

Towards the end of the month, Mr. Alspach arrived from Cairo, and at the end of the month Mr. Pearce and Mr. Barger, Displaced Persons Division, Greece, arrived from Athens. These three, accompanied by Mr. Farber, are at present in Rome awaiting the arrival of Mr. Fred Hochler.

8

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

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

File No. W.651/12
25 January 1945
CAWA/710

TO: Mr. Conrad Van Hyming
Acting Director of Welfare Division, UNRRA
Washington, D. C.

FROM: Harry Greenstein
Director of Welfare Division, Balkan Mission

RE: Progress Report No. 16, for period
10 January 1945 - 24 January 1945

Attached find two copies of Progress Report No. 16 of
Welfare Division, Balkan Mission, covering period
10 January 1945 to 24 January 1945.

PROGRESS REPORT
WELFARE DIVISION - BALKAN MISSION
FOR PERIOD JANUARY 10, 1945 TO JANUARY 24, 1945
- No. 16 -

1. U. S. Senator Burton of Ohio Visits El Shatt.

U. S. Senator Burton of Ohio, in company with Mr. Neville Miller, Senior Deputy Chief of the Balkan Mission, Mr. Philip Beck, Director of the Camps Division, Mr. C. M. Pierce, Director of the Displaced Persons Division, and Mr. Greenstein made an all day inspection visit to the El Shatt Yugoslav refugee camp. While in the camp Senator Burton conducted an official hearing at which reports on the UNRRA program were presented. Mr. Greenstein outlined the work of the Welfare Division and the extent to which the American Private Agencies were cooperating in the program.

2. Fred Daniels Meets with Representatives of the American Private Agencies.

Fred Daniels met with the representatives of the American Private Agencies and reviewed with them the UNRRA Welfare program and latest current developments.

3. Mrs. Clara Urquhart Returns to South Africa.

Mrs. Clara Urquhart, formerly of the South African Red Cross, returned to South Africa. Before her departure she met with Mr. Greenstein and discussed the possible recruitment of Voluntary Society workers from South Africa and the skills required.

4. Joint Distribution Committee Program for Bulgaria and Roumania.

Mr. Jacob Trobe, on loan from UNRRA to the Joint Distribution Committee, is on a special mission to Bulgaria and Roumania. He arrived in Cairo and met with Mr. Greenstein and Mr. Daniels to discuss the temporary assignment of three members of the Joint Distribution Committee staff subject to recall on two weeks' notice when needed for work in the Balkans. Mr. Greenstein and Mr. Daniels approved the request subject to ratification by Washington headquarters.

5. Drugs and Supplies for Bulgaria and Roumania.

Dr. Judah L. Magnes, Chairman of the American Joint Jewish Distribution Committee for the Middle East area, conferred with Mr. Greenstein, Dr. Crabtree and Lt. Col. Musson with regard to the possibility of medical drugs and supplies being made available to the J.D.C. for Bulgaria and Roumania. Every effort will be made to turn over to the J.D.C. from UNRRA stock piles whatever drugs and supplies are requested by Dr. Magnes.

6. Use of Welfare Personnel by Distribution & Transport Division in Greece.

In accordance with the policy laid down by Sir William Matthews every division of the Balkan Mission has been requested to make personnel available to the Distribution and Transport Division in Greece. Discussions now taking place indicate the necessity of additional personnel being sent to Greece to help in the immediate job of distribution. Conferences have been held with Miss Edith Eccles, Acting Director of the Welfare Division, Greek Mission, and Mr. Leo Gerstanzang, Chief of Distribution and Transport Division to determine the extent to which welfare personnel might be available for this purpose.

7. Welfare Services for Displaced Persons.

On January 2, 9, 16 and 22 meetings were held by the Joint Committee planning for welfare services to displaced persons. Mr. A. E. Brownbridge represented the Welfare Division. A memorandum is being prepared outlining personnel needs and services required.

8. Meeting to Discuss Future Plans and Operations for the Greek Mission.

Sir William Matthews called a special meeting of the Deputy Chiefs and Directors of the Divisions to discuss future plans and operations for Greece. Mr. Greenstein represented the Welfare Division at this meeting.

9. Liquidation of the Balkan Mission.

Mr. Neville Miller, Senior Deputy Chief of the Balkan Mission, met with the Directors of the Divisions and discussed with them contemplated plans for the liquidation of the Balkan Mission. The Director of each Division was asked to present as specific a plan as possible in the immediate future indicating the extent to which personnel could be transferred to country missions and the set-up required to carry on operations in the Middle East.

10. Conference with President of Jewish Relief Committee of Egypt.

Mr. Greenstein and Miss Mazur met with Mr. Ovadia Salem, President of the Jewish Relief Committee of Egypt, and Mr. Elio Cohen, representative of the Greek Jewish Community, to discuss the most effective use of special funds available from Egypt and South Africa for the Jewish Community of Greece. It was agreed that Mr. Greenstein on his contemplated trip to Athens would review this matter with Mr. Glen Leet, Director of Welfare for Greece, and make appropriate recommendations.

11. Child Welfare Study at El Shatt Camp.

On January 15 Miss Aleta Brownlee and Ed. Harold of the Welfare Division, Yugoslav Mission started work on a child welfare study at El Shatt refugee camp. The purpose of the study is to evaluate the program carried on for children at the camps and to determine their needs on their return to Yugoslavia.

ACTIVITIES REPORT OF WELFARE DIVISION
ITALIAN MISSION

6 JANUARY TO 22 JANUARY, 1945

Supplementary Feeding Program

Plans are going forward in preparation for immediate distribution of supplementary foods should the request made for shipping space be granted. Teams of Italian Mission and Yugoslav Mission welfare staff have been sent into the field to gather information necessary to determine:

1. Ways of selecting women and children most in need both within communes and among communes.
2. Methods for implementing supplementary feeding programs for such persons.
3. Plans for the immediate distribution of food promised for the month of January.
4. Ways in which supplementary feeding program of the Allied Commission in devastated areas can be extended with the aid of UNRRA foods to include such women and children as UNRRA is authorized to help.

The areas to be visited and the scope of activities together with the outline for the conduct of the investigations and instructions to staff in carrying out this special project are attached as Exhibit A. The several memoranda are listed separately as part of Exhibit A. The names of field staff, their Mission connection and their assignments are as follows:

1. Irving Fasteau, Yugoslav Mission - the devastated provinces of Aquila, Chieti and Pescara.
2. John Hall, Yugoslav Mission)
Johanna Christenson, Yugoslav Mission) - the City of Naples
3. Ruth Pauley, Yugoslav Mission - the City of Rome
4. Manuel Kaufman, Italian Mission - the devastated provinces of Frosinone and Littoria

As will be evident from the attached memoranda, visits into the above-named areas will be unofficial although proper clearance has been had with the Allied Commission. Because of the urgency of learning what is actually going on in areas in which immediate operations may be undertaken, this phase of the welfare operations has been stressed almost to the exclusion of other activity. As a result there is little else to report for the period elapsed since the last report. It is to be remembered that the details of securing the necessary transport, drivers, interpreters and billets while ordinarily a routine administrative matter was somewhat complicated because arrangements with the military for the use of their facilities has not been fully consummated as yet. Further, until recently the Welfare Division was shorthanded in the way of staff and such arrangements as were made prior to the arrival of the Yugoslav staff were undertaken by the Acting Director and the one District Welfare Officer assigned to the Mission.

Personnel

In the midst of the preparation for field visits some of the personnel recruited in Washington arrived. Miss Phoebe Bannister and Miss Theodora Allen arrived in Rome on the 14th and Miss Frances Kernohan and Miss Anna Sundwall on the 18th. Because of prior arrangements, it was not possible to use them on these field visits. Consequently, no changes in plans were made and the recently arrived staff were given headquarters assignments. It is planned to substitute the regular mission staff for staff borrowed from Yugoslavia as soon as convenient.

We have been advised that agreement has been reached between the Yugoslav Government and UNRRA and the men members of the Yugoslav Mission are likely to begin work in Yugoslavia immediately. This will not interfere with our plans here as the recall of borrowed staff is not immediate and it was contemplated to use the services of this staff for a period of from one month to six weeks.

Plans are underway for the use of the staff which has just arrived on matters which have been unattended. For example, one of the staff members is developing a plan for the classification of welfare material. In addition, attention will be given to the analysis of statistical data which has been collected by the Allied Commission and which may be helpful in determining the number of women and children which UNRRA may be called upon to help. Some thought is being given also to a plan for bringing together voluntary agencies now operating in Italy. This will make it possible for the Welfare Division to carry through on arrangements initiated sometime ago and discussed in the last activities report dated 7 January, 1945 under voluntary organizations. Staff members not used as indicated above will be assigned as needed to District Welfare Officers now in the field.

Camps

Some delay has been experienced in getting camp welfare programs underway. Miss O'Meara has been loaned by the Yugoslav Mission to survey the needs in this field and has experienced some difficulty in meeting with the Camp Administrator. Arrangements have been made for such a meeting. Visits to the camps in Italy to assess needs will be undertaken very soon.

The transfer of Mr. Artigues, Welfare Officer at Joanne d'Arc Camp, to the southern camps as Chief Welfare Officer is being requested. If proper clearances are secured, this change will be made. It is probable that Mr. Artigues will visit Rome shortly with Mr. Campbell, Director of the Joanne d'Arc Camp at which time his wishes in the matter will be considered and a definite decision reached.

Relationships with other Divisions

Attention has been given to the relationship of the Welfare Division to other divisions with satisfactory results. Plans initiated for field visits were undertaken in cooperation with other divisions and all material prepared was cleared with Division Heads for their comments and approval. At the suggestion of other Divisions, specific material in other areas but related to welfare is being obtained. It is believed that such efforts are helpful in clarifying the responsibilities among divisions.

Attachment

F.Gentile/cc
22 January 1945
/s/ Felix Gentile

cc: Washington (2)
London
Cochran

Keeny

18 January 1945

List of Working Materials for Welfare Field Staff*

Draft GRO form for UNRRA (Italy) Re: privileges. Jan. 19, 1945

Memorandum. Gentile to Field Staff. Re. Observations during visits. 17 January 1945

Instructions to Field Staff members. 17 January 1945

Memorandum. Gentile to Field Staff. Re: Outline for Welfare Field Visits, 18 January 1945

Outline for Welfare field visits. Form W1. 16 January 1945.

Form for reporting information about institutions. 16 Jan. 1945. Form W2

Instructions in use of outline. 16 January 1945. Form W3.

Ration Scales in Effect October 1, 1944.

Memorandum. Gentile to Keeny. Re: Welfare Field Visits. 10 January 1945

Memorandum Gentile to Reekie. Re: Field Visits. 12 January 1945

Memorandum Gentile to Hackman. Re: Welfare Field Visits 12 January 1945

Memorandum Gentile to Chief of Mission and attachments. 12 January 1945

Conference with Major Birt. 15 January 1945

Headquarters office personnel.

Vatican Supplementary Feeding Program for Devastated Areas. 17 January 1945

Population Analyses of Devastated Communes. Kaufman to Field Staff 17 January 1945.

* These documents available in Welfare Division.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

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

File No. 62/4
11 January, 1945
CAWA/636

TO: Mr. Conrad Van Hyning
Acting Director of Welfare Division, UNRRA
Washington, D.C.

FROM: Harry Greenstein
Director of Welfare Division, Balkan Mission

RE: Progress Report No. 15, for period 27 December 1944
-10 January 1945

Attached find two copies of Progress Report No. 15 of
Welfare Division, Balkan Mission, covering period
27 December 1944 to 10 January 1945.

PROGRESS REPORT
WELFARE DIVISION - BALKAN MISSION
FOR PERIOD DECEMBER 27, 1944 TO JANUARY 10, 1945
- No. 15 -

1. Budget Hearings.

On December 27 Mr. Greenstein met with the Deputy Chief of Mission for Finance and Administration and reviewed the budget of the Balkan Mission Welfare Division. On December 28 Mr. Greenstein and Miss Gifford met with Major Francis, Personnel Officer of the Albanian Mission, and reviewed the budget of the Welfare Division, Albanian Mission.

2. Fred Daniels Arrives in Cairo.

Mr. Fred Daniels, Deputy Director of the Welfare Division, arrived in Cairo on December 28. A series of meetings were arranged for Mr. Daniels including conferences with members of the Welfare staff, Balkan Mission, the Welfare Division, Greek and Albanian Missions and the representatives of the American Private Agencies.

3. Dr. Crabtree in Cairo.

Dr. James A. Crabtree, Deputy Director of the Health Division, arrived in Cairo on December 29. Discussions of interrelated problems of health and welfare have been held between Mr. Daniels, Mr. Greenstein and Dr. Crabtree.

4. Relief of Armenians in Greece.

On December 30 Mr. Greenstein met with Mr. Janig Haig Chaker of the Armenian General Benevolent Union to discuss the situation of the Armenians in Greece. Mr. Chaker had received a cable from the National Headquarters of his organization in New York stating that private funds were being made available for the purchase of food in Egypt for the relief of Armenians in Greece. It was agreed that a special report should be requested from the Director of Welfare in Greece on the basis of which it would be determined what steps can be taken.

5. Shortage of Vehicles and Equipment for Voluntary Society Units.

Mr. Greenstein and Mr. C. K. Linney met with Major Harris, Liaison Officer to General Hughes, and discussed ways and means of meeting the shortage of vehicles and equipment necessary for the mobilization of the Voluntary Society units waiting to be moved forward into the Balkans. Major Harris stated that when relief operations got under way the military authorities would see to it that the necessary equipment was made available.

6. Joint Meeting of Welfare, Health Camps, Displaced Persons Divisions.

A joint meeting of the Welfare, Health, Camps and Displaced Persons Divisions was held to discuss the problem of providing the necessary services for the care of displaced persons in assembly centers and en route to their points of destination. It was agreed that a working party should be set up to develop all necessary plans. Mr. A. E. Brownbridge and Miss Hansi Pollak were appointed to represent the Welfare Division.

7. Budget Welfare Personnel - Camps Division.

On January 3 Mr. Greenstein, Mr. Daniels and Miss Hansi Pollak met with Mr. Philip G. Beck, Director of the Camps Operations Division, to discuss the welfare budget of the Camps Division. A request had been made for 33 budget line positions for welfare personnel in the camps. Only 25 have been approved by Mr. Dayton, Treasurer of UNRRA, who is now in Cairo. It was agreed that this shortage should be made up through the recruiting of additional Voluntary Society personnel.

8. Training of Voluntary Society Units.

A series of meetings have been held with the team leaders of the Voluntary Societies and a representative of the Cairo Council of Voluntary Societies to discuss the need of additional training for the Voluntary Society workers from the U.K. A special committee has been appointed under the chairmanship of Miss Solene Gifford and is now engaged in developing a training program.

9. Elfan Rees Arrives from Italy.

Mr. Elfan Rees, Director of Welfare Division, Albanian Mission, arrived in Cairo on January 4. The purpose of his trip is to discuss the need of additional welfare personnel for the Albanian Mission and the interview staff who might be available.

10. Mr. Greenstein Speaks to New Arrivals from U.S.A.

On January 5 a one-day orientation course was arranged for the recent arrivals from the U.S.A. Mr. Greenstein spoke to the group on the organizational set-up and functions of the Welfare Division.

11. Fred Daniels Visits El Shatt.

In company with Miss Hansi Pollak Mr. Fred Daniels made a four-days' visit to El Shatt.

12. Sir William Matthews Returns from London.

On his return from London, Sir William Matthews met with the Directors of the different Divisions and reviewed with them the discussions which had taken place in London with Gov. Lehman with regard to the future plans for the Balkan Mission and the situation of the Missions in Greece, Yugoslavia and Albania.

13. Greek Voluntary Society Units Called Forward.

On Monday, January 8, 86 Voluntary Society workers moved forward to Greece. When they arrive this will make a total of 109 Voluntary Society team workers in Greece.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

CAIRO

4 January 1945

CMA 606

Mr. Thomas M. Cooley II,
Deputy Director
Division on Displaced Persons,
UNRRA,
1344 Connecticut Avenue,
WASHINGTON D.C.

My dear Mr. Cooley,

I have received your letter of 16 December 1944, No. A537, regarding the manner in which the lump sum allocations for the Displaced Persons Budget were arrived at.

You will by now have received Cairo Report No. 4 attaching copies of our Organization Chart and memorandum on Job Descriptions. You will see from these two documents that our requirements are considerably in excess of those listed in your letter and allocated to us in the budget. For your information I am enclosing a copy of a budget which I submitted to Alvin Roseman on 22 December. I think you will find that the main difference is that the budget as forwarded from Washington consists almost entirely of professional or secretarial personnel whereas our budget includes a considerable number of junior administrative and clerical personnel. You will note that most of these are to be engaged locally. Nevertheless, it is important that the funds to hire these people be allocated to this Division so that we may have freedom of action when necessity requires.

I have today requested the Personnel Division to make three changes from the budget as it appears in the enclosed document. I have requested the transfer of Mr. Youdin from Line 295 to 285a which is the Deputy Directorship recently authorized. Mr. Youdin has, in point of fact, been performing this function since my arrival in Cairo and the way in which he has handled this job warrants his being given the title and position. I discussed this appointment with Hochler and have the 'all clear' from him. I have also requested the transfer of H.P. Heighton from Movements Officer Line 301f to Line 295 which is being vacated by Mr. Youdin. I am doing this primarily to make room for Harry Keiles who is being appointed to the position vacated by Heighton. Keiles came from Washington on the Distribution and Transportation budget. However, his background is that of Movements Officer for the JDC and both Mr. Gerstenzang and I feel that he would be happier and perform more effectively for UNRRA with this Division.

Sincerely yours,

C.M. Pierce
Director
Division on Displaced Persons
Balkan Mission.

P.S. While Dayton was here he held a budget hearing on these positions (5 January 1945). He approved all positions already filled plus a lump sum for the remaining positions for the first

quarter of 1945 on the assumption that they would not all be filled by the end of that quarter. This is satisfactory to me provided the lump sum is sufficient and provided the encumbering system is sensible.

I also asked for \$100,000 for repatriation expenses for the first quarter. This may be reduced, but some money must be allocated.

Thanks for the splendid support we have had from you. It is deeply appreciated.

/s/ CMP

DIVISION OF DISPLACED PERSONS

NAME	LINE	POSITION	GRADE	SALARY
<u>BALKAN MISSION</u>				
C. M. Pierce	285	Director	13	7,000 .
P. M. Hopkins	Local	Secretary	-	1,500 .
C. H. Alspach	287a	Director	12	6,600 .
R. J. Youdin	295	D.P. Specialist	11 .	4,500 .
S. K. Jacobs	293	D.P. Specialist	11	4,500 .
(Vacant)	285a	Deputy Director	12	6,000 .
(Vacant)	(n.a.)	D.P. Specialist	11	5,000 .
H. P. Heighton	301f	Movements Officer	10	4,500 .
M. Galusinski	301g	Polish Liaison Officer	10	3,750 .
E. K. Sharland	(n.a.)	Administrative Officer	A02	2,219.25
E. Parsons	Local	Secretary	-	2,000 .
(Vacant)	(n.a.)	D.P. Specialist	11	5,000 .
(Vacant)	(n.a.)	D.P. Specialist	11	5,000 .
(Vacant)	(n.a.)	D.P. Specialist	11	5,000 .
J. W. Witwicka	(n.a.)	Chief Registrar	6	2,000 .
B. Charalambous	(n.a.)	Asst. Registrar	5	1,750 .
J. Skidmore	Local	Index Clerk	-	1,000 .
H. Skidmore	Local	Index Clerk	-	1,000 .
P. E. Kirkiridis	Local	Index Clerk	-	1,000 .
G. Couridaki	Local	Index Clerk	-	1,000 .
D. Adzemovic	Local	Index Clerk	-	1,000 .
H. Minty	Local	Index Clerk	-	1,250 .
A. Zlonoga	Local	Index Clerk	-	1,750 .
(Vacant)	Local	Index Clerk	-	1,250 .
(Vacant)	Local	Index Clerk	-	1,250 .
(Vacant)	Local	Index Clerk	-	1,250 .
(Vacant)	Local	Index Clerk	-	1,250 .
(Vacant)	Local	Index Clerk	-	1,250 .
B. U. Wrenick	(n.a.)	Office Manager	A03	1,412.25

N.B. w.o.c. - serving without compensation

n.a. - Budget line positions for which no line number assigned.

NAME	LINE	POSITION	GRADE	SALARY
<u>BALKAN MISSION (continued)</u>				
J. Dwek	Local	Typist	11	1,250
M. Shamma	Local	Typist	-	1,000
C. Zukanovich	Local	Registry Clerk	11	1,000
E. M. Gates (w.o.c.)	301a	District Representative	11	(5,000)
(Vacant)	Local	Field Representative	-	2,500
"	"	"	-	2,500
(Vacant)	Local	Secretary	-	2,200
(Vacant)	Local	Clerk	-	1,400
(Vacant)	Local	Clerk	-	1,400
(Vacant)	301b	District Representative	11	5,000
(Vacant)	Local	Field Representative	-	2,500
(Vacant)	Local	Secretary	-	2,200
(Vacant)	Local	Clerk	-	1,400
(Vacant)	Local	Clerk	-	1,400
(Vacant)	Local	Clerk	-	1,400
(Vacant)	301c	District Representative	11	5,000
(Vacant)	Local	Field Representative	-	2,500
(Vacant)	Local	Secretary	-	2,200
(Vacant)	Local	Clerk	-	1,400
(Vacant)	Local	Clerk	-	1,400
(Vacant)	301d	District Representative	11	5,000
(Vacant)	Local	Field Representative	-	2,500
(Vacant)	Local	Secretary	-	2,200
(Vacant)	Local	Clerk	-	1,400
(Vacant)	Local	Clerk	-	1,400
(Vacant)	301e	District Representative	11	5,000
(Vacant)	Local	Field Representative	-	2,500
(Vacant)	Local	Field Representative	-	2,500
(Vacant)	Local	Secretary	-	2,200
(Vacant)	Local	Clerk	-	1,400
(Vacant)	Local	Clerk	-	1,400
W. Walford	(n.a.)	D. P. Specialist (Liaison Dodecanese)	11	5,000
A. Mayerson (w.o.c.)	-	D. P. Specialist	11	(5,000)

NAME	LINE	POSITION	GRADE	SALARY
C. Urquhart (w.o.c.)	-	D. P. Specialist	11	(5,000)
				170,531.50

N.B. w.o.c. - Serving without compensation.

n.a. - Budget line positions for which no line number assigned.

GREECE MISSION

E. H. Berger	286	Director	12	6,000
M. E. Holcomb	294	D. P. Specialist	11	4,500
M. Geldard-Brown	298	D. P. Specialist	11	4,500
R. C. Mitchell	299	D. P. Specialist	11	5,000
A. E. Brown (w.o.c.)	-	D. P. Specialist	11	(5,000)
(Vacant)	283	D. P. Specialist	11	5,000
(Vacant)	300	D. P. Specialist	11	5,000
W. P. Montgomery	301	D. P. Specialist	11	5,043.76
H. St. J. Cooke	102i	Secretary	5	2,400
F. M. Berger	301h	Chief Registrar	403	1,915.75
G. Nickolakis	Local	Admin. Assistant	-	1,875
V. Tsouderos	(n.a.)	Admin. Officer	403	1,210.49
C. Van Lede	Local	Admin. Assistant	-	2,000
		<u>13</u>		<u>49,445.00</u>

YUGOSLAV MISSION

A. Farber	287	Director	12	6,000
L. Dow	292	D. P. Specialist	11	5,043.76
D. E. Myers	291	D. P. Specialist	11	3,631
M. V. Capek	290	D. P. Specialist	11	5,000
M. Flynn	289	D. P. Specialist	11	6,200
G. Weinfeld	297	D. P. Specialist	11	4,000
(Vacant)	(n.a.)	Secretary	5	2,400
(Vacant)	(n.a.)	Chief Registrar	5	2,400
(Vacant)	(n.a.)	Admin. Assistant	7	3,200
(Vacant)	(n.a.)	Admin. Officer	8	3,600
		<u>10</u>		<u>41,474.76</u>

ALBANIAN MISSION

W. H. Sharp	296	D. P. Specialist	11	6,300
(Vacant)	(n.a.)	Secretary	5	2,400
(Vacant)	(n.a.)	Chief Registrar	5	2,400
		<u>3</u>		<u>11,100</u>

N.B. w.o.c. - serving without compensation

n.a. - Budget line positions for which no line number assigned.

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 cablegrams, 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 dietitics 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. Floron, 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.

Full Report: 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.

Special Report No. 3

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.

U.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.	Sec.	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.

TO: Evert Barger

- 2 -

4 November 1944

As the result of interview with Mr. Kaloudis, President of the Food Victualling Committee, and Mr. Apostolos Maygdalos, 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:
 - 1 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		738
		<hr/> 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.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

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

18 October 1944
CAWA/293

TO: Miss M. Craig McGeachy
Director of Welfare Division
Washington, D.C.

FROM: Harry Greenstein
Director of Welfare Division
Balkan Mission

RE: Progress Report No. 9

Attached find Progress Report for the Welfare Division,
Balkan Mission, covering period 10 to 17 October 1944.

ENC: 2 copies

PROGRESS REPORT NO. 9 - WELFARE DIVISION
BALKAN MISSION
FOR PERIOD OCTOBER 10 to 17, 1944

1. Voluntary Society Arrivals.

From U.K.:

Catholic Committee for Relief Abroad	8
World Student Relief	2
Y.W.C.A.	4
Friends Ambulance Unit	6
British Red Cross Society	4
International Voluntary Society for Peace	13
Save the Children Fund	<u>17</u>
Total	54

From U.S.:

American Friends Service Committee	3
Joint Jewish Distribution Committee	1
National Catholic Welfare Conference	1
Southern Baptist Mission Board	<u>1</u>
Total	6

Grand Total 60

2. UNRRA Welfare Staff Arrivals.

Charles S. Stokes, Field Welfare Officer - assigned to Yugoslavia
Archie Johnston, Field Welfare Officer - assigned to Greece
Joseph J. Moles, Field Welfare Officer - assigned to Yugoslavia
Jack Fasteau, District Welfare Officer - assigned to Yugoslavia
Maurice Hunt, Field Welfare Officer - assigned to Albania

3. Mr. Greenstein and Mr. Leet Meet with Newly Arrived Personnel.

Mr. Greenstein and Mr. Leet participated in the two-day orientation course for newly arrived personnel from U.K. and U.S. The functions of the Welfare Division were described in these sessions and the welfare plans for Greece, Yugoslavia and Albania presented. An interesting discussion followed.

Progress Report No. 9

10 to 17 October 1944

4. Yugoslav and Albanian Missions Leave for Italy.

The Yugoslav and Albanian Missions have left Cairo and are now on their way to Italy to await the beginning of relief operations in the Balkans. Representatives of the Voluntary Society teams accompanied the Missions and it is hoped that all Voluntary Society units now in Cairo assigned to Yugoslavia and Albania will follow shortly.

5. Child Welfare and Occupational Plans.

The Child Welfare Plan and Plan on Occupational Training and Self-Help Measures were discussed with Mr. Greenstein and, after some suggested changes, will be submitted to Mr. Wilder Middleton, A/CRO, AML, Greece, next week. Major Middleton has requested this material for review and issuance to District Commanders and others in AML who will be especially interested.

6. Child Health and Welfare Relationships.

Lt. Col. Katherine Dodge, newly appointed maternal and child health specialist for the Greek Mission - Health Division, is reviewing the draft of the Child Welfare Appreciation and Plan. Col. Dodge conferred with Mr. Dula regarding the cooperation of the Health and Welfare Divisions in the child-feeding programs for Greece, and further conferences are scheduled. Feeding of children will be of great importance in view of the serious nutritional need of children who have suffered prolonged malnutrition. Insofar as is possible before operations begin, the two Divisions most concerned with this problem hope to decide upon their respective roles in order to avoid duplication or overlapping.

7. Questionnaire for Relief Survey.

Mrs. Cumberbatch and Miss Cooper of the British YMCA and FAU Relief and Refugee Units respectively, discussed with Mr. Dula the draft of a questionnaire to be used in making a relief survey which their inter-team working committee had drawn up. This questionnaire expands that issued by AML to include relief needs of the entire community as well as of internally displaced persons. It will now be reviewed further by the UNRRA Welfare Division staff after which it will be mimeographed and issued along with the AML questionnaire to all members of relief teams assigned to the Greek Mission.

8. Local Welfare Centres.

Mr. Harry Sæwes (FAU) presented the report of the inter-team working committee on a local welfare centre and described the organization and administration of the Citizen's Advice Bureau with which he had worked for 18 months in London. The importance of information - both its collection and dissemination - as an integral part of a local welfare centre was again stressed.

Miss Minton, who is drawing up a statement on local welfare centres, is planning to confer further with Mr. Skewes as well as with Mr. Terry (FAU) in order to provide for the setting up of information services as part of the welfare program.

9. Progress Report on Development of Welfare and Guide Material.

Miss Minton and Miss Pauley of the Yugoslav Mission are continuing to collaborate in the development of Welfare and guide material. A suggested Family Service Record and central index card are now being discussed in the Greek and Yugoslav Missions. Material on family services is in process and the guide material and the determination of need and the development of local centres is also being discussed in both missions.

Miss Minton is working with Mr. Harry Skewes, (FAU) on the possible use of mobile units in providing welfare services in the scattered areas in Greece.

10. Training Schedules for Teams.

Monday, Thursday and Friday of each week is devoted to Field Exercises arranged by AML and consists of convoy runs, overnight camping, etc.

Tuesday and Wednesday sessions are devoted to a discussion of welfare plans and material.

11. Mr. A. E. Brownbridge and Miss Meverette Smith in Hospital.

Mr. A. E. Brownbridge, a member of the Welfare Staff, has been ill in the hospital with Typhoid for the last five weeks. He will not be able to resume his duties for a period of at least two or three weeks. Miss Selene Gifford has taken over his responsibilities.

Miss Meverette Smith, a member of the Greek Welfare Mission, has had a major operation and will not be available for work for a period of weeks.

Field Reports: Camps

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
NORTH AFRICAN REFUGEE CENTER

13 November 1944

ACM 78

TO: Mr. M. Menshikov, UNRRA, Washington

SUBJECT: Conditions on Which 58 Spanish Republicans
Were Permitted to Enter North Africa

As you know from my airgram A-26 of 27 October, we recently received at the NARC 58 Spanish Republican refugees. I accepted them at the request of G5 AFHQ and upon the latter's assurance that, after security screening, they would be permitted to assimilate into the Moroccan economy in which process they would have the assistance of the American Friends Service Committee representative in this area and the organization assisting Spanish refugees in Morocco.

It now appears that the French authorities made a specific reservation with the British government that the persons in question were to be admitted to North Africa for a three month period only after which the British government would transport them elsewhere. The situation created by this misunderstanding is set forth in a memorandum which I am sending to Mr. Kendall G. Kimberland, the Algiers Representative of the AFSC, with copies to Governor Cochran and Mr. Campbell and with a copy enclosed herewith for your information.

Although the group involved in this particular case is small I feel it important to call your attention to the situation which has been created. I believe that there will be many similar instances in the future and it would seem that a firm liaison between the Displaced Persons Division of UNRRA and the various army authorities concerned with refugee movements ought to be established as quickly as possible to prevent repetitions of such incidents. It should be remembered that, regardless of what authority makes the actual arrangements if UNRRA is involved in the handling of the refugees themselves it will be UNRRA which will generally be regarded as responsible for whatever dispositions are made or for the lack of them.

s/M.W. Beckelman

M.W. Beckelman

Assistant Chief of Mission

Enclosures: MWB to Kimberland

"Spanish Republicans Being Transferred from NARC to Philippeville," 2/11/44

MWB to Kimberland, "Spanish Republican Displaced Persons," E2/11/44

MWB/krcg

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
NORTH AFRICAN REFUGEE CENTER

12 November 1944

TO: Kendall G. Kimberland, AFSC, FEA-NA-JEM, APO 599

SUBJECT: Spanish Republicans Being Transferred from NARC
to Philippeville

1. Reference is made to my memorandum of today's date on Spanish Republican Displaced Persons.
2. I have prepared an analysis of the 58 Spanish Republicans now at the NARC in terms of relatives of these people who now have established residence in Gibraltar. This is herewith enclosed. All statements made therein are based on information supplied by the persons themselves and have not been further checked by us.
3. According to my information the 58 persons involved sought refuge in Gibraltar during the Spanish Civil War and remained in Gibraltar until some time after the outbreak of hostilities in September 1939 after which they were evacuated, together with other elements of the civilian population of Gibraltar, to Jamaica.
4. In the fall of this year the British Government undertook to return these civilians to Gibraltar. After the ship carrying them had presumably already left Jamaica, we were informed by letter from Colonel Goldsmith (quoted to you in my memorandum above referred to) that the authorities in Gibraltar had refused to accept these people and that they would in consequence be coming here where they would stay until they could be merged into the Moroccan economy. At that time the number involved was reported to be 98 persons.
5. When the ship taking the persons destined for return to Gibraltar arrived here, having been diverted from her course for this purpose, a Captain Mundy arrived from Gibraltar to supervise the selection of those persons scheduled to disembark at Casablanca. It would appear that on the basis of spot judgments made by him 40 persons originally scheduled for disembarkation here were permitted to continue on to Gibraltar, thus accounting for the reduction from the original estimate of 98 persons for the NARC to the 58 who actually arrived.

Beckelman to Kimberland, 12 November 1944, page 2

6. I am informed by the 58 Spanish Republican refugees now here that the basis on which the other 40 in their group were permitted to continue on to Gibraltar was the presence in Gibraltar of relatives with established residences there. Under these circumstances, they contend, they cannot understand why those of them who, as will be seen from the attached list, claim to have relatives in Gibraltar, in many cases parents, children, wives or husbands, should not have been permitted to continue.

7. Taking into account the haste and pressure under which the shipboard decisions were probably made, it is quite possible that some of the people on the enclosed list do have valid claim to return to Gibraltar. In view of the fact that G5 AFHQ advises me that your office will be looking after their interests while they are in North Africa, I have had the enclosed list prepared and am transmitting it to you with the thought that it may facilitate their possible emigration from North Africa and return to Gibraltar.

8. In connection with the legal basis on which these persons were admitted to North Africa the following point may be of interest. Three families among the 58 persons have close relatives in Casablanca who are regularly domiciled there. They requested permission of the local authorities here to remain with their families in Casablanca rather than to go to Philippeville. This request was categorically refused on the grounds that one of the explicit conditions on which these 58 persons had been admitted into North Africa was a firm undertaking given by the British government that they would be removed from North Africa by the British Government within three months after their arrival.

9. If G5 has any specific assurance to the contrary from the French authorities and has an understanding with the French authorities that these people are to be permitted to be absorbed into North African or Moroccan economy, I believe the question should be cleared up as quickly as possible.

Enclosure: Spanish Republicans...who have relatives in Gibraltar, 12/11/44

M.W. Beckelman
Assistant Chief of Mission

CC: Governor Cochran
Mr. Ned Campbell
M. M. Menshikov, UNRRA, Washington

MWB/krcg

SPANISH REFUGEES WHO ARRIVED AT NARC OCT. 25
AND HAVE RELATIVES IN GIBRALTAR

NARC Reg. No.	NAME	SEX	AGE
659	Caffasco, Remedios	F	20
"	Francesca	F	25
	Cousin in Gibraltar: Lorenzo Gallia 38 Aristan.		
660	Cayuelas Lopez, Francisco	M	54
	Mateo Leon, Catalina	F	48
	Cayuelas Mateo, Maria	F	27
	Francisca	F	21
	Marco	M	16
	Antonio	M	12
	Pedro	M	11
	Isabel	F	4
	Angel	M	8
	Family of Maria Cayuelas Mateo lives in Gibraltar: Antonio Gomez, 10 Castle Road		
661	Cayuelas Mateo, Francisco	M	20
	Ketty	F	27
	Francisco	M	6 weeks
	Wife(Ketty Cayuelas Mateo) formerly British. Her parents live in Gibraltar: Antonio Gomez, 70 Castle Road.		
662	Collado Garcia, Francisca	F	50
	Maria	F	9
	Daughter lives in Gibraltar: Carmen Celecia, 29 Lime Kiln Road		
664	Diaz, Francisco	M	58
	Daughter lives in Gibraltar: Ana Diaz Villalta 82 Aristan.		
666	Garcia Cuadro, Josefa	F	62
	Gomez Castro, Maria	F	34
	Jose	M	9
	Cousins live in Gibraltar: Jose Ballester, 54 Flat Bastion Francis Sardina 61 Castle Street		

Spanish Refugees .. Who have Relatives in Gibraltar, 12/11/44
Page 2

669	Munoz Matias, Maria	F	24
	Jose	M	21
	Father of Maria Munoz Matias lives in Gibraltar: Frederico Munoz, 12 Pitmans Alley		
673	Ruiz Moreno, Catalina	F	36
	Rosendo	M	11
	Angeles	F	19
	Father in England: Rosendo Ruiz Moreno No. 1 Spanish Co. Matricula 13805822 % G.P.O., Bournemouth, Hants, England.		
	Uncles in Gibraltar: Angel Cerisola 5 Cornwall's Parade Sgt. Victor Chipohra 3 Sand Hill South Francis Robba 3 Catalan Bay		
672	Pinero, Aurelia	F	47
	Juan	M	15
	Husband in Gibraltar: Martin Pinero 19 Cumberland Road		
674	Santos, Concepcion	F	29
	Marya	F	10
	Jose	M	7
	Gil Emilia	F	3
	Husband in Gibraltar: Diego Gil 10 Flat Bastion Road		
675	Villalta Leon, Maria	F	50
	Marya	F	21
	Paulina	F	19
	Mercedes	F	16
	Paulino	M	14
	Lourdes	F	12
	Husband in London		
	Daughters in Gibraltar: Manuela Herrero City Hall Francisca Davis, address unknown		
676	Ubeda, Ana	F	49
	Mercedes	F	24
	Aunt lives in Gibraltar: Mrs. Antonio Alecio 40 Flat Bastion Road		
677	Valle, Diego	M	53
	Sister lives in Gibraltar: Juana Nova 31 Governor's Parade.		

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
NORTH AFRICAN REFUGEE CENTER

12 November 1944

TO: Kendall G. Kimberland, American Friends Service
Committee, FEA, NAJEM, APO 399.
SUBJECT: Spanish Republican Displaced Persons

I have today received the following telegram from Governor
Cochran:

Eighth Beckelman from Cochran No. 6. Reference your 11.
Please refer to letter Colonel Goldsmith to you twenty-
seven September for disposition through Kimberland Algiers.

The two communications referred to are as follows:

1. My telegram No. 11 to Governor Cochran:-

With further reference my No. 9 concerning status fifty-
eight Spanish refugees and possibility integration
Moroccan economy along lines Colonel Goldsmith's original
communication I have now seen copy of secret communication
from Office British Representative with French Committee
National Liberation Algiers to French Commissariat For-
eign Affairs, dated 1 October, stating explicitly quote
I am instructed to inform you that your stipulation to
the effect that the period which these refugees will spend
in Fedala camp should be limited to three months has been
duly noted unquote. In view this agreement please advise
what action is contemplated by G5 with respect to further
disposition these persons. Answer to this question also
bears upon disposition of luggage queried in my No. 10.

2. Colonel Goldsmith's letter to me of 27 September 1944:

1. The Office of the British Resident Minister, (Med-
iterranean) has just informed us that a group of 98
Spanish Republican Displaced Persons previously evacuated
From Gibraltar to Jamaica, W.I., (in 1942 are enroute to
Gibraltar with certain Gibraltar repatriates.
2. The British authorities at Gibraltar will not accept
these Spaniards.

3. We have indicated to the Office of the British Resident Minister that we saw no reason, subject to satisfying security requirements of Allied and French authorities, why these people should not be received at "Fedhala" and cared for there until such time as the American Friends Service Committee, which, as you know, has been assisting Spanish Republicans in No. Africa, will be able to help them make more permanent adjustments.

4. Governor Cochran has been informed and agrees.

5. The E.T.A. of this group is not known to us, as yet. You will receive notice thereof as soon as possible.

It seems to me that there is no meeting of minds in this exchange of communications. G5 was apparently under the impression that the French authorities had agreed that the Spanish Republican displaced persons in question would, after screening here, be discharged into the Moroccan economy. The French authorities are apparently of the opinion that the British government is obligated within three months to remove these people from French territory. This latter impression was confirmed by a conversation which I had two days ago with the British Consul in Casablanca who suggested that the purpose of the three months stipulation was to give the British authorities an opportunity to find some other resting place for these people and that in all probability they would eventually wind up in some British territory.

In any case, as you know, we are now in process of transferring the present population of the NARC (including the Spanish Republicans in question, who number 58 rather than 98 persons) to the UNRRA refugee camp at Philippeville. Whether the French stipulation that they remain only three months applies to that camp as it did to the NARC is not clear.

In view, however, of the fact that the American Friends Service Committee representatives in North Africa have concerned themselves with Spanish Republican refugees, I assume that your office will look into this matter.

M.W. Beckelman

CC: Ned Campbell, Phillipp-
eville

Assistant Chief of Mission

Gov. Cochran, AFHQ, APO 512

MWB/kreg

Distribution

Director General
General Counsel
Diplomatic Advisor
O.R.L.
Bureau of Areas

Bureau of Supply
Welfare Division
D.D.G. (B. F&A)
Displaced Persons Div.
Health Division

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
NORTH AFRICAN REFUGEE CENTER

% Postmaster, New York

13 November 1944

AOM 79

TO: Mr. M. Menshikov, UNRRA, Washington

SUBJECT: Welfare Personnel Accompanying Refugee Movements

You will be interested in the enclosed exchange of correspondence which I have just had with the Algiers representative of the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC). This is a further case in point to my letter AOM 78 of today's date.

s/M.W. Beckelman
Assistant Chief of Mission

Enclosures: Kimberland, AFSC, to Cochran, "Welfare Personnel,"
3 November 1944
Beckelman to Kimberland, "Welfare Personnel," 12/11/44

MWB/krcg

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AMERICAN FRIENDS
SERVICE COMMITTEE

C
O
P
Y

November 3, 1944

MEMORANDUM

TO: Governor Robert L. Cochran, Representative
UNRRA, AFHQ, APO ____

FROM: Kendall G. Kimberland, Director
North African Delegation, AFSC
c/p FEA-NAJEM - APO ____

SUBJECT: "Welfare personnel."

1. This is to confirm our conversation of today in which we pointed out a need for "welfare personnel" in the teams which UNRRA makes available to accompany groups of displaced persons in the process of repatriation.
2. In addition to the medical needs of such groups, there constantly arise miscellaneous needs, involving supplementary supplies, contact with various authorities, relatives or friends as well as other matters of a material as well as of a "moral" nature. Concret examples of the need for "welfare personnel" were cited from experience with a group now in process of repatriation through North Africa. Since the "convoy" in question is being conducted as a military movement further details are not given here.
3. Recommend that UNRRA plan to include welfare personnel automatically, in addition to medical personnel, in the formation of such "convoy" teams in the future.

/s/

Kendall G. Kimberland

cc: G-5, AFHQ, APO ____, Attn: Lt. Col. S. A. Goldsmith

American Friends Service Committee - Philadelphia
Attn: James G. Vail, Foreign Service Secretary

J. Barclay Jones - APO ____

Ned Campbell, UNRRA, Acting Director, Yugoslav Refugee
Camp, APO ____

M.W. Beckelman, UNRRA, Director NARC, APO ____

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
NORTH AFRICAN REFUGEE CENTER

12 November 1944

TO: Kendall G. Kimberland, Director, North African
Delegation, AFSC, % FEH-NARJEM, APO___

SUBJECT: "Welfare Personnel"

1. Appreciation is expressed for your having sent me a copy of your memorandum on the above subject, dated 3 November, and addressed to Governor Robert L. Cochran, Representative, UNRRA, AFHQ, APO___.

2. It is assumed that the memorandum in question refers to the movement of 495 refugees (348 Sephardic refugees from Greece destined for an UNRRA camp in Egypt and 147 British subjects destined for repatriation in Tripoli and Benghazi) who left the NARC on 13 October. At the request of SACMED, UNRRA arranged for a medical party of four and a welfare staff of four to accompany this movement from Casablanca to Algiers. The UNRRA representative in Algiers advised this office that the army authorities had specifically stated that UNRRA was to assume no staff responsibility for the movement beyond Algiers. The day before the movement was to take place this office was advised by the UNRRA representative in Algiers that the army authorities now desired to have the medical portion of the escort party accompany the movement as far as Naples and probably to final destination. Arrangements were made accordingly.

3. When the movement arrived at Algiers the escort party was unexpectedly informed that the refugee movement was to be divided into two groups; the Sephardic group above referred to proceeding onward to its destination accompanied by the medical escort party, and the British subject group to be held in Algiers by the British Army authorities pending transportation to their ultimate destination. Being British subjects, this group was the responsibility of the British authorities rather than of UNRRA. No assistance was requested of UNRRA at this time and the welfare members of the escort party returned to the NARC where their services were urgently required on their regular assignments. It is understood that at a later date when the movement of the British subjects to their destinations in Tripoli and Benghazi was again undertaken, UNRRA was asked to provide a medical escort party, which was done.

Beckelman to Kimberland, 12 November 1944, page 2.

4. This office is in complete agreement with the position that the escort parties for refugee groups in the process of repatriation should include welfare as well as medical personnel, and concurs in the suggestion that requests for such personnel be included in any plans for such future movements made by the military authorities.

M.W. Beckelman
Assistant Chief of Mission

Copies to: Governor Robert L. Cochran, Representative
UNRRA, AFHQ, APO _____

G-5, AFHW, APO _____
Attn: Lt. Col. S.A. Goldsmith

American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia
Attn: James G. Vail, Foreign Service Secretary

J. Barclay Jones, AFSC, American Legation, APO ____

Mr. M. Menshikov, UNRRA, Washington

Ned Campbell, Yugoslav Refugee Camp, APO ____

MWB/krcg

Field Report: Camps

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

Jeanne d'Arce Refugee Camp
Philippeville, Algeria

SECRET

21 October 1944

BY POUCH

Gov. Herbert H. Lehman
Director General
UNRRA
Washington, D.C.

Attention: E.R. Fryer, Camps Division
Bureau of Areas

Dear Sir:

This letter we hope will bring you up to date on the Jeanne d'Arce Refugee Camp. Although this letter is rather long winded, it seems the best means of bringing you up to date on developments. In the future our weekly letters should be much briefer. There may be some overlapping with our letter of 17 October; however, I don't think this will be important or confusing.

Following the conference with Brigadier Clark and Lt. Colonel Greenwell, and the receipt of orders issued by Clark, setting into motion the machinery necessary for the taking over of the camp by UNRRA, the British Army representatives at the camp began preparing the inventory lists. As soon as these lists were completed, teams were assigned both by the Army and by our Administration and a careful inventory was made. All of these inventories were completed by the 19th and the signing of the papers began that day and were completed on the morning of the 20th. Responsibility for the camp, exclusive of the hospital was transferred as of 11 A.M. of the 20th October, with responsibility for the hospital being effective as of 2:00 P.M. October 21st.

We have already begun the job of copying the inventory lists and as soon as this is completed we will forward these lists to the office by air pouch. The figures shown on the official inventories, merely certify as to the numbers and do not indicate in any way the condition of the supplies. The classification of the stores in the camp is to start within the next week by a joint committee representing our Administration and the British Army Ordnance Corps. There will be some adjustments in these inventories and we have the assurance from the British Army that they will accept back for credit or exchange any items that we find are not usable.

As referred to in our letter of October 17th, it is not our feeling that the Army has lived up to the agreements - or rather our interpretation of the agreements - to the fullest extent. However, it seems to us here that the only matter of great importance that has not been entirely clarified to our satisfaction and in line with the agreements, is the matter having to do with the arrangements with the Comite. The importance of this, however, seems to be somewhat diminishing, by the fact that Brig. Clark has agreed as you will note in paragraph 9 of his order of October 13th, that

"all existing requisitions of land and buildings will continue to be held by the WE unless or until Claims and Hirings have

Gov. Herbert H. Lehman
Washington, D.C.

-2-

21 October 1944

"reached an agreement acceptable both to the French and to UNRRA for the transference of the tenancy from the WD to UNRRA"

and by paragraph 13 of his order which states in part

"It is hoped that the French will allow the principles already established to remain unaltered. They are now being asked by this HQ to give a formal assurance of thisIn the meanwhile UNRRA should be requested to inform (us)...if and when any difficulties arise with the French authorities with regard solely to the status of their staff or refugees, and which are incapable of local solution by them. Until such time as the status of the camp under UNRRA control is more clearly established, this HQ is prepared to make representations with regard to their interests to the French authorities in Algiers."

These two paragraphs seem to us to be sufficient guarantee to allow us to assume the responsibility for the camp without danger of becoming involved with the Comité or the local French authorities. The fact that the grounds on which the camps and hospital as well as the villas are situated will remain under British Army requisitions eliminates and possibility of discord of what could easily be a highly controversial problem. With the continuing prospects that no refugees will ever reach Jeanne d'Arc camp it not only seemed relatively unimportant but unwise to "battle out" with the Military to the last ditch the problem of extra-territoriality and related matters having to do with the status of the refugees. We have predicated most of our actions here on two assumptions: 1) that the taking over of the Jeanne d'Arc was an actual challenge to UNRRA; in other words it was an opportunity for UNRRA to demonstrate its ability to staff and assume responsibility for a large project on relatively short notice; 2) that for months to come UNRRA will be working closely with the Armies and continuing good relations with their representatives is the only wise course. Accordingly we have tried to be sympathetic of their viewpoints and always to make "good sense" with them.

The Executive Committee of the camp - this committee is made up of the Acting Project Director and the Chiefs of each of the major operating divisions, including the hospital - have attempted to look facts squarely in the face and make as intelligent guesses as possible. It is the feeling of this committee that the acquisition of about 99% of the articles that comprise the stores list at both camp and hospital, were articles that were usable and probably in demand at other UNRRA operations either in Africa or Europe. These articles are close to Europe should they be needed and the job of transporting them to any place in the Mediterranean theater would not be great. We have already started the work of examining, preparing, grading, etc. in order that we may have a more accurate knowledge of these stores, and be in a better position to determine their usability and worth. Without much specific information to go on we are attempting to fit the Jeanne d'Arc operation into the broader UNRRA scheme.

Gov. Herbert H. Lehman
Washington, D.C.

-3-

21 October 1944

In all of these matters of supplies and inventories, we have been decidedly handicapped by the absence of a responsible Supply Officer. It is our hope that Mr. Chester will arrive at the project shortly in order that he may acquaint himself with all the problems having to do with supplies. In case it is later decided to ship the stores elsewhere a thorough knowledge of the inventories will be necessary.

In the latter part of September the staff began arriving from Washington; they are still coming in small bunches. Attached is the list of those now at the Philippeville project and the dates of their arrival. Concurrently with the arrival of the staff has come, of course, just what to do with them. The taking of the inventory required the services of a number of people and others have been used to bring our files up to date, establishing offices, etc. Beginning Monday, 23 October, we are starting a training program which we hope will accomplish two things: 1) allow the members of the staff to condition their minds and adjust their thinking to the actual problems of a relief operation; 2) we intend to document their thinking and by so doing to acquire a written modus operandi or camp operations handbook; this will be usable both at this project and others. We now estimate that it will take approximately eight weeks to complete this work. In other words we do not believe we will have a morale problem at Jeanne d' Arc for the next two months.

In early October we got a ten day sample of what we may expect to be typical Mediterranean fall and winter weather. The three storms each of about 15 hours duration brought with them terrific winds and driving rains. Many of the tents that had been erected to accommodate refugees expected in early October were either blown down or destroyed. Of course, had the tents been occupied and attention given to them during the storms, the damage would not have been as great. We are, however, convinced that a tent camp on a high ridge overlooking the Mediterranean is not an entirely ideal arrangement for a refugee camp in the winter time. Incidentally, we have taken down the tents; they are now stored away.

The two day visit of Lt. Col. Dearing of the Medical Division proved most profitable. His recent contacts with Washington and with Cairo allowed him to bring us up to date on many developments. He and Lt. Col. Emge left the project on October 11th en route to Italy.

The project was able to detail Dr. McQueeny and Dr. Chambers, as well as Nurse Sears to the task of accompanying the Sephardic refugees from Casablanca to Naples. Dr. Emge and Dr. Dearing made these assignments and a cable drafted by them was forwarded to Washington. This cable also listed the re-assignment of other medical personnel.

The Crabtree letter of 11 October which was sent to the project for the attention of Dr. Emge reached us on 19 October. This letter which requested the re-assignment of Dr. McQueeny and Dr. Metcoff to Italy caused us some worry since Dr. McQueeny was already en route to the Middle East. However, we immediately cabled Dr. Emge in care of Gov. Cochran at Caserta suggesting that Dr. McQueeny be stopped at Naples if possible. The departure of Dr. Metcoff is now dependent upon the receipt of definite

Gov. Herbert H. Lehman
Washington, D.C.

-4-

21 October 1944

instructions for which we have cabled Washington.

We attach copies of all cables sent to Washington to date. In the future you may expect us to continue this practice of enclosing copies of cables.

The recent enlargement of the original Clark order has also been received in this office and copy is herewith attached.

Sincerely yours,

Ned Campbell
Acting Project Director

Attachments - cables (not duplicated)
Clark order
list of arrivals

Distribution

Director General
General Counsel
O.R.L.
Bureau of Areas
Bureau of Supply
D. D. G. (B. F&A)
Welfare Division
Health Division
Displaced Persons Division

copy

Restricted
3740 Q
20 October 44

Subject: Hand over from Military
to UNRRA at Philippeville Camp.

(rec'd 22 Oct)

C.C. Refugee Camp Philippeville
O.C., R.A.S.C.
D.C.R.E.
D.A.D.M.S.
D.A.D.M.E.
Ordnance Officer

Reference H.E., N.A.D. letter Q7504 dated 13 Oct 44 forwarded to all addressees under separate cover.

1. All addressees are requested to take action in accordance with the instructions affecting their department contained in the above quoted letter.
2. Particular attention is drawn to the following:
 - a) Regarding para 2(a) of the letter Q.C.Camp, will move with assistant Commandant and Quartermaster to the Officers Transit Camp Bone as arranged verbally with the Garrison Commander. British O.R. personnel, less one clerk, will be concentrated at No. 5. Reception Camp as soon as possible.
 - b) D.A.D.M.E. will ensure that provisions are made for British technical personnel to carry out, or supervise, the monthly inspection of the vehicles referred to in para 4(a) (vii) of the letter
 - c) D.C.R.E. will withdraw personnel of 881 Italian A.W. Coy. to Bone on completion of the erecting of dining huts; informing this H. when/does so.
 - d) O.C. Camp will ensure that the provisions of para 12 are strictly complied with.

A.A.
Major
D.A.A. & Q.M.G.
H.Q. BONE GARRISON

In the field
AA/GA

Copy to: Mr. Campbell, UNRRA

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
Jeanne D'Arc Refugee Camp
Philippeville, Algeria

21 October 1944

ARRIVALS AT PHILIPPEVILLE

August 8 -	Dr. Ludwig Emge	October 16 -	Lois Muhlig
			Jean Rehner
12 -	Ned Campbell		Jean Lazecheko
			Betty Goddel
Sept. 15 -	Edward Rusell		Sonia Levine
18 -	Sue Sadow	18 -	Helen Wilson
			Ottillie Jerchow
28 -	C.B. Petree		Olive Lee
			Carrie Dokkon
30 -	Dr. Dean Brooke		Sybil Vice
	Dr. B. L. Hamilton		Imogene Long
	Mr. Neil MacDonald		Illa G. Jackson
	Frances McQuarrie		Marjorie Rouss
			Ann Tilghman
Oct. 6 -	Florence Rowles		
	Alice Holcomb		
	Mary Sears		
	Dr. Louise Branscomb		
	Dr. E. Chambers		
	Dr. Gene Haber		
	Dr. Jack Metcalf		
	Dr. A.J. McQueeney		
	Esther Owens		
9 -	Wm. Fuchs		
13 -	Hiram Witt		
	Roland Artigues		
	Keith Krause		
	Dr. Henry Niblack		
	Dr. Evert Loomis		
	Mary Kirkbride		
	Nettie Cohen		
	Martha Crawford		
	Elizabeth Sullivan		
	Grace Augsburg		
	Margaret Scanlon		
	Norma Michaleson		
	Muriel Favier		

CAWA: 688

*John
Rehman* B7X Jg
24 January 1945

TO: Deputy Director General
Bureau of Areas
UNRRA, Washington

FROM: Office of Chief of Balkan Mission,
Cairo

SUBJECT: Weekly Report, 1-7 January

Attached are two copies of the fifth weekly progress report of the Balkan Mission for the week ended 6 January 1945.

During that week the following reports, etc., were sent to Washington:-

Office of Chief of Balkan Mission:

Balkan Mission progress report 15 September-31 December 1944.

Intelligence Reports Nos. 5 and 6.

ML (Greece) papers - Agreement of 24 November with Greek Government. Reorganisation of S. & R. Branch.

Welfare Division:

Monthly report of the Welfare Division for September.

Various reports on welfare activities in Greece.

Appreciation and plan, Welfare Division of Albania Mission.

M. C. Cozen-Hardy

For Chief of Balkan Mission

BALKAN MISSION WEEKLY REPORT

No. 5

(1 to 7 January 1945)

The Chief of the Balkan Mission arrived back in Cairo on Wednesday 3 January and his special assistant later the same day having visited the Yugoslav and Albania Missions in Bari en route. The Greek situation was the problem which needed the most attention and a full meeting of the Greece Mission was held on 6 January with the Chief of the Balkan Mission in the chair. A report of this meeting and of other events connected with the Greek situation has already been sent to Washington and London.

The Treasurer of UNRRA was still in Cairo and continued to hold discussions and conferences with members of the Bureau of Finance and Administration. Besides dealing with general accounting, a full review of the Camps Operations Division was made and recommendations were put forward on accounting and warehousing procedure. All the budget estimates - for the Balkan Mission, the three country missions, and Camps Operations Division - were completed and approved during the week. The other event on the accounting side was the arrival of Mr. Sampson, chief auditor of UNRRA, from Deloitte Plender.

On the personnel side, approval was obtained from the British War Office for the provisional release of a further twenty officers for work with UNRRA. The War Office has asked that the suggested names of any officers to be civilianised, together with the salary offered and the nature of the post, should be referred to them. A mimeographed copy of the conditions of service was received from Washington during the week and was copied and distributed to the various Divisions and to the country missions. It is proposed that all members of the staff should be given a copy.

During the week arrangements were made for sending 86 voluntary society personnel and 19 members of the Health Division to Greece.

The Bureau of Distribution and Transport was fully occupied during the week in making plans for operations at an early date in Greece. At the meeting of the Greece Mission on 6 January the opinion was expressed that the distribution task in Greece could be assumed by UNRRA as an organisation without ML assistance and following the meeting the staff of the Bureau met to consider immediate personnel needs in Greece in the event of UNRRA taking over the functions and responsibilities of the Joint Distribution Commission. The Bureau's manual of operations is being reviewed in the light of experience in Greece and the individual sections of the programme will be revised and clarified.

The Distribution Section of the Bureau is holding regular meetings and has been divided into four committees to each of which specific tasks have been assigned.

The Transport Section is also holding regular meetings and is cooperating with the Bureau of Requirements and Supply of the Greece Mission in estimating transport requirements for the post-military period. Members of the Warehouse Section have started to assist Camps Operations Division with the various warehousing problems which have arisen both in the general warehouse in Cairo and the warehouse at El Shatt.

The Industrial Rehabilitation Division both for the Balkans and the Greece Mission has cooperated in preparing lists of requirements such as liquid fuel, coal, raw materials including copper and iron, chemical materials especially those needed for textile industries, and electrical equipment which will be needed for industrial

rehabilitation work in Greece. The Director of the Division who is at present in Naples has sent a full report on his activities for the two weeks ended 6 January and this is attached.

* * A revised programme of agricultural requirements for the anticipated first six-month period of UNRRA operations in Greece is being prepared by the Agriculture Division staff of the Greece Mission now in Cairo. On the basis of information gathered through discussion with Greek officials in Athens and through hasty reconnaissance in certain areas more realistic estimates of needs can now be made.

Agricultural requirements for the first six-month period of UNRRA responsibility in Albania, assumed to begin 1 July, have now been completed by Mr. MacDaniels and transmitted to the Bureau of Supply at Naples. Copies were sent to Washington and London with requests for comments or suggestions from the technical specialists of the Division there.

Members of the Agricultural staff spent most of Sunday 7 January on a tour including the Agricultural Museum in Cairo and the horse breeding farm of the Royal Agricultural Society.

21 Members of the Health Division were ordered to stand by during the week for movement into Greece. These included medical officers, sanitary engineers, hospital administrator, medical supply officer, and 10 nurses. One medical officer actually left for Athens during the week.

On the research side study was made by the Sanitary Engineering Section at the Kasr el Nil Barracks of the British Army methods of employing DDT as an insecticide. At the same time the Nutrition Section has been working on the diet provided at the Nuseirat refugee camp. This investigation is proceeding as a result of the survey made at the camp early in December.

The Welfare Division held various meetings during the week. The Director of Welfare met with members of the Camps Operations Division to discuss the camps' welfare budget. The full number of welfare personnel requested was not approved and it was therefore agreed that the shortage should be made up by recruiting some additional voluntary society personnel. A series of meetings was also held with the team leaders of the voluntary societies and a representative of the Cairo Council of Voluntary Societies to discuss the need for additional training of voluntary society workers from Great Britain. A committee was appointed to draw up a training programme. With the movement of 86 voluntary society workers to Greece at the end of the week a total was reached of 109 voluntary team workers engaged in relief operations in Greece.

Mr. Elfan Rees, Director of Welfare Albania Mission, arrived in Cairo on 4 January to discuss the welfare personnel needs of the Mission.

Members of the Division on Displaced Persons held a preliminary discussion with Mr. T. H. Preston the Cairo representative of the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees with a view to establishing a working relationship between the Division and his organisation. It is proposed to hold further meetings in the future. A meeting was also held with the Russian Minister to Egypt on questions and activities which will concern his Government.

Two members of the Division assigned to the Yugoslav Mission returned to Cairo during the week to take up special duties until members of the Division are able to go into Yugoslavia. Miss Edith Gates left for Cyprus to take up the post of resident Displaced Persons Specialist in charge of the district office there which will concern itself with the repatriation of the Greek refugees on the island.

Public Relations Division has been doing some work in connection with the camps and a complete compilation of the facts about refugee camps together with their history has been given to MIME, OWI, Washington and London. The Chief of British Public Relations has arranged for an official war artist, Capt. Leslie Cole, to spend some time at El Shatt to paint a canvas of the camp. Three Egyptian papers were given the story of the Yugoslav Choir's recent visit to Cairo to sing at "Music for All" when they also made a recording for the El Shatt film now being completed by the Ministry of Information.

The Division has undertaken some publicity work in the British Dominions which has included sending a follow-up story on the launch of the "Imerra" to Australia, and a story is also being sent to the Dominions on Brigadier Langley and the first relief teams. A full-page article entitled "UNRRA's Stupendous Task" together with other material has been published in the South African periodical "Outspan".

UNRRA BALKAN MISSION

DIVISION OF INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION

DIRECTOR'S REPORT FOR 2 WEEKS ENDING JANUARY 5, 1945

Since my last report dated December 29, covering the period December 10 to December 23, I have remained in Naples for the purpose of drawing up a program of importations of Industrial Rehabilitation goods into Greece for the first six months after the military period, that is for May to October 1945. This program was especially adjusted to the tonnage of 459,000 metric tons fixed by Washington to form a part of a whole 6-months program for Greece for which the total tonnage was to be 1,491,000 metric tons.

The assignment of 459,000 metric tons to Industrial Rehabilitation was to be split up into monthly tonnages for the first 3 months and the quota for the first month (May) was to be stated in detail for various possible shipping allocations, viz: 100%, 85%, 75%, 60%, and 50%. It was assumed that if less than 50% of the shipping required for the whole program for May would be available, no Industrial Rehabilitation goods whatsoever would be imported as all the space would be required for more essential supplies such as food and clothing. For each commodity in the main groups of Industrial Rehabilitation goods the tonnage to be imported, under all the above conditions, was determined.

The full program for the six months period corresponding to the 459,000 metric tons was adjusted as follows:

Industrial Equipment	10,000	metric tons
Communication and Transport	40,000	" "
Miscellaneous Manufactured End Products	10,000	" "
Fuels and Lubricants	200,000	" "
Miscellaneous Materials	199,000	" "
	459,000	" "

and the value on the approximate basis of Mr. Hendrickson's price list came out at \$44,500,000 corresponding to approximately \$6.30 per head of population and to an average figure of approximately \$.97 per ton.

The tonnage for May 1945 was 76,000 tons.

It appears very doubtful that 1,419,000 tons of shipping will be available in six months, and in any case it seems unlikely that six dollars per head of population can be allotted to Industrial Rehabilitation goods.

The Program worked out by me should nevertheless prove useful for purposes of comparison and as a basis for making such cuts as will prove to be necessary.

In making up the program I took into account the need for heavier importations in the beginning of trucks and materials for repairs to dwellings, roads, and railway permanent ways, whilst such heavy and bulky goods as locomotives and freight wagons could be relegated to later periods. It is assumed that timber would be available from Yugoslavia and Roumania, which will permit more trips per ship than if it had to come from Sweden or North America.

I saw for the first time here in Naples Mr. Hendrickson's price list of July and the Commodity Classification of October 1944. The former assigns certain supplies to Industrial Rehabilitation, but the latter classifies some items differently whilst maintaining the general grouping of the former. As a result of the differences, doubts may arise as to the proper division to program certain items. I have therefore written a letter dated January 4 to Washington for the attention of Mr. Day to ask for guidance regarding some raw materials and some types of machinery.

I have been asked by Mr. Tolley to delay my departure from here somewhat in order to be available if his cabled request to Cairo for the immediate assignment to Naples of some Greece Mission Bureau of Supply personnel was acted upon. No responses having been received, however, I shall now proceed to Bari to visit the Industrial Rehabilitation Divisions of the Yugoslavia and Albania Missions, and then return to Cairo.

January 11, 1945

451419

*Return to
bulk*

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

8, SHARIA DAR EL-SHIFA - GARDEN CITY - CAIRO

CAWA: 667

CAIQ:

Telegraphic Address:
UNRRA-CAIRO

Refs.:
(OURS:
(YOURS:

Telephones:
53170, 51421, 55439,
41217, 43830

20th January, 1945

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 4th Weekly Progress Report of the Balkan Mission, for the week ended 30th December, 1944.

During that week the following reports, etc. were sent to Washington:-

Report on Greek Inflation: - By Economic Adviser

Report on Health Co-operatives
in Yugoslavia - Public Relations

Report on modification of
Agricultural Programme for
Albania - Agricultural Rehab. Division.

Report on Medical supplies
for the Balkans during
the UNRRA period - Health Division

For Chief of Balkan Mission.

BALKAN MISSION WEEKLY REPORT

No. 4

(25 to 31 December 1944)

The Chief of the Balkan Mission was expected back from London but was held up by weather and had not arrived by the end of the week. Meanwhile all the staff had taken a holiday on Christmas Day and part of the staff on Boxing Day (26 December). A tour to Luxor was arranged over Christmas weekend and several UNRRA personnel had a very successful holiday there. During the week the very sad news was received of the death of Col. Sheppard in Athens who died of wounds received when a mine exploded under the car in which he was driving.

Mr. Dayton, treasurer of UNRRA was still in Cairo during the week and held a large number of conferences with members of the Bureau of Finance and Administration, the main work being the review of the budget estimates for the first quarter of 1945 and the various accounting problems and financial procedures for the country missions.

The Bureau of Finance and Administration is tackling various administrative problems one by one, and during this week it was the organization of the Registry which came up for review. Steps were taken to install a decentralized registry system in the hope that the filing and distribution systems could thereby be improved.

During the week twenty-nine additional staff members arrived from the United States and were assigned to orientation classes.

The Bureau of Distribution and Transport was mainly occupied in organizing its staff for the work which lies ahead. Members of the staff now in Cairo have been divided into three groups - distribution, warehousing, and transport. Among the movements of the personnel of the Division was the arrival of Major Oakley-Hill, Deputy Chief of the Albanian Mission for Distribution and Transport and Mr. Cottam, Distribution Officer from London, and the departure of Mr. Willard Rogers, Chief Transport Officer of the Greek Mission and Mr. Robert Philbin, Transport Officer of the Greece Mission to the United States. Reports from Greece received during the week indicated that there were members of the staff still at work in Salonika, the Aegean Islands, and Cyclades.

The Middle East Division of the Bureau of Requirements and Supply completed its statistical survey of the Camps Division's requirements during the week and it will now be possible to make an assessment of the actual deficiencies especially with regard to clothing items. The survey will be used as a basis for the compilation for requirement programs for the first two quarters of 1945 which are being prepared for submission to Washington. Other activities in connection with the camps have been a request for food stuffs for the three months, February to April, 1945 which is being submitted to the Army authorities and requirement programs for supply materials from Army sources which is also being submitted to the military.

The Industrial Rehabilitation Division received reports during the week from various members of the division who had returned from Greece. While they were there they were able to re-establish contact with the Greek industrialists and obtain information which could be used as a basis for determining the UNRRA industrial rehabilitation program. The Director of Industrial Rehabilitation of the Greek Mission had made a preliminary survey of the industrial situation and found that there was

less destruction of factories than had been anticipated, although considerable damage has probably been done in the recent fighting. It was found that the housing situation was very bad and plans were made in conjunction with ML for immediate relief in order that houses could be properly roofed before the cold weather. The specialist in charge of roads and bridges worked in connection with the Royal Engineers Work Services and the Chief Engineer of Communications of the Greek Government. It was found that the roads in the Districts were extremely poor and that military operations in wet weather were having a very bad effect on the roads in Athens itself.

The staff of the Division of Agricultures and Fisheries had a field day on 28 December when they visited the Bahim Experimental and Demonstration Farm of the Egyptian Royal Agricultural Society.

Information prepared by the Food Processing Specialists was transmitted to each of the country missions for use in planning for installation or rehabilitation of local canning and food processing plants. The Acting Director of Agriculture for Albania sent in a preliminary report on the status of agricultural rehabilitation plans for Albania. The Agricultural Rehabilitation Officer for District 1, Greece, returned to Cairo from the Peloponnese where he had begun a preliminary survey of local farm and live-stock conditions to determine the needs for agricultural supplies. The addition to the staff during the week was the arrival in Cairo from Washington of Lloyd Barnes, an Agricultural Rehabilitation Specialist.

UNRRA's Deputy Director of Health, Col. James A. Crabtree arrived in Cairo on the 28th of December, four days after Lt. Col. W. E. Brown left for Athens. Col. Crabtree has held many discussions with members of the staff of the Health Division and has been able to clear up several of the Division's outstanding problems.

The Sanitary Engineering Section has been doing some work in the camps including a report to Cairo by the hygiene officer for El Shatt Camp on the means for improving camp sanitation and a review study of sanitation supplies for the camps for 1945 which was made in cooperation with the Camps Division and the Middle East Division of the Bureau of Requirements and Supply. The Section has also made two other studies, one of the Gambine eradication program of the Rockefeller Foundation and the other of the DDT clothing impregnating methods used by the local office of the United States of America Typhus Commission. A small supply of DDT was obtained with which it is planned to set up a unit by which UNRRA staff may impregnate their own clothing.

The Nutrition Section completed its nutritional survey of Nuseirat Refugee Camp and it is now conducting an investigation at that camp of iron anemia and nicotinic acid deficiency. Among other investigations carried out by the Health Division was the investigation of the proposed construction of a forty-bed hospital wing at the Hamlin Memorial Sanatorium, near Beirut, Lebanon; which is being undertaken at UNRRA expense, and a study of the problem of tuberculosis in Egypt, and its possible bearing upon the work of UNRRA in the Balkans.

The Welfare Division carried out a thorough review of its budget during the week and also investigated the budget of the Welfare Division of the Albanian Mission. The Deputy Director of the Welfare Division of UNRRA arrived in Cairo on 28 December. He has held a number of meetings with the staff of the Welfare Division of the Balkans and Country Missions as well as with representatives of the Armenian Private Agencies. He also had an opportunity of discussing interrelated problems of health and welfare with Dr. Crabtree.

The Director of Welfare met a member of the Armenian General Benevolent Union during the week to discuss the situation of the Armenians in Greece. This organization had received a cable from New York stating that private funds were being made available for the purchase of food in

Egypt to relieve Armenians in Greece. It was agreed that UNRRA's Director of Welfare in the Greece Mission should make a report on the situation.

One of the problems which the division tackled during the week was the shortage of vehicles and equipment necessary for mobilizing the Voluntary Society Units which are waiting to move forward into the Balkans. A meeting was held with the liaison officer with ML to discuss the situation and it was felt that when relief operations were actually started, the military authorities would be able to make the necessary equipment available.

A joint meeting of the Welfare, Health, Camps, and Displaced Persons Division was held to discuss the problem of providing services for the care of displaced persons in assembly centers and enroute to their destinations. It was agreed that a working party should be set up to develop all the necessary plans. The Displaced Persons Division was strengthened during the week by the arrival of three new members of the staff, two from Washington and one, a Polish national, from Palestine. Among other movements of the Division's personnel was a report about Mr. Jacobs who was at Nairobi awaiting transport to the refugee camps in the Belgian Congo where he will conduct the registration of the refugees there. Mr. Montgomery who returned from Greece, was able to report that he had been to Larissa to investigate the position of numerous Italian nationals who were there. Owing to the outbreak of hostilities no positive program for this group was put into effect.

Many of the staff of the Division are now waiting to go forward into the Balkan countries, and during this period weekly staff meetings are being held in order to keep them fully informed of all developments.

In the Public Relations Division the main event of the week has been the commissioning of the UNRRA hospital caïque, the M. S. "Imerra". This is intended to carry medical workers and supplies to the Greek Aegean islands. The ceremony took place at Port Said on December 31, and those attending included: the Governor of Port Said, Ahmed Mortadi el Maraghy Bey; the Greek Consul, Mr. Frederick Kostinas; the British Consul, Mr. Cyril Harrie; Captain E. Wace, R.N., Naval Officer in Charge of Port Said; and Captain Theodore Mikhail, Officer in Charge of Naval Construction for the Greek Navy at Port Said. Representing UNRRA were: Mr. Louis P. Birk, who spoke on behalf of Sir William Matthews; Mr. R. C. Noble, of Public Relations Division; and Mr. Pierce Spinks, Acting Chief Transport Officer of the Greek Mission. The story was given to the United Press, Reuter's, the London Evening Standard, and also to the local press, together with pictures. A magazine picture story has been prepared for forwarding to Washington and London.

The press department has also given the story of Mr. Sheppard's death while on duty in Greece; together with a tribute by Sir William Matthews, to the United Press, Reuter's, the London News Chronicle, the London Daily Express, and the local press.

A Fact Sheet on the UNRRA camps has been completed. This includes the history and background of the camps and is intended to provide basic information for newspaper editors, correspondents and other agencies such as the British Ministry of Information in the Middle East and the British Council. Copies are also being forwarded to Washington and London.

Mr. Sydney Morrell returned during the week from a mission to Bari, Rome, and Caserta, and has submitted comprehensive reports on the set-ups for public relations in the Yugoslavia and Albania Missions. These are being used as a basis for making out the programs for field work.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

CANA/638

13 January 1945

TO: Deputy Director General,
Bureau of Areas,
UNRRA, Washington.

FROM: Office of Chief of Balkan
Mission, Cairo.

SUBJECT: Weekly report 17-23 December,
1944.

Attached are two copies of the third weekly progress report of the Balkan Mission for the week ended 23 December 1944. During that week the following reports, etc., were sent to Washington:-

Intelligence Reports Nos. 1-4.

Documents relating to the ML/Yugoslav negotiations at Bari.

Note on economic and financial policy in Albania by the Economic Adviser.
Reports of the Deputy Chief of Mission for Distribution and Transport on his visits to Athens and Bari.

Camps Division statistical survey - Basis of requirements prepared by the Middle East Supply Bureau.

Agricultural Rehabilitation Division - monthly report for November.

Health Division - Nutrition survey of children and mothers at El Shatt No. 2 Camp.

Welfare Division - Report on social and medical needs of Greece.

Public Relations Division - Progress report to Director of Public Information, work-programme, etc.

M.C. Cozen-Hardy

For Chief of Balkan Mission.

BALKAN MISSION WEEKLY REPORT

No. 3

(17 to 23 December 1944)

On Monday 18 December thirty-eight members of the Greece Mission arrived in Cairo by air from Athens. It was at first thought that the whole Mission, numbering over seventy, would be coming and consequently arrangements had been made to accommodate them at Maadi Camp. However despite their arrival late in the evening it was finally found possible to accommodate them all in Cairo, where such luxuries as clean sheets and hot baths proved more than welcome. The party was met by UNRRA officials at the Air Booking Centre and they were then given a welcome at Dar el Shifa by Mr. Neville Miller, Senior Deputy Chief of Balkan Mission in the absence of Sir William Matthews. The following morning Mr. Miller held a press conference to explain the return of part of the Mission, and in the afternoon a meeting of all those who had returned was convened to give them an opportunity to tell their experiences and ask questions.

The Chief of Balkan Mission and his Special Assistant were still in London during the week, and Mr. E.M.M. Lloyd, Economic and Financial Adviser, left Cairo for London on 22 December.

Among the activities of the office of the Chief of Balkan Mission recently has been the assembling of records for historical purposes. This is not an easy task. During the days of MEERRA and the beginnings of UNRRA one of the unfortunate results of staff shortage was that after action had been taken there was too little time left for writing up what had been done, and why. Strenuous efforts are being made to prevent this state of affairs arising in the future by the Historical Records Section of the Intelligence Division.

The visit from Mr. Dayton, Treasurer of UNRRA, had been the main influence on the work of the Bureau of Finance and Administration during the week. He has discussed the budgets for the first quarter of 1944 in the Balkan Mission, the three country Missions and the Camps Operations Division, and has reviewed the Washington instructions for budget preparations with representatives of the Finance and Administration staffs of the three country Missions. Questions of salary and living allowance policy were also discussed and a sub-committee was set up to make recommendations about the thorny problem of differential salaries which vary with nationality.

The delays in operation in Yugoslavia and Albania and the evacuation of a substantial part of the Greece Mission led to a request to London and Washington to withhold further recruitment for the Balkan and country Missions until the utilisation of available manpower had been reviewed. The members of the Greece Mission who returned were given accommodation in the King's Hotel. This has made the shortage of office space more serious and further efforts are being made to find more room. One of the most welcome events of the week was the arrival of new staff transport, which raised intricate problems of allocation between the various Divisions.

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The Public Relations Division arranged to issue several special holiday stories during the Christmas week. An account of Christmas in the UNRRA refugee camps was given to the local correspondent of the London "Times" and was also broadcast over the Blue Network as well as being published in the Middle East. In addition arrangements were made through the British Navy to obtain a picture story of a distribution of Christmas gifts to children in the Cyclades. A story of Australian relief teams which will be sent to Greece was given to the Murdoch newspapers.

The events in Greece provided the main news of the week. An interview with Mr. Neville Miller, Senior Deputy Chief of Balkan Mission, was broadcast by Fred Lee over the Blue Network. This interview gave a summary of UNRRA's activities in Greece and a report on the experiences of some of the members of the Greece Mission.

The Industrial Rehabilitation Division has been without its chief, who is on a visit to Italy. He has now sent in a report of his activities there, and this is attached.

The Division of Agriculture and Fisheries has continued to work on programmes for the various countries. Several members of the Greece Agriculture Division returned during the week and they reported to the staff of the Division on their recent experiences in Athens and the work accomplished there before the outbreak of hostilities when they were developing preliminary plans in cooperation with Greek officials for agricultural activities.

The Sanitary Engineering Section of the Health Division has undertaken discussions with the United States Typhus Commission about arrangements to be made for the impregnation with DDT of clothing of the Health Division staff who are assigned to work in the field. The Section has also complied with a request of the Egyptian Government to make available disinfection apparatus near the Egyptian Government's quarantine station at Moses Wells for use in connection with the Government's maritime quarantine needs. This arrangement was offered to the Egyptian Government in place of the disinfection apparatus at Moses Wells because UNRRA is retaining that camp for the time being for the use of refugees. The disinfectors were tried out by the Sanitary Engineer at Moses Wells to make sure that they operated efficiently.

Arrangements were made for the Camps Operations Division to take over the medical supplies procured by the Health Division. A card index for each individual item of medical supplies procured for the camps has been set up and the requirements for the first six months of 1945 have been screened.

The Nutrition Section is making arrangements for carrying out experiments in the refugee camps. That Section is also looking into the possibility of obtaining certain laboratory equipment from the British Army.

The Welfare Division has given interviews to various voluntary society workers and has been holding discussions on its responsibilities for a total training programme for the voluntary societies.

A delegation from Greece met the Director of Welfare and reported on the desperate situation of the Jews in Greece and asked for cooperation in providing special funds for Jewish needs through private Jewish organisations in Great Britain and Egypt. The Director of Welfare also met the Polish Minister of

State in the Middle East and discussed with him the possibility of training Poles now in the Middle East for relief operations in Poland.

In view of the slow development of UNRRA's activities in the Balkans, the Division of Displaced Persons has been going over its plans for the next few months in order that the services of the staff should be fully utilised. Among the new members of the staff Mr. Robert Durrant has reported for work during the week as a Displaced Persons Specialist.

In the Camps the most urgent question is that of supplies. With the exception of some footwear all incoming supplies of clothing have ceased. All available clothing has been distributed and Scale "C" falls short of completion by approximately 40 percent, of which the most noticeable items are:-

Woolen pullovers and cardigans....	80 percent short
Nightwear for females.....	100 " "
Children's coats.....	45 " "
Petticoats.....	100 " "

Accessories, particularly sewing thread, for making up Scale "C" are approximately 80 percent short. No sanitary towels have yet been provided.

The Camps Operations Division is very much below establishment in motor transport, the deficiencies being as follows:-

Motor cycles.....	5
Cars 2-seater.....	2
Trucks 15-cwt.....	14
Ambulances.....	1
Lorries 3-ton.....	20

The Hudson cars which have just arrived from USA will help to alleviate the situation.

Less than 50 percent of the items indented for general maintenance of the camps cover the period November 1944 to January 1945 have been supplied from Army sources and the balance has not yet been forthcoming by local purchase. The most serious deficiency is in lighting and heating apparatus and in general repairs material, particularly paint.

The second problem is accommodation. The military authorities are pressing for the evacuation of Nuseirat and Moses Wells camps by 15 March 1945 on the grounds that the former, which is partially hutted, is required for troops, and in the case of the latter the limited water supply in the Suez area makes it necessary to reduce the refugee population before the summer. In addition, the Egyptian authorities are anxious that Moses Wells should be used for its original purpose, a Quarantine Station scheduled under the International Convention of 1926. However, the Division is making every effort to retain them until the present occupants return to Greece.

Further evacuations of mixed groups of Dodecanese islanders are taking place. The military authorities are actively discouraging the transfer of these refugees to the Middle East but it is likely that some will arrive. Apparently the enemy is evacuating these refugees in order to alleviate the food shortage in the beleaguered islands. The Camps Operations Division has been unable to obtain any reliable indication of the numbers involved but it is known that Italian Dodecanese, who are not an UNRRA responsibility, will be included.

AFHQ have intimated that they hope to arrange for the repatriation of 1,000 Yugoslav refugees who will be shipped to Italy before the end of December. These are specially selected refugees who will be enlisted in the National Army of Liberation before they embark, and this is therefore a military move and not an UNRRA repatriation.

The Senior Medical Officer, Camps Operations Division, has made arrangements with the Egyptian Director of Public Health whereby some refugee cancer patients may receive free radium treatment at the Fouad Hospital in Cairo. The Director has already given us the loan of a pneumo-thorax apparatus for use in TB work at El Shatt.

As a result of closing Khatatba Camp, there has been a considerable redistribution of personnel, both civilian and military. The latest figures for personnel in the various camps are as follows:

	<u>British Military</u>	<u>UNRRA</u>	<u>Locally enlisted civilians</u>	<u>Voluntary Society</u>
El Shatt	145	30	32	26
Moses Wells	20	13	8	-
Tolumbat	27	10	12	8
Nuseirat	61	12	10	11
	—	—	—	—
Totals	253	65	62	45
	—	—	—	—

Chief Welfare Officers are now being appointed to camps. These officers will be responsible for all welfare activities within their camp and will report directly to the Camp Commandant. Mr. Paul Edwards has assumed the duties of Chief Welfare Officer at Nuseirat and Mr. David Hunter at Moses Wells. At El Shatt Mr. Medved has been appointed Acting Chief Welfare Officer owing to the uncertainty of the return of Mr. Mole who has been proposed as Chief Welfare Officer.

The total refugee statistics as at 30 November 1944 are shown in Appendix "A" attached.

UNRRA BALKAN MISSION

DIVISION OF INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION

DIRECTOR'S REPORT FOR 2 WEEKS ENDING DEC. 23, 1944.

On December 15 I travelled by plane to Naples in order to make contact with the Bureau of Requirements and Supply which has been established there for several months. The reasons for this trip are that some time in October the Supply Bureau Naples, cabled a request for the assignment of a representative of the Division of Industrial Rehabilitation. This request could not be met at the time because the personnel of the Division was less than 50 percent of its budget strength and it was not clear what particular specialist was needed or what his duties would be.

As, however, a trip by me to Bari was indicated to establish there the Divisional Directors of the Albania and Yugoslavia Missions, to ascertain what assistance they would need and to explain to the latter the 2A Government schedules on which recommendations were required by Washington, it was decided that I should also visit Naples so as to find out exactly what assistance was needed from the Industrial Rehabilitation Division.

Mr. Tolley, the Deputy of Mr. Elkinton, visited Bari during my stay there, so he and I were able to discuss the situation fully.

As a result I agreed that a representative of the Industrial Rehabilitation Division was needed in Naples but I had no single individual at my disposal who could meet the requirements. It was therefore considered desirable either that I should move to Naples alone or with my headquarters staff.

The pros and cons of the two alternatives were discussed with Mr. Roseman on my return to Cairo on November 13 and Mr. Roseman undertook to seek a decision from the Chief of Mission. Pending the forthcoming arrival of Mr. Hugh Jackson from Washington and London, Sir William Matthews postponed his decision. The discussions during Mr. Jackson's visit did not clarify the situation sufficiently however to permit of future movements being definitely planned. But as it seemed desirable to take action, it was eventually decided that I should visit Naples to find out how things had developed in the meanwhile.

This accounts for my trip to Naples from which place this report is written.

On arrival here I was shown a program dated December 12 which had just been terminated setting out in considerable detail revised requirements of the three Balkan countries for the first UNRRA half year to fit into Dollar limits set by Washington. This report, in four parts, covered the requirements of the two sections of the Bureau of Supplies, viz: Food and Textiles and also those of the Health Division and of the Agricultural Rehabilitation Division. These four parts had been prepared by the food and textile specialists of the Bureau of Supplies, by a representative of the Health Division and by the Director of the Division of Agricultural Rehabilitation, all of whom were or had been in Naples. As there was no representative of the Industrial Rehabilitation Division its requirements were not included and it was not possible to fill in the deficiency because neither the Government requirements for Industrial Rehabilitation nor the country Industrial Rehabilitation Division recommendations were available.

Instructions had been given by me to the Country Directors to prepare minimum programs of such industrial rehabilitation goods as would seem to be essential no matter what the destruction would prove to be, leaving out, therefore, replacements of damaged machinery and

spares. These programs were to be handed to the Bureau of Supplies of the Missions but I have not as yet seen any copies. It had only been possible to give to the Industrial Rehabilitation Division in Cairo one copy of the Greek and Yugoslavia Government schedules of Industrial Rehabilitation goods, and these were of course handed over to the respective country Industrial Rehabilitation directors so the Cairo headquarters office was unable to do any work on them when the Missions left Egypt. There had been no Albanian Industrial Rehabilitation schedules.

Very shortly after my arrival in Naples a considerable number of ERO documents dealing with industrial rehabilitation, which had recently arrived in Naples from London, were handed to me. Amongst these was a second copy of the Industrial Rehabilitation 2A schedules of the Yugoslav Government (but not of the Greek Government). There were a few papers of which copies had already been seen by me in Cairo but most of them were new to me and their study is proving of considerable interest and assistance. Later, a copy of the Industrial Rehabilitation requirements (schedule 2A) for Albania also arrived from London. Copies of this were made (2 for the Albania Mission and one for me).

I feel I must take this opportunity of emphasizing that the drawing up of programs of Industrial Rehabilitation goods before surveys are made within the countries is extremely difficult. The bases laid down by the Technical Subcommittee in London consequently only state a general policy to be followed when surveys are possible. The general instructions given by me to the country directors to program meanwhile a minimum list of Industrial Rehabilitation goods which are sure to be needed are therefore the only ones which were possible.

There had been much uncertainty as to the total value or weight of Industrial Rehabilitation goods which can be provided as no indications of any sort had been given on this point. Information has recently been received by me from the Yugoslavia Industrial Rehabilitation Division that on Washington instructions the Government schedule which amounted to some 244 million dollars for the first six months would have to be reduced to about 63 million dollars, whilst the revised program worked out in Naples to fit into an overall figure also recently fixed by Washington for all supplies to Yugoslavia only left an availability of some 36 million dollars for Industrial Rehabilitation.

Whilst there exist such enormous discrepancies in the figures to which the various Industrial Rehabilitation offices have to work, it is obviously impossible at this time to coordinate their recommendations and to arrive at any settled conclusions.

Another difficulty lay in the fact that it was not possible to understand clearly what the Military intended to do in the matter of Industrial Rehabilitation. At first they were uncompromisingly opposed to the carrying out by them of any rehabilitation of industries and of any repairs to dwellings, but it is understood that recently the country MLs have shown some appreciation of the need for such work and it is believed that they are planning to increase their imports of scarce building materials. This is particularly important as UNRRA Washington seems unable to meet any demands for timber goods or prefabricated hutments, etc.

Before leaving Cairo it was brought to my notice that a consignment of spares for textile mill machinery in Greece was lying in Beyrout, Syria, where it had been held up when Greece was invaded by the Axis powers. Particulars have been sent to the Industrial Rehabilitation Division in Athens. This discovery caused me to make inquiries at the UKCC offices in Cairo as to any other Industrial Rehabilitation goods that might be available in the Middle East, and this brought to light other goods of which particulars were

also sent to Athens. It remained to be ascertained whether these goods can now be handed over to the original consignees or whether they would have to be paid for by them or by UNRRA to UKCC if they are still needed.

On December 19 I paid a visit to Caserta and spoke to several MIHQ officers regarding the stores the military are bringing into the countries. Full particulars were given me of the engineer stores originally planned but owing to certain organizational changes then in progress, I was not able to obtain all the information I desired about other branches of interest to Industrial Rehabilitation such as transport, etc. I intend to visit Caserta again to secure this if possible.

Having ascertained that an important Italian textile firm viz., Manifatture Cotoniere Meridionali, had sent a representative to Greece during the occupation of that country by Italy to make a survey of the Greek textile industry, I visited this firm and obtained the loan of a lengthy report they received on the subject. This is being examined and extracts will be made for use by UNRRA.

APPENDIX "A"

CAMP	MEN	WOMEN	CHILDREN 18-14	CHILDREN 13-3	CHILDREN UNDER 3	TOTAL
ALEPPO	55	36	8	25	15	139
NUSEIRAT	1,496	2,784	1,016	2,749	485	8,530
EL ARISH	96	157	15	57	13	338
EL SHATT	4,803	7,906	2,960	3,030	1,048	24,777
TOLUMBAT	238	756	88	807	417	2,306
MOSES WELLS	439	1,144	394	1,003	184	3,164
GRAND TOTAL	7,127	12,783	4,481	12,702	2,162	39,254

S. Deignan

Return to Wells

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

8, Sharia Dar El-Shifa Garden City - Cairo

January 3, 1945

File No: 17/4

CANA 590

TO: Mr. Conrad Van Hyning
Acting Director of Welfare Division
Washington, D. C.

FROM: Mr. Harry Greenstein
Director of Welfare Division
Balkan Mission

RE: Material from Greek Welfare Division and
Monthly Report from Welfare Division, Balkan
Mission, for December, 1944.

Attached find following material just received from
the Greek Welfare Division, Balkan Mission:

- 1) Legal Basis Social Welfare Program-
Draft November 20, 1944.
- 2) Plan for Emergency Relief and Welfare
Services - Draft December 9, 1944.

Also find enclosed Monthly Report for Welfare Division,
Balkan Mission, for December, 1944.

ENC: 3

BALKAN MISSION - GREEK WELFARE DIVISION

POSSIBLE TECHNICAL CONTENT OF LEGAL BASIS

SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAM

DRAFT 20 November, 1944

Section 1. PURPOSE. It is the purpose of this decree to provide, within the limitations of available resources, that all persons in Greece shall have the means of securing the basic necessities of life.

Section 2. ELIGIBILITY FOR ASSISTANCE & SERVICE. Public assistance shall be provided by local welfare centers for all persons who apply for public assistance and who do not have sufficient income and resources to provide themselves and their dependents with the basic necessities of life.

Section 3. AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE. Public assistance shall be in an amount sufficient to provide for an individual or family a standard of living compatible with health and well-being. In the case of persons receiving aid from other sources but in an insufficient amount, assistance under this decree may be provided in such a measure as to make the total amount sufficient to meet their needs.

Section 4. STANDARDS OF ASSISTANCE. The Department of Social Welfare shall, from time to time establish standards and procedures which shall serve as the basis for determining what constitutes a standard of living compatible with health and well-being, taking into consideration requirements for food, clothing, shelter, fuel, household goods and expenses necessary for rehabilitation and securing employment.

Section 5. APPEAL AND FAIR HEARING. Any person dissatisfied with any decision made by any employee of a local welfare center may make an appeal and shall receive a fair hearing before the local director or his duly authorized representative. Any person dissatisfied with the results of his first appeal may make a second appeal and shall have a hearing before the local social welfare advisory committee.

Section 6. CASH ASSISTANCE. Whenever possible public assistance shall be in the form of money payments to needy individuals.

Section 7. RECOVERIES. Public assistance provided to an individual may be recovered from the individual if at any time within twelve months from the time assistance was provided the recipient is able to make repayment without hardship to himself or his dependents. All such recoveries shall be regarded as contributions to the social welfare fund and shall be utilized⁴⁴ to finance public assistance for other persons who are in greater need.

Section 8. WORK REQUIREMENT. All persons receiving public assistance shall be required to seek suitable employment provided that they are physically able to work, are over 16 years of age, and not in school or are not needed in their homes. They shall register at a public employment office and shall register as frequently as may be required.

NOTE: The recovery of Greece will be possible only if there is substantially full employment of its workers. The emphasis of the entire assistance program should be to enable and encourage people to secure employment as quickly as possible.

Section 9. REPORTING OF RESOURCES. If at any time a recipient of public assistance becomes possessed of income or resources greater than that reported at the time of applying for assistance he shall immediately report the change in his circumstances to the local welfare center. Failure to do so will subject a person to the penalties provided by the penal code for perjury.

Section 10. APPLICATIONS FOR ASSISTANCE. Applications for assistance shall be made in writing or reduced to writing, and shall bear the signature or the witnessed mark, of the individual applying for assistance. They shall, if possible be filed with the local welfare center serving the place where the individual is at the time he makes application. Applicants shall furnish such information as may be required by the Department as a basis for making decisions with respect to each application as soon as possible and the applicant shall be informed of the decision in writing. No public assistance shall be provided to individuals who have not made application.

Section 11. RECORDS. A record shall be made of all assistance furnished to needy individuals. These records shall be in such form and contain such information as may be required by the Department. Receipts shall be secured for all assistance disbursed. Said receipts shall bear the signature or witnessed mark of the person receiving such assistance.

Section 12. FUNCTIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT. The Department of Social Welfare shall be responsible for carrying out the social welfare responsibilities of the state. These responsibilities shall include but not be limited to:

- a) Public assistance. The Department shall determine eligibility for an authorized public assistance for persons who are in need, and shall provide social services for other persons needing such services.
- b) Child Welfare. The Department shall develop effective programs for the adequate care and protection of children requiring such care and protection.
- c) Social Welfare Institutions. The Department shall be responsible for the administration of all public social welfare institutions providing care for persons who are dependent, defective or delinquent.
- d) Private agencies and institutions. The Department shall be licensed and supervise private institutions and agencies engaged in social welfare activities.
- e) Personnel. The Department shall have authority to employ or authorize the employment of such personnel that may be needed to carry out the responsibilities of the Department. All such personnel shall be employed in accordance with standards of qualifications established by the Department, and all appointments shall require ratification by the Department. All appointments shall be made without regard to the political affiliations of the person concerned.
- f) Training. The Department shall make provision for training the staff in carrying out their duties effectively through inservice training programs conducted at the local welfare centers. Provincial offices and the National office; through attendance at special institutes or courses sponsored by the Department; or through other methods deemed necessary by the Department. The Department shall appoint such personnel as may be required to carry out such training programs.
- g) Planning. The Department shall recommend to the Ministry plans and programs for the alleviation or elimination of causes of social welfare problems.
- h) Additional Functions. The Department shall carry out such additional social welfare functions as may be assigned to it by the Ministry of Social Welfare.
- i) Authority. The foregoing authority and responsibilities shall be in addition to that now vested in the Department.

Section 13. PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENTS OF SOCIAL WELFARE. There is hereby

established in each provincial Department of Social Welfare which shall consist of a Provincial Director of Social Welfare and such other personnel as may be necessary for carrying out the duties and responsibilities of the Department. The Provincial Director shall be appointed by the Director-General and shall be under his general administrative direction.

The Provincial Director shall have general administrative direction over the operations of the Provincial Department of Social Welfare.

In accordance with the standards and qualifications established by the Department, the Provincial Director shall have authority to appoint local director and personnel and also such personnel for the staff of the provincial office as may be necessary to carry out the responsibilities of the provincial office, but such appointments shall be subject to the approval of the Director-General.

The Governor of the Province shall provide the Provincial Department of Social Welfare with such facilities and service as may be appropriate to enable it to effectively carry out its responsibilities.

Section 14. LOCAL WELFARE CENTERS. The Provincial Director of Social Welfare shall establish in each province such local welfare centers as may be required to provide needed public assistance and other social welfare services for all persons in the province. These local welfare centers shall be located at places readily accessible to persons requiring their services. Whenever possible the local welfare centers shall be located convenient to related services.

The local welfare center shall consist of a local director of social welfare and such other personnel as may be necessary for carrying out the duties and responsibilities of the local welfare center. The local director shall work under the general administrative direction of the Provincial Director of Social Welfare. The local director shall have general administrative direction over the operations of the local welfare center. The local welfare center shall be the local administrative unit for carrying out the duties and responsibilities of the social welfare department within its locality. In accordance with standards as to qualifications established by the Department, the local director shall have authority to appoint such personnel as may be necessary to carry out the responsibilities of the local welfare center, but such appointments shall be subject to the approval of the Provincial Director and the Director General. The local welfare center shall provide public assistance to persons eligible under this decree and shall provide services for the personal rehabilitation of persons requiring special help. It shall maintain a registry of persons in the locality requiring shelter and a registry of all available or potential living accommodations within the locality. During periods of emergency it shall have authority to billet homeless people on a compensated basis but in so far as possible there shall be freedom of choice for the persons requiring and providing the accommodation. The center shall make such reports as may be required by the Provincial Director of Social Welfare.

Section 15. LOCAL SOCIAL WELFARE ADVISORY COMMITTEES. There shall be appointed by the Provincial Director of Welfare an Advisory Committee of three members for each local welfare center. These committees shall be representative in character and shall serve without compensation. They shall be appointed in such a manner that the term of office of one of the members shall expire each year.

The local Committee shall have no administrative authority but shall have the following other functions.

1. To advise the local director with respect to such matters of local welfare policy as may be referred to it by the local director.

2. To receive and hold hearings upon complaints or suggestions made by members of the community. With respect to such complaints or suggestions the Committee shall make recommendations to the local director and in cases where its suggestions are disregarded by the local director it may make reports thereon to the Provincial Director.

Section 16. SOCIAL WELFARE FUND. There is hereby created within the National Treasury a Social Welfare Fund. This Fund shall consist of such funds as may be appropriated thereto from revenues derived from the sale of goods and services made available by foreign or international agencies, private contributions and from other sources.

Disbursements from this Fund shall be made in accordance with policies and procedures established by the Director-General in consultation with the Director-General of the Ministry of Finance.

The Fund shall be utilized (a) for the purpose of financing assistance and services provided under the terms of this directive and (b) for administrative expenses incurred in the administration thereof.

The Director-General of the Ministry of Social Welfare shall establish separate accounts for each province from which disbursements may be authorized by the Provincial Director-General in accordance with policies established by the Director-General.

Section 17. RELATIONS WITH U.N.R.R.A. In accordance with Agreements which will be entered into between the Greek Government and UNRRA there shall be available to the Ministry the services of personnel who shall serve in an advisor-observer relationship. During the period covered by said agreement UNRRA representatives shall be provided with such service and facilities as may be appropriate under the terms of said agreement. UNRRA representatives shall have access to all records, directives, and instructions issued by the Ministry. Said UNRRA representatives shall have no administrative authority but may upon request by the Ministry carry out administrative functions as the agents of the Ministry. UNRRA will have its own chain of communications and command.

NOTE: Relationships. The above was written for use during the UNRRA period. Appropriate changes can be made if it is used during the Military period.

Section 18. TRANSIENTS. No person who is otherwise eligible for assistance shall be denied assistance by a local welfare center on the grounds that he is not a permanent resident of the area served by that center unless such person is at the time of applying already received public assistance in another area.

NOTE: The Greek Government will enter into a multilateral agreement with the other United Nations under which it guarantees that nationals of these other nations will receive similar assistance to that provided by the Greek nationals. The foregoing provision is a means of discharging its obligation without the expense and complications involved in establishing separate facilities to care for displaced persons.

Section 19. NO DISCRIMINATION. Public assistance shall be provided without distinction of race, creed or politics and will be solely on the basis of the needs of the beneficiaries. Any official violating this provision shall be dismissed and shall be in addition subject to fine or imprisonment or both.

Section 20. MISDEAMEANOURS. It shall be a misdemeanour for any person to obtain or attempt to obtain or to aid another to obtain by misrepresentation, or other fraudulent device public assistance to which he is not

entitled.

Section 21. Effective Date. This decree shall take effect on 194; and have any laws or decrees in conflict therewith are hereby repealed.

PLAN FOR EMERGENCY RELIEF AND WELFARE SERVICES

DRAFT

9 December, 1944

Section 1. PURPOSE. It is the purpose of this plan to provide, within the limitations of available resources, emergency relief and welfare services to the destitute persons in Greece.

Section 2. ELIGIBILITY FOR ASSISTANCE & SERVICE. Public assistance and other welfare services shall be provided through local welfare centers for all persons who apply for public assistance and who do not have sufficient income and resources to provide themselves and their dependents with the basic necessities of life.

Section 3. AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE. Public assistance shall be in an amount sufficient to provide for an individual or family a standard of living compatible with health and well-being. In the case of persons receiving aid from other sources, but in an insufficient amount, assistance under this plan may be provided in such a measure as to make the total amount sufficient to meet their needs.

Section 4. STANDARDS OF ASSISTANCE. UNRRA through the welfare Division shall, from time to time establish standards and procedures which shall serve as the basis for determining what constitutes a standard of living compatible with health and well-being, taking into consideration requirements for food, clothing, shelter, fuel, household goods and expenses necessary for rehabilitation and securing employment.

Section 5. CASH ASSISTANCE. Whenever possible public assistance shall be in the form of money payments to needy individuals.

Section 6. WORK REQUIREMENT. All persons receiving public assistance shall be required to seek suitable employment provided that they are physically able to work, are over 16 years of age, and not in school or are not needed in their homes. They shall register at a public employment office and shall re-register as frequently as may be required.

Section 7. REPORTING OF RESOURCES. If at any time a recipient of public assistance becomes possessed of income or resources greater than that reported at the time of applying for assistance he shall immediately report the change in his circumstances to the local welfare center. Failure to do so will subject a person to the penalties provided by the penal code for perjury.

Section 8. APPLICATIONS FOR ASSISTANCE. Applications for assistance shall be made in writing or reduced to writing, and shall bear the signature or the witnessed mark, of the individual applying for assistance. They shall, if possible, be filed with the local welfare center serving the place where the individual is at the time he makes application. Applicants shall furnish such information as may be required as a basis for making decisions with respect to eligibility. A decision shall be made with respect to each application as soon as possible and the applicant shall be informed of the decision in writing. No public assistance shall be provided to individuals who have not made application.

Section 9. RECORDS. A record shall be made of all assistance and employment furnished to needy individuals. These records shall be in such form and contain such information as may be required by UNRRA. Receipts shall be secured for all assistance disbursed and for all other payments. Said receipts shall bear the signature or witnessed mark of the person receiving such assistance.

Section 10. EMERGENCY WELFARE RESPONSIBILITIES OF UNRRA DISTRICTS. Each UNRRA district shall be responsible for the carrying out of this plan for emergency relief and welfare services within the district. These responsibilities shall include but not be limited to:

(a) Development and correlation. Development and correlation of all resources of the district for the purpose of meeting the needs of destitute persons.

(b) Public Assistance. The districts shall be responsible for the designation and creation of necessary facilities for the provision of public assistance to needy persons.

(c) Employment. The district is responsible for organizing and financing local emergency work activities which will have the effect of contributing to the meeting of relief needs and of making local supply available for meeting relief needs.

(d) Child Welfare. The district shall be responsible for developing effective programs for the adequate care and protection of children requiring such care and protection.

(e) Personnel. The district shall have authority to employ or authorize the employment of such personnel that may be needed to carry out the welfare responsibilities of the district. All such personnel shall be employed in accordance with standards of qualifications established by UNRRA HQ. All appointments shall be made without regard of the political affiliations of the persons concerned.

(f) Training. The district shall be responsible for making provision for training local personnel and carrying out their duties effectively. This training may be done through in-service training programs or whatever other methods are deemed necessary.

(g) Additional Functions. The districts shall carry out or cause to be carried out such additional social welfare functions as may be assigned to it by UNRRA HQ.

Section 11. Provincial Departments of SOCIAL WELFARE. In carrying out its responsibility for emergency relief and welfare services the district may utilize existing welfare facilities or may assist in the development of the necessary facilities. Whenever possible the district should encourage the establishment in each province of a provincial department of social welfare which would consist of a provincial director of welfare and such personnel as may be necessary for carrying out the welfare duties and responsibilities. The provincial director will be appointed by the district director upon the recommendation of the district welfare officer and would be under the supervision of the district welfare officer.

The Provincial Director will have general administrative direction over the welfare operations in the province in accordance with policies set forth by the UNRRA district. In accordance with these general policies the Provincial Director may establish local welfare centers. In accordance with the standards and qualifications established by the district the provincial director may appoint local directors and personnel and also such personnel for the staff of the provincial office as may be necessary to carry out the responsibilities of the provincial office.

The cooperation of the Governor of the province will be enlisted and he will be requested to provide such facilities and services as may be necessary to facilitate the carrying out of welfare responsibilities in the province.

Section 12. LOCAL WELFARE CENTERS. The district or Provincial Director of Social Welfare with the approval of the district will establish in each province such local welfare centers as may be required to provide needed public assistance and other welfare services in the province. These local welfare centers shall be located at places readily accessible to persons requiring their services. Whenever possible the

Local welfare center shall be located convenient to related services. Existing welfare organizations may be designated as local welfare centers.

The local welfare center will consist of a local director of Social welfare and such other personnel as may be necessary for carrying out the duties and responsibility of the local welfare center. The local director shall work under the general administrative direction of the provincial director of social welfare. The local director shall have general administrative direction over the operations of the local welfare center. The local welfare center shall be the local and administrative unit for carrying out the duties and responsibilities of the UNRRA district within its locality. In accordance with standards as to qualifications established by the district the local director shall have authority to appoint such personnel as may be necessary to carry out the responsibilities of the local welfare center. The local welfare center shall provide public assistance to persons eligible under this plan and shall provide services for the personal rehabilitation of persons requiring special help. It shall maintain a registry of persons in the locality requiring shelter and the registry of all available or potential living accommodation within the locality.

The center shall make such reports as may be required by the provincial director of social welfare or the district welfare officer.

Section 13. LOCAL SOCIAL WELFARE ADVISORY COMMITTEES. There may be appointed by the District Welfare Officer and Advisory Committee of three members for each local welfare center. These committees shall be representative in character and shall serve without compensation.

The local Committee will have no administrative authority but will have the following other functions.

1. To advise the local director with respect to such matters of local welfare policy as may be referred to it by the local director.
2. To receive and hold hearings upon complaints or suggestions made by members of the community. With respect to such complaints or suggestions the Committee shall make recommendations to the local director and in cases where its suggestions are disregarded by the local director it may make reports thereon to the Provincial Director.

Section 14. SOCIAL WELFARE FUND. There is established in UNRRA a fund for relief and welfare purposes. This fund shall consist of those funds allocated by the Greek Government to UNRRA for emergency relief and welfare services. Periodic allocations will be made to the UNRRA district and disbursements shall be made in accordance with policies and procedures established by UNRRA.

The district allocation shall be utilized (a) for the purpose of financing assistance and services provided under the terms of this plan and (b) for the payment of services and resources to provide needs of destitute people.

The District shall establish separate accounts for each province from which disbursements may be authorized by the Provincial Director-General in accordance with policies established by the District.

Section 15. RELATIONS WITH MINISTRY OF WELFARE. UNRRA through its welfare division will carry out the emergency relief welfare services with the advice and assistance of the Greek Ministry of Welfare. These responsibilities will be transferred to the Ministry of Welfare at the earliest appropriate time. Every effort will be made to ascertain and strengthen local leadership for the later assumption of responsibility as delegated by the Ministry of Welfare. The Welfare Division will collaborate with the Ministry of Welfare in the development of specific plans for the various provinces in

Grocco.

Section 16. TRANSIENTS. No persons who is otherwise eligible for assistance shall be denied assistance by a local welfare center on the grounds that he is not a permanent resident of the area served by that center unless such person is at the time of applying already received public assistance in another area.

Section 17. NO DISCRIMINATION. Public assistance shall be provided without distinction of race, creed or politics and will be solely on the basis of the needs of the beneficiaries. Any official violating this provision shall be dismissed and shall be in addition subject to fine or imprisonment or both.

Section 18. MISDEMEANOURS. It shall be a misdemeanor for any person to obtain or attempt to obtain or to aid another to obtain by misrepresentation, or other fraudulent device public assistance to which he is not entitled.

Section 19. EFFECTIVE DATE. This plan shall take effect on

19...

REPORT OF WELFARE DIVISION
BALKAN MISSION
December, 1944

1. Greek Welfare Division

The following two reports have been received from the Welfare Division, Greek Mission:

a) Report Covering Period November 15 to December 6.

"The first attention of the Division has been given the establishment of a public assistance program by the Greek government as there is no governmental agency with authority or resources to operate a relief program. At present, relief is being distributed by ML, through the Joint Relief Commission. ML has succeeded in expediting the distribution of foodstuffs and clothing to regions of Greece which, during the occupation, were inaccessible.

The legal basis for a public assistance program has been considered with the Chief of Mission and his advisors, and with the chief relief officer of ML. The program was drafted in consultation with the Director of the Hellenic Near East Foundation who is fully acquainted with welfare work and especially its legal implications in Greece. Such a program, it is believed, would not only meet the basic needs of people but would meet them in such a way as to aid in the restoration of the national economy. The Secretary General and other officials of the Greek Ministry of Welfare are eager to institute such a plan and the Ministry is giving serious consideration to the promulgation of a decree establishing it. Through the program local welfare centers would be established to which persons in need of relief and welfare services could apply for and receive help.

At the present time, the Ministry of Welfare is making plans for the registration of needy persons through parish committees in order to obtain reliable information as to the type and extent of need it must be prepared to meet. Such a registration, on which the Division is advising the Ministry, would be a preliminary step to the establishment of a broad relief and welfare program. The Division has also recommended the establishment of a Works Program.

Child Welfare problems and programs to meet them have been discussed with the Ministry of Welfare. The Director of the Bureau of State Orphanages is compiling information which can be used in determining the kinds of Child Welfare Programs required, especially the development of shelters for the children from devastated areas.

Staff members have been visiting milk centers, day nurseries, clothing centers, a shelter for children from burned villages and have talked with representatives of the Greek Red Cross, Joint Relief Commission, Patriotic Foundation and others, obtaining their views of the situation and how they believe the welfare staff can be of greatest help.

Field trips were made to Domrevena and Costia, two burned villages near Thebes, about eighty miles from Athens. This showed the acute shelter problem of the village with ensuing health and welfare problems. In the villages, at least, it seems certain that supplies such as looms, raw wool and cotton, carpenter's tools, etc. would go far towards helping people themselves restore their communities. Particularly does it seem desirable to develop a program of home industries in the rural areas.

A reconnaissance trip of a week's duration was made to Larissa and adjacent region. Again the report has been made that raw wool and cotton, looms and tools are greatly needed. The Division is attempting to obtain allocation of these materials.

A request has been received from Lamia for a child welfare specialist to assist the local authorities in developing a program of shelter for about 1500 children from burned-out villages to enable them to get through the winter safely.

Exploration is now being made as to how UNRRA or the private organizations can assist in the schools in Greece. The Government has announced that the schools in Greece will re-open in December for the first four grades, and in January for the remaining grades.

Plans for the encouragement of private agency programs are under consideration.

Due to the unsettled situation a plan by which UNRRA would directly organize relief activities has been prepared. This plan will not be used except as a last resort.

Lack of financial resources makes it impossible to completely utilize local resources, but it may be possible to overcome this problem"

b) Report Covering Period December 15 to December 25, 1944

"Present Status of Welfare Division. When the Military asked that a proportion of UNRRA staff return to Cairo, it was agreed that certain personnel should remain for welfare and health purposes. The necessity for UNRRA personnel to assist in welfare and health services has been emphasized by representatives of the Joint Relief Commission in conference with members of the Welfare staff. At first the Military limited to a small number those who should remain in Athens. Because of the acute conditions in Athens and the individual urgent requests of the total personnel of the Welfare Division, the Chief of Mission secured the approval from the Military for the increase in the number of persons to remain. Some persons from other UNRRA Divisions have been assigned temporarily to the Welfare Division: These are:

- Miss M. Geldard-Brown (Displaced Persons)
- Mrs. Margerie Davis (Health Division)
- Mr. James Marakas (District I)
- Mr. Rodney Young (Personal Assistant)
- Mr. Christopher Janus (Public Relations)
- Mr. Gregory Panas (Displaced Persons)

Joint Relief Commission. There has been close collaboration with representatives of the Joint Relief Commission in order to determine how UNRRA personnel could be most useful during the emergency period. Members of the staff have driven Red Cross trucks and acted as "convoyeurs" for Red Cross trucks in order to facilitate distribution. At the beginning of the present conflict Joint Relief Commission distribution was stopped and every effort has been made to assist in the resumption of distribution. UNRRA staff, through driving trucks, rendered real assistance during a time when most of the drivers were unable to report for duty. Apart from the food and medicines delivered, this had real significance in indicating the willingness of UNRRA staff to do whatever work was necessary despite adverse conditions. As drivers were able to reach their work, UNRRA "convoyeurs" facilitated the movement of trucks through battle lines because of the acceptance and respect of UNRRA by both sides.

In addition to members of the Welfare Division staff and those assigned to the Welfare staff, various other members of the staff have volunteered for occasional convoyeur duty. For example, on 23 December, Mr. Laird Archer was on duty as convoyeur.

On 20 December, the Director, at a conference with representatives of the Joint Relief Commission, was requested to outline specifically the services which UNRRA could carry out. The Joint Relief Commission representatives emphasized that they wished to have the cooperation of UNRRA personnel and it was agreed that UNRRA might undertake certain responsibilities in connection with the following work:

Preventoria (temporary orphanages)
Refugees
Clothing distribution
Conveyeur services

District I Organization: The following personnel has been assigned temporarily to District I.

Miss Deborah Pentz
Miss Katherine McElroy
Mrs. Marjorie Davis
Miss M. Geldard-Brown
Mr. Christopher Janus
Mr. Rodney Young
Mr. James Harakas

The following voluntary personnel have also been assigned to District I:

Mrs. Alexandra Mela (Hellenic Near East Foundation)
Miss Amalia Lycourezou " " " "
Miss Elizabeth Mayston " " " "
Mrs. Adossides (Greek Red Cross)
Mr. Adossides
Mr. George Trypanis

The District I office has been established at 25 Kifissia Street, which is across the street from UNRRA HQ office. On 25 December District I held its first staff meeting, at which time staff organization was perfected to carry out the responsibilities agreed to with the representatives of Joint Relief Commission.

Voluntary Society Teams: The thirteen men from the British Voluntary teams with their 20 trucks have been in a boat off the Piraeus for a fortnight. It is hoped that the personnel and trucks will be unloaded on 24 December.

Outlying District: The Welfare Division has as far as we know only one representative in the outlying areas of Greece, Mr. Archie Johnston, Acting District Welfare Officer for District III. Mr. Johnston is in Salonica.

The total UNRRA staff who were in District I, Region B. Calamata, and District II, have returned to Athens upon orders from the Military.

Staff Activities: Prior to the organization of District I, staff members of the Welfare Division HQ staff assisted in some of the Welfare activities in Athens. Three members of the staff assisted and observed at two soup kitchens. These soup kitchens had formerly been supplementary child feeding centers operated by the Near East Foundation. At the beginning of the present conflict, these activities stopped and centers were reopened about 10 days ago as soup kitchens.

On 20 December the ML started a mobile soup truck which went from block to block giving soup from the truck to the people. Through the effort of the District I Welfare Officer a meeting was held on 21 December with the Central Soup Kitchen Committee and representatives of ML in an effort to plan more effectively the administration of the soup kitchen.

Workshops: On 21 December two members of the Welfare staff had a conference on workshops with Miss Lucy Koundouriotis. Miss Koundouriotis organized the Near East Industries after the last war. She was of the opinion that workshops should again be reorganized as quickly as possible. She listed the various projects that had been undertaken before the war as well as some personnel that had been working at that time.

Children's Institutions: At a meeting on Thursday, 21 December, with Dr. Doxiades and Dr. Christides, Swiss Red Cross Mission, who are responsible for the supervision of 13 Preventoria (temporary orphanages) for pre-tubercular children, it was agreed that UNRRA personnel could

be helpful in working with them in learning the present conditions of children and the needs for medical supplies and food. The Swiss Red Cross has organized these so-called preventoria since November 1943, and though they have been operated for the most part by indigenous private agencies, the Swiss Red Cross has exerted close control over them. In addition, through the Swiss Red Cross, food has been supplied to the orphanages and institutions. The Red Cross has exercised some supervision regarding the standards maintained. At present UNRRA staff with Dr. Doxiades and Dr. Christides will visit each preventorium and orphanage and provide an "intelligence" service for the Red Cross in issuing the supplies immediately. The doctors will examine the children while UNRRA Welfare staff give attention to the food and clothing and other needs of the institutions during the present conflict. While doing this work of reorganizing emergency distribution, an excellent opportunity is afforded for collaborating on practical plans for the care of children which should be initiated as soon as the battle ceases.

Since the preventoria and orphanages are in the Athens-Piraeus district, this is conceived as a District I project and Miss Pentz has been temporarily assigned to carry out the responsibility.

Work Program: The Director of Welfare is a member of a 3-man committee which is working on the development of a work program. Various members of the staff have been working on this program, which may be put into operation immediately after the shooting stops.

Working Conditions: The area controlled by the government is so small that it is necessary to pass through battle zones continually to carry out welfare activities. Most of the warehouses, hospitals and institutions are in ELAS territory and our offices are in government held territory. Because of the character of the fighting it is hard to say that there are any places actually behind the battle lines as snipers are constantly infiltrating into government held territory, and tanks, armoured cars and planes operate in ELAS territory. A number of the distribution trucks have been destroyed by shooting, mines or hand grenades. On the 23 December, Mr. Christopher Janus who is temporarily assigned to the Welfare Division, was blown out of the truck, when the Red Cross truck struck a mine. A helper was killed and the driver was injured but Mr. Janus was apparently unhurt.

Welfare Conditions: In some parts of Athens people have been unable to secure food for twenty days. The clothing and shelter problems are also acute. Many people have been killed in attempting to secure food. For example, an old man with a cart of vegetables was shot around 9 a.m. and a woman was injured at about 8 a.m. in front of our hotel this morning. Some Athenians say that this will be the worst Christmas for them in four years. All of our present welfare activities are frightfully inadequate in view of the great needs".

2. Yugoslav Welfare Division

The principal activity of the Yugoslav Welfare Division during December was the completion of arrangements for the temporary assignment of the Voluntary Society teams to the Italian refugee camps.

Three members of the staff, Aleta Brownlee, Joe Moles and Ed Harold have been recalled to Cairo for special work in the Yugoslav refugee camps in the Middle East.

Tentative plans have been made with the Albanian Mission for the temporary assignment of the substantial number of the welfare staff for work in Albania pending the beginning of relief operations in Yugoslavia.

3. Albanian Welfare Division

At the request of the commander of ML a plan of operation for the Welfare Division was submitted and approved. This plan calls for the reorganization

of the Mission based on the ten prefectures of Albania. The following welfare personnel will be required:

- 1 Director of Welfare
- 1 Administrative Assistant
- 2 Welfare Specialists
- 2 District Welfare Officers
- 10 Field Welfare Officers

In addition there will be needed relief and refugee voluntary Society units, the actual number to be determined at a later date.

During the month the Welfare Division in conjunction with the principal medical officer conducted a course of final pre-entry training for the Voluntary Society units which included the checking of all items of equipment.

4. Voluntary Societies

The return of the Greek Voluntary Society units to Cairo after spending one night on board ship and the continued waiting period for the Yugoslav units has created a serious problem of morale. To provide some outlet for the time of the workers during the waiting period assignments have been made to the refugee camps, lecture courses have been arranged, language courses organized, placements made in the different Divisions of UNRRA headquarters. Every effort is being exerted and every possibility is being explored to keep the Voluntary Society workers constructively occupied but it is beginning to be increasingly difficult to find enough work to go around. Furthermore these are all regarded as stop gaps and in no sense as an adequate substitute for work in the Balkans.

On December 23, Brigadier Armitage, Chairman of the C.O.B.S.R.A. Balkan Regional Committee, wrote to Brigadier King of ML as follows:

"Approximately 35% of the members forming the Voluntary Societies Teams destined for GREECE came out to EGYPT in or before February 1944. Their contracts in a great number of cases, are for one year's service with their particular society. According to the present regulations, I shall shortly have to submit to Movements, GHQ., MEF., a forecast of numbers of those returning to U.K. in February and requiring sea passages. From enquiries I have made it would seem that unless there appears to be a good chance of early employment in Relief work in any of the Balkan countries, about one third of those members due for repatriation will not be prepared to renew their contracts."

At present need of trained teams for relief workers in N.W. Europe is very great. The London HQ. of Voluntary Societies view with some dismay the number of their members who are at present unemployed in EGYPT. HQ., Civil Affairs have, therefore been officially approached and I understand a date may be shortly fixed after which all Voluntary Society members is still standing by in EGYPT may be withdrawn to ENGLAND where their services can be used at once in other parts of EUROPE.

From these two factors you will see that unless M.L. (GREECE) are in a position to call forward Voluntary Society Teams for Greece at an early date they may well find:-

- a) Every team earmarked for GREECE may have been officially withdrawn from EGYPT because their services are urgently required elsewhere, OR
- b) By the personal decisions of individual members existing teams may be reduced by about 12% including the majority of leaders and key personnel.

This will necessitate a complete re-organization of teams and probably reduction in their number.

I would emphasize that, at the moment, in spite of ten months delay, these Voluntary Society teams destined for GREECE are still most anxious and keen to go there, provided they can do so at an early date.

They have in many cases, had the experience of working through the height of a London blitz or in BRISTOL, COVENTRY and other bombed centres, and are quite prepared to accept any risks that may await them in GREECE, as soon as the situation there allows you to take your responsibility in calling them forward.

I should be most grateful, therefore, if you would send me by wireless signal if possible, some early information to show your future policy regarding the calling forward and employment of these Voluntary Society teams destined for GREECE, before I am compelled to submit my demand in the first week in January for the allocation of passages to the U.K. in February, 1945.

I will conclude by assuring you that this letter is in no sense sent to embarrass you at a very anxious period in ATHENS but rather to put certain facts before you that I feel you should know, when you later on have to make certain decisions of priority of calling forward personnel and equipment".

Since the above letter was written a signal has been received from the military authorities indicating that the Voluntary Society units destined for Greece will in all likelihood soon be moving forward. On the basis of this signal Brigadier Armitage has written to Brigadier King cancelling his letter of 23 December; also that all personnel are now willing to go into Greece and have accordingly requested their contracts be renewed.

5. Refugee Camps

Progress has been made during the month in adding to the welfare staff in the refugee camps.

The following appointments have been made:

El Shatt: UNRRA Budget Line

Joe Moles - Chief Welfare Officer
A.A. Medved - Assistant Chief Welfare Officer

Voluntary Society Personnel

W. Lyon - Congregational Christian Service Committee
Mrs. A. Arnott - Catholic Committee for Relief Abroad
Miss M. Gospodaric - National Catholic Welfare Council
Miss R. Drobnic - National Catholic Welfare Council

Camps Division Headquarters:

UNRRA Budget Line:

Paul Unger
Harold S. Jacoby
Lee C. Poole
James E. Daly

Voluntary Society Personnel

P. Skorneck - American Joint Jewish Distribution Committee
M. Laub - American Joint Jewish Distribution Committee

/s/

HARRY GREENSTEIN
Director of Welfare Division
BALKAN Mission

Cairo, Egypt
2 January, 1945

CONFIDENTIAL

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS BRANCH
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

FIELD MEMORANDUM - FM 132 (FR-235)

21 January 1945

Athens, 18 December 1944

THE SITUATION IN SALONIKA FROM 28 NOVEMBER TO 13 DECEMBER 1944
As seen by an American Observer

The situation in Salonika differs radically from that in Athens as the result of two fundamental factors: (1) EAM-ELAS are in complete and undisputed control of Salonika and Macedonia; (2) neither EAM nor the British want to fight, and both have been careful to provoke no incident which might lead to armed conflict. Point two is further explained by the fact that EAM, although ready to fight in Salonika, is desirous of localizing the conflict in Athens, where press communications with the outside world are best for their cause; for their part, the British in Salonika, although prepared to defend themselves, realize that they could accomplish little more than they have accomplished in Athens.

1. Military Strength. British forces consist of the 4th Indian Division (not at full strength), supported by the Foresters regiment, a number of engineering units, Commando and Airborne units, and two or three squadrons of Spitfires. The heavy cruiser Ajax, which has been stationed in Salonika since the first days of the occupation, left on about 10 December and was replaced by two light cruisers, a destroyer, and several smaller craft.

Within the city ELAS is represented by parts of the 11th Division, an ELAN unit, and the Politofiladi (civic guard). The latter organization, incidentally, has done an adequate job of policing the city and maintaining internal order. Surrounding the City ELAS has numerous units in such villages as Asvestokheri, Arsakli, and Sedhes. Although ELAS troops within Salonika are probably numerically inferior to the British, the former have enough power in the immediate countryside to neutralize British strength.

2. Political Strength. Although EAM is the dominant and only political grouping, it admits that it does not include within its ranks the majority of the present population of the city. It claims 120,000 members (of which the Communists claim 22,000) out of a total population of 300-350,000. EAM maintains, however, that sympathizers swell the number of their supporters to over half the population.

Organized opposition to EAM is lacking, because all possible nuclei for opposition groups have been incarcerated.¹ These include regular army officers, many reserve officers, officers and men of the Khorofilaki, (rural gendarmerie) and high-ranking civil servants, in addition to known collaborators and quislings. EAM has issued assurances that those imprisoned are, in most cases, in no danger of losing their lives and are in jail not for punitive reasons but to prevent a "counter-revolution."

1 Except for a microscopic, though well organized and consequently potent group of Trotskyites.

During the second week in December it became more and more obvious that EAM was losing many of its sympathizers, and that a number of its members were becoming less enthusiastic about their membership in the organization.² This small but significant reaction against EAM has been occasioned by a number of factors, the most notable of which are: (a) the growing realization that Lackratia (democracy) is merely a synonym for the dictatorship of the proletariat; (b) the totalitarian methods with which EAM is governing the city; (c) excesses committed (to be sure, much exaggerated by the rightist press) in the process of government, and the punishment of enemies which is concomitant with any new revolutionary movement; and (d) a combination of egregious errors combined with a poor propaganda technique.

There are only two sources of news in the city-- leaflets dropped by British planes and BBC broadcasts (the British had to discontinue the use of mobile printing presses after one was fired on), and EAM speeches and two Communist newspapers, Laiki Foni and Eleftheria.³ (A third paper was banned because it was not ardent enough.) Whether British propaganda is intrinsically good is unimportant; the fact is that it is believed. So far the British have been able to convince much of Salonika's population that the fighting in Athens is the fault of ELAS, and that the lack of food distribution and rising prices are caused entirely by the Left.

Conversely, EAM propaganda was unable to sell the general strike to Salonika. At first the populace was quite willing to have a three-hour, or even an all-day holiday, but when it extended into the fourth day and people began to get hungry, the strike became extremely unpopular. At the inception of the strike EAM categorically announced that it would continue until there was a change of government in Athens, and when the strike was called off with no political change in Athens, EAM's loss of prestige was appreciable.

3. Sentiment toward the British. As pro-EAM sentiment grows weaker, the corollary--that pro-British sentiment is growing stronger--is not necessarily true, because pro-British sentiment, even within some parts of EAM, has always been high. Britain has skillfully exploited this sentiment, coupled with the reaction to the EAM, by blaming the Communists and EAM for everything that is bad in Greece today. EAM for its part is trying, in a heavy-handed, and inept manner, to counter pro-British sentiment by declaiming against the speaking and reading of English by Greeks; by seizing, even from the hands of readers, handbills dropped by British planes; by forbidding the association of Greeks with British, and by the occasional arrest or intimidation of Greek employees of British agencies. The writer does not know whether listening to BBC broadcasts has been forbidden, but he was well aware that certain sections of the population did not listen for fear of reprisals.

4. UNRRA, ML, and Food Distribution. The British are definitely using the distribution of food, or the lack thereof, as a political weapon. When it became apparent that ELAS troops were on their way to attack EDES in Epirus, the British military ordered that all food distribution in surrounding territories cease so that no food should fall into the hands of ELAS. In compliance, ML in Salonika stopped all shipments to western Macedonia, one of the hardest-hit districts in Northern Greece. At the same time, the British

2 Especially the Socialists and members of the ELD (Union of Popular Democracy)

3 Mavromatis, editor of the Laiki Foni claims (probably truthfully) a circulation of 15-20,000 for his paper and 12-15,000 for the Eleftheria. He also claims that further circulation is restricted because of a lack of newsprint.

military decided that the outlying districts were unsafe for its soldiers, and in evacuating Kozani burned the foodstuffs for which there were no transport facilities. Obviously, such an act had a tragic effect on the population, but the British placed all blame on ELAS.

UNRRA, on the other hand, decided to step in and made three food deliveries to the areas which EL had abandoned. Even this was not without its difficulties, as the British second-in-command of UNRRA did not want to deal with Communists and tried to have them excluded from the distribution committees. Since many of the areas were under Communist control, the result would have been no food. However, the American director insisted on a fair representation on all committees, and the shipments were made.

The American side of EL, at the same time, insisted that they were sent to Greece to do relief work under any circumstances, and after some negotiations were able to dispatch several shipments under the supervision of American personnel. No Britisher accompanied them.

5. EAM Aims and Policies. Since EAM's aims and plans are formulated in Athens, Salonika does little more than follow the party line. However, the situation of the Salonika, or rather, the Macedonian executive committee of EAM is interesting in that its practices and policies are put into effect under conditions which offer no opposition except for the slight restraint occasioned by the presence of British troops.

To say that there is a reign of terror is a gross exaggeration, but there is definitely a widespread feeling of insecurity, and even despair, in all social strata. Even the intellectuals, who tend to be pro-EAM, and to feel that no conditions could be as bad as they were under Metaxas, are uneasy.

It is not the requisitioning of homes and other property, the levies of food and money from the richer classes (the latter by the KKE), the restraints on communication and thought, or even the arrests and imprisonments which are depressing, but the totalitarian, undemocratic methods by which they are effected and the expressed determination, especially on the part of the Communists, to continue the war for another two years if necessary.

The Communists and other members of EAM argue that the discomforts, suffering and occasional excesses are due to the exigencies of military government and are concomitants of the revolution which is taking place. They further state that it is their duty to prevent the return of the King, to oust the old and bankrupt politicians in Athens, to establish a new and equitable economic system, and, should they be opposed in their plans, to oust the British. These are the people's wishes, they say, and the people are willing to suffer in order to have them realized.

They advocate a democratic Greece, an economic system akin to the New Deal in the United States but somewhat more advanced, social reforms, and a rectification of Greek frontiers for strategic purposes only. They definitely do not argue for an independent Macedonia, world revolution, or internationalism. They claimed that it was futile to try to introduce Communism into Greece at this time, and that their interests were solely on a national basis.

6. Food Situation. Up to 5 December, food was plentiful in Salonika and at reasonable prices. To be sure, prices were three hundred percent above pre-war levels, but considerably lower than in Athens; e.g., oil was 150 drachmas an oke in Salonika as compared with 225 in Athens. Lack of purchasing power among the poorer classes was acute, however, and for them there was still a shortage of food.

With the outbreak of fighting in Athens, the calling of the general strike, and the subsequent stopping of food deliveries by ML, the black market opened and prices skyrocketed from fifty to two hundred percent over their 5 December levels.

Accompanied by mutual recriminations and distrust, both the British and EAM are impeding the delivery of food, and the only sources of relief are UNRRA and the Red Cross. Within their limitations both organizations are doing an excellent job, but mainly along the lines of food and medicine. There is a crying need for clothing and shoes, especially the latter, but none are available for distribution.

7. Damage and Reconstruction. In proportion to its size, Salonika has probably suffered more damage to its productive capacities than any other large Greek city. Better than one square mile of the manufacturing, bulk storage, and transportation section of the city has been more than fifty percent demolished. Most of the damage resulted from German demolitions, and the rest from Allied bombings. A report, probably apocryphal, states that the British on arriving at Piraeus announced that the damage there was not so bad as expected, and that they would have it cleared up in a short while. When the Germans heard this, they did a special job on Salonika. Whether the story is true or not, every section of rail for five miles out of the city was blown, all rolling stock was disabled, and the breakwater was blown in five places, ships were sunk alongside the moles and across the entrance to the inner harbor, launches and caiques were sunk along the waterfront, and all warehouses and cranes were demolished.

Repairs and reconstruction have been going on very slowly, and refuse and rubble still fill the streets. To date, the eastern side of the eastern mole has been cleared and repaired and most of the hulks have been removed from the waterfront where the caiques anchor. In the railroad yards, one line, that to Alexandroupolis, is being pieced together from the scraps left by the Germans. As a full time project, the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Salonika will probably take several years.

This memorandum contains information forwarded by R&A personnel in the field. Because of its timely interest it is distributed prior to analysis and processing.

15 January 1945

TO: All Division & Bureau Chiefs

FROM: Dispatch Section, Bureau of Areas

Attached herewith is:

1. A questionnaire dated November 6th consisting of statements submitted by various Bureaus and Divisions of UNRRA Headquarters. (This questionnaire was taken to Cairo by Mr. Hugh Jackson of the Office of Regional Liaison.)

2. CAWA #534 dated December 22nd which answers the above questionnaire.

DISTRIBUTION

General Distribution

MEMORANDUM

6 November 1944

To: Hugh Jackson

From: George Xanthaky

Subject: Problems for Discussion in Caserta

Annexed are the materials prepared for your use in connection with the following discussions at Caserta:

I. Statements submitted by the several bureaus, divisions and offices of UNRRA:

Statements submitted by the several bureaus, divisions and offices are attached hereto under the following headings:

Section A - Financial Problems	Pages 2 to 7
Section B - Welfare Problems	" 8 to 11
Section C - Preparation of Budget	" 12
Estimates	" 13
Section D - Public Information	" 14
Section E - Camps	" 15 to 16
Section F - Supply & Requirements	" 17 to 18
Section G - Personnel	" 19 to 20
Section H - Health & Medical	" 21 to 22
Section I - Distribution	" 23 to 24

II. Memorandum to Mr. Jackson from Mr. Xanthaky entitled "Proposed Organization and Staffing of the Overall Southern European Mission".

III. Memorandum to Mr. Jackson from Mr. Xanthaky entitled "Balkan Mission - Budget Problems".

IV. General.

Attachments: Memos & statements
as above-described.

SECTION A. FINANCIAL PROBLEMS

The outline is presented in the form of specific questions, as requested by you. As the financial problems concerning Greece, Yugoslavia, Albania, and Italy have common application to all these countries, they have been stated as a unit instead of being repeated separately under the heading of each country.

The financial problems concerning the Middle East and North African refugee camps have been stated separately.

I. CURRENCY SYSTEM OF PRESENT PERIOD

1. What are the currencies now in circulation?
2. How have they been introduced?
3. In what volume have they been circulated, and how is the volume controlled?
4. What is the exchange ratio between them, and what is their rate against the U.S. dollar?
5. What are the limitations on their use:
 - a. as to expiration of their validity?
 - b. as to their interchange?
 - c. as to their conversion into other currencies?
 - d. as to their exportation from the country and their reintroduction into the country?
6. What is the price level in these currencies of articles of first necessity:
 - a. as compared with first days of liberation period?
 - b. as compared with U.S. price level?

II. EXISTING FOREIGN EXCHANGE REGULATIONS IN GENERAL

1. What are the regulations governing the bringing into the country of:

a. Foreign currency, whether in banknotes, gold or silver?

b. Foreign travelers checks?

c. Foreign travelers letters of Credit?

d. Foreign bank checks, sight drafts, personal checks, notes, and other negotiable instruments?

2. Where, and under what regulations may such foreign negotiable instruments be encashed within the country, and:

a. Can they be paid in foreign exchange?

b. If paid in local currency, would the conversion rate be the set official rate, or would it be subject to adjustment under certain circumstances on the basis of cost of living indices?

3. What the regulations are governing the exportation of such instruments from the country:

a. If brought into the country from abroad during the present period subject to appropriate proof of entry?

b. If acquired within the country prior to the present period?

III. UNRRA STATUS AS REGARDS FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESTRICTIONS

1. To what extent are UNRRA's financial operations in the country subject to existing foreign exchange restrictions:

- a. In UNRRA's financial transactions within the country?
- b. In UNRRA's financial transactions with other countries?
- c. In UNRRA's receipts and disbursements for account of its non-native staff, its affiliated foreign voluntary agencies workers, local voluntary agencies workers, and locally employed staff, in connection with living and traveling allowances, salaries and salary allotments, etc.?

IV. EMIGRANT REMITTANCES

1. What is the present method of handling emigrant remittances?
 - a. How are these remittances paid to the recipients?
 - b. What is the size of the average remittance?
What is the estimated dollar volume per month?
 - c. What are the recipients generally able to buy with the proceeds?
 - d. How does, let us say, a \$20 remittance compare in local buying power (in local currency equivalent at the present price level) in representative items of food and clothing against the present U.S. retail level?
 - e. Would a recipient benefit in receiving through UNRRA a package containing food and clothing assortment worth \$20 at retail in the U.S. instead of the local currency equivalent? If so, to what extent? Please give a detailed explanation.

V. DETERMINATION OF PRICE LEVEL

1. As a basis for financing relief, the price level is

of primary importance. What machinery is employed for current determination of the country's price level?

2. To what extent will UNRRA share in the determination of the price level?

VI. UNRRA'S BANK FACILITIES -
PRICE LEVEL PROTECTION OF UNRRA'S FUNDS

1. What institutions are UNRRA's principal and subsidiary accounts maintained with? How are these institutions organized? What are UNRRA's arrangements as to interest, service charges, etc.? Are all UNRRA accounts specifically guaranteed by the National governments?
2. If the accounts are maintained in local currency, what are the arrangements for insuring the same purchasing power for UNRRA's funds when they are used as compared with their purchasing power when placed on deposit?
3. If the accounts are maintained in dollars, is there an arrangement to adjust their conversion rate to provide a purchasing power comparable to that existing when the deposit was originally made, notwithstanding any official conversion rate?

VII. PRICE LEVEL PROTECTION TO UNRRA PERSONNEL

1. It is essential that conversion rate adjustments accruing to UNRRA for the maintenance of the buying power of its funds should also inure to the benefit of its employees and affiliated personnel, so that their living allowances, travel allowances and salary allotments could be paid to them at a "fair price level rate" rather than at an arbitrary official rate which often does not reflect the current price level. What arrangements are now in effect or contemplated for the purpose of offering UNRRA personnel such protection? The importance of this matter cannot be overestimated.
2. If it is now customary to pay wages, salaries, or allowances in kind, in whole or in part, in order to maximize their

purchasing power, in a war disrupted economy, what would be the best possible plan to apply such arrangements to inure to the benefit of the UNRRA organization, including its locally recruited and foreign staffs?

VIII. RATIONING AND PRICE CONTROL

UNRRA's relief program will be particularly sensitive to the degree of effectiveness of rationing and price control policies in the relief areas.

1. What measures have been taken for the rationing of scarce commodities and how effective is their application?
2. To what extent is price control maintained:
 - a. On food, in the rural districts and in the urban centers?
 - b. On manufactured articles?
 - c. On rents, transportation and communication, public utilities, etc.

FINANCIAL PROBLEMS CONCERNING
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICAN REFUGEE CAMPS

1. How can UNRRA's bank accounts maintained in local currency be protected:
 - a. Against depreciation of the local currency against the dollar?
 - b. Against a rising price level where there is no actual monetary depreciation?
2. If it should be advantageous for UNRRA to maintain dollar accounts rather than local currency accounts, what obstacles, if any, now exist to the opening of such accounts?
3. If any difficulties have been experienced by UNRRA's camp administrative personnel in obtaining replenishment of funds in their bank accounts, what are the precise recommendations as to improvement of the replenishment arrangements?

SECTION B. WELFARE PROBLEMS

1. Suggest Mr. Jackson discuss with Mr. Keeny the policy on relationships between the voluntary agencies and UNRRA and clear up the problem concerning Y.M.C.A. with which Mr. Jackson is familiar.
2. Suggest that requests for voluntary agency personnel in Italy be channeled through the headquarters office rather than directly to Mr. Keeny because of the possibility of questions resulting from the previous instructions in cable no. 647 applications should be made to the headquarters office and to Mr. Keeny at the same time.
3. Suggest Mr. Jackson find out Mr. Greenstein's plans; does he expect to stay on in the Balkans for an indefinite period or for a specific period? When will he return to Washington?

Reporting and Analysis of Welfare Operations

1. What plans have been developed to provide for periodic reporting by District Welfare Officers to the Country Mission level of welfare needs and the programs and services available to meet those needs? If such plans are available, can a copy be sent to Washington? What plans are developed for the analysis and use of District reports on the Country Mission level?
2. Can a copy of the plan for the special system for registration of children as noted in the September Report of the Balkan Mission be made available to Headquarters?
3. Can a copy of the special memorandum relating to the methods of determining need as outlined in the "Tentative Welfare Plan for Greece", 7 September 1944, be forwarded to Headquarters?
4. Has a formal procedure been developed for periodic

reporting of welfare activities in the camps? If so, can a copy of the reporting instructions be sent to Headquarters?

5. What plans have been prepared for reporting the welfare activities of each country mission to the Balkan Mission headquarters?
6. Special studies and information relating to current welfare needs in Greece, Yugoslavia, and Albania, mentioned in tentative welfare plans (7 September), would be of particular interest to the Headquarters office. Can such material be made available to Headquarters as it is obtained?
7. Have any estimates of welfare requirements been made for Greece, Albania, and Yugoslavia? Can these be made available to Headquarters?
8. The tentative Welfare Plan for Yugoslavia, 7 September, states that a Welfare Handbook and a guide to field reporting have been prepared. Can copies of these be furnished Headquarters?

Voluntary Agency Activities.

1. What additional functions should be undertaken by voluntary agencies in light of plans developed for government action assuming that the resources of voluntary agencies remain as at present--that is, approximately \$2,000,000 cash, \$5,000,000 in kind, and an indefinite amount through individual channels?
2. How are the voluntary agency people going to be used in Yugoslavia?
3. Does the National Committee for the Distribution of Relief Supplies provide a satisfactory mechanism for the coordination of relief in Italy, and what is its relation to other agencies operating in Italy? Will UNRRA coordinate all relief activity in Italy or just the activity which is

related to the specific program of UNRRA in Italy? If the latter, what is the overall coordinating mechanism?

4. What can American Relief for Italy do to be most helpful in light of the transportation and distribution situation --for example, should they cut down on the shipment of certain supplies and ship trucks instead?

Personnel

1. What plans are being made for balancing distribution of welfare specialists in the Balkan Mission? At present the only specialist attached to the Balkan Mission Headquarters is the Camp Welfare Specialist and apparently she is slated to become Director of Welfare for the Balkan Mission later on. For Yugoslavia there are one Camps Specialist, one Procedure Specialist, one Feeding Specialist, one Information and Advice Specialist, two Child Welfare Specialists, and two specialists whose functions are not designated. Greece is assigned one specialist in each of the following four categories--Child Welfare, Feeding, Shelter, and Occupation and Self-Help.

Welfare Supplies

1. Are the following supplies and equipment for Welfare Service being provided and used in the Balkans, during the military period:

- Temporary feeding centers for 100 persons.
- Temporary feeding centers for 1,000 persons.
- Special feeding station for infants and children up to six years of age.
- Mobile kitchens.
- Mobile laundries.
- Mobile shower units.
- Mobile canteens.
- Any other equipment essential for welfare services.

2. Will they be needed by UNRRA during the period of UNRRA responsibility?
3. Will they be transferred to UNRRA from military stocks, or will UNRRA have to procure in whole or in part what is needed?
4. If UNRRA procurement is necessary, can any reasonable estimates be made at that time as a basis for initiating procurement?

I am attaching two copies of the proposed General Bulletin on supplementary projects conducted by American voluntary agencies. We should be very grateful if Mr. Jackson would discuss this with Sir William Matthews and Governor Cochran. A copy of this is also being forwarded to the Cairo Office.

1. Can the voluntary agencies assume that plans for the use of voluntary agency personnel in Yugoslavia and Albania are similar to those for Greece?
2. Is it planned to use voluntary agency workers in a supervisory capacity over a large area or in a local office or both?
3. To what extent are U.S. voluntary agency workers being used in teams?
4. Does Sir William believe that the voluntary agencies of the United States should undertake to recruit non-technical personnel? The voluntary agencies feel that the UNRRA-Washington position which opposes such recruitment is correct. However, if the final decision is to recruit some non-technical personnel, the U.S. voluntary agencies want to cooperate, and certain agencies are prepared to recruit a limited number of non-technical people. In connection with the team plan of operation, Mr. King said the voluntary agencies feel it would be a mistake to assume that all members of a team should be from the same agency. Are teams made up of people from different agencies?
5. Would Sir William want a committee attached to the Balkan Headquarters to represent the voluntary agencies in relations with UNRRA? There is now a Cairo Council of Voluntary Agencies, and Mr. King asks whether this Council will be moved to the new Balkan Mission Headquarters or whether it is desired to form a similar Council at Balkan Mission Headquarters.

SECTION C. PREPARATION OF BUDGET ESTIMATES

It will be most helpful to the Budget Division if the officials of the UNRRA missions may be advised of the detailed information which is necessary to be included in their budget estimates in order that the Budget Division in Headquarters Office may develop the Allotment Orders for the authorization of funds and for the authorization for the distribution of commodities for each mission.

The amended Budget Division work file which has to be developed in order to effect an authorization for a mission. The mission officials are in a much better position to figure estimates for the various categories than is the Bureau of Areas or the Budget Division in the Headquarters Office.

The three columns on the work sheets represent the estimate requested by the mission and reviewed by the Bureau of Areas, the estimated amounts recommended by the Budget Division and the estimates which are finally approved by the Director General.

SECTION D. PUBLIC INFORMATION

Most of the things that are concerning us in connection with the Greek, Yugoslav and Italian Missions center on the lack of detailed information here concerning the progress of some information projects, particularly in the picture field, which will eventuate in material for distribution in this country and Canada.

We would appreciate a full report on the current status of the project for a Ministry of Information film on the camps, on arrangements with the military and MOI camera parties for getting footage and stills showing relief needs and relief operations in Greece and (if there is a military period which will put U.S.-U.K. military and information agency camera parties into the latter country) in Yugoslavia.

There is one matter of policy on which we would like to have a word from Mr. Jackson given Sir William Matthews and his aides. Please explain to them that at present there will be a better, heavier play in the U.S. press and radio on stories of UNRRA activities which originate at the scene of action from military headquarters than on stories which originate at UNRRA headquarters in Washington. This is the reason for our twice-repeated recommendation that every effort be made to arrange the issuance of such stories by the military authorities. I have already sent this work to Birk, but reiteration to Sir William should help.

SECTION E. CAMPS

Camps in Yugoslavia

Negotiations are being conducted in Washington with representatives of the Yugoslav Government relative to the Camps problem of their country. According to advice from Cairo it appears that AML considers that the establishment and control of refugee camps must be the responsibility of the sovereign government or whatever local authority is in control. The sole exception is in the case of a small or alien group for which no other help except that which AML or UNRRA can provide is available.

On the other hand the CCAC plan indicates that ten (10) camps will be established in Yugoslavia with each camp for 10,000 persons, and that 750 tons of camp equipment except sanitation and transportation will be provided by the military.

If UNRRA will be called upon to participate in the Yugoslav camp program more detailed information will be necessary for programming and requisitioning of supplies.

Philippeville

From information at hand it does not appear that the full complement of Yugoslavs will be forwarded to Philippeville. It is probable that Spanish nationals, Sephardic Jews, or stateless persons will be processed there. An expression from AFHQ would be helpful as to the probable duration of Philippeville as a reserve project for stateless persons.

Italy

An expression from AFHQ should be sought as to what facilities will be necessary for the displaced United Nations nationals, in the north of Italy or in camps which have not been taken over by UNRRA. These camps would be in addition to the three previously taken over by UNRRA in Southern Italy.

SECTION F. SUPPLY & REQUIREMENTS

1. What are the overall requirements of the camps?
You will remember that we have been trying and trying to get this information with relatively no results:
2. What is the situation with reference to the question of the military furnishing transportation facilities for UNRRA administrative personnel?
3. Can the Balkan Mission supply us now with an initial but comprehensive report as to:
 - (a) The apparent availability of supplies other than military supplies, showing prices ranges, etc.
 - (b) Possible availability of military surpluses in the future.
4. What are the names, qualifications, skills, positions and salaries of those persons who have been employed in the Mediterranean area for industrial rehabilitation, agricultural rehabilitation, and requirements and supply work?
5. Is it possible for the Mission to send us a rather comprehensive report on what they know about industrial rehabilitation problems, such as:
 - (a) The degree of damage to housing facilities, factories, industries, etc.
 - (b) General information as to fuel conditions.
 - (c) What about the ship building industry, textile, cement and farm implements plants?
 - (d) Are plans being made for training refugees in camps in order to provide persons capable of using mechanical equipment and tools?

- (e) What are the most urgently needed construction materials for "first aid" repairs, etc., etc.

As yet we have received no information of this nature from the Balkan Mission.

SECTION G. PERSONNEL

1. Reporting. - The Division of Personnel and Training now has in preparation a statement on the personnel procedures and activities now in operation at headquarters which will shortly be transmitted to the Balkan Mission headquarters. A similar report to headquarters will be requested on field operations. Can attention be given immediately to the development of a field report which will fully inform headquarters of current activities and will delineate the area in which close coordination is needed between headquarters and the field?
2. Recruiting - What plans and procedures need to be developed for the employment of local personnel in UNRRA operations? Can arrangements be made with theatre commanders to obtain personnel for UNRRA from the armed forces of the United States or other allied countries?
3. Field Regulations - The comments of the Cairo office on the draft field regulations have been reviewed and have been incorporated in a revised draft which will be issued when the comments of the European Regional Office have been received.
4. Effects of Salary Differentials - Have there as yet been any morale problems arising from the differences in salary paid to employees by reason of the fact that they were recruited in different countries? What suggestions can the Cairo office offer for greater standardization of UNRRA salary scales?
5. Operation of a Promotion Plan - Has any formal plan been adopted for considering employees for positions of higher grades within the Cairo office or for overseas assignment from that office? What suggestions can they make for establishing a promotion system covering both headquarters and field offices?
6. Utilization of the Probational Period - Has any formal plan been adopted for evaluating employees during the probationary period or confirming appointments of satisfactory probationary employees?

7. Development of Efficiency or Service Ratings - What suggestions can the Cairo office offer to help us in developing a plan for service ratings? Will it be feasible for the same system to apply in both headquarters and the missions?

SECTION H. HEALTH & MEDICAL

1. What is the present status of G-5, AFHQ, regarding its own medical staff? If they still have no permanently assigned medical staff, from whom do they secure advice on health problems?
2. (a) What action has been taken on Dearing's recommendation to Matthews (via Roseman and Pickard) that he include a Medical Liaison Officer (such as Musson) with the Balkan Mission group and the AFHQ? Has anyone been assigned and what has he been able to discover and accomplish?

(b) What are the arrangements for Health Division advice to Elkington on health and sanitation supplies at AFHQ?
3. What disposition of Philippeville medical personnel do Enge, Reekie and the Balkan Mission propose?
4. What arrangements have been concluded for the care of U.S., UNRRA and Voluntary Agency personnel by USAFIME in accordance with War Department Cable WARX 24854 and UNRRA cable 244? (Discussed by Dearing with Chief Surgeon, USAFIME)
5. (a) What policies have been established for the Mission regarding immunizations (required and optional) for field personnel?

(b) What physical requirements have been established for locally recruited field personnel?
6. What steps have been taken to reorganize the Medical Division in accordance with Dearing's recommendations, particularly as regards Hyde and Kirk?
7. What is the arrangement for Medical Division supervision of health and sanitation supplies for the Camp Division (MERRA) of the Balkan Mission under the proposed plan for independent procurement of Camp Division supplies?
8. What is the indication from field operations to date regarding

the demand from UNRRA Health Division for any or all of the countries in

(a) Health education - aimed specifically in instructing the population in basic environmental sanitation, facts about malaria control, typhus control, etc.?

(b) A dental health program?

(c) Instructing local physicians in the use of the pure drugs supplied by UNRRA instead of the mixtures to which they have been accustomed, and promoting their use? Is there not a need for clinicians who have ability as teachers and promoters to do this in, for instance, Greece? How many are needed?

8. What is the present status of plans for an isolation center or sanitarium for tuberculosis patients from the MERRA camps? Is an institution to be established in Italy according to the arrangements Weber undertook to make?

SECTION I. DISTRIBUTION

1. Yugoslavia, Albania and Greece

A. During the military or partial military period

1. What is the military plan for distribution? Is it the same for all types of civilian supplies? Food? Clothing? Medical supplies? Agricultural supplies?
2. What type of supervision does the military plan over the rationing of goods to consumers? Price control? Allocation of supplies? Collection of agricultural supplies?
3. How will distribution to the destitute part of the population be handled?
4. What system of reporting and control has been outlined to insure suitable distribution?

B. UNRRA period

1. What information can the Missions supply us as to the methods the several governments intend to use to distribute UNRRA goods? Free distribution? Of consumer goods not distributed free? Of agricultural supplies? Of industrial commodities?
2. What information do they have as to the types of rationing, price, and distribution controls the governments intend to use?
3. Can the Missions supply us current information on the condition, location, and extent of warehouse and transportation facilities that may be available for moving UNRRA goods in the areas which have already been liberated?
4. Have the Missions any ideas as to the attitudes of the governments toward the use of UNRRA observers within the country to determine how UNRRA supplies are being distributed? Has there been any definition of their duties? Of their number and location?

5. Have there been any discussions as to types of technical personnel which will be required by or acceptable to the governments in expediting the movement, storage, and distribution of UNRRA supplies?
6. Have there been any discussions of where the governments would like to have transfer of title and possession of goods take place? Of how the governments would like local currency proceeds to be used? What ideas have been developed by the Missions?
7. Have the Missions outlined any procedures, reports, or forms for handling the transfer and movement of supplies with the liberated country, or for reporting to UNRRA how supplies have been distributed and what the proceeds from such distribution are? Headquarters at present is developing the basic information that will be required, together with basic forms which will be adapted by each country mission to meet its special needs and would welcome any suggestions from the Missions.

II. Italy

1. Can the Missions supply us current information on the conditions, location and extent of warehouse and transportation facilities that may be available for moving UNRRA goods in the areas which have already been liberated?
2. Have there been any discussions as to types of technical personnel not available in Italy which will be required by or acceptable to the governments in expediting the movement, storage, and distribution of UNRRA supplies?
3. Has the Mission outlined any procedures, reports, or forms for handling the transfer and movement of supplies within the country?

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

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

22nd December 1944.

CAWA/534

TO: Deputy Director General,
Bureau of Areas,
1344 Connecticut Avenue,
Washington.

FROM: Office of Chief of Balkan
Mission, Cairo.

Mr. Hugh Jackson when he visited
Cairo left with the Balkan Mission a question-
naire dated 6th November consisting of statements
submitted by several bureaux and divisions of
UNRRA Headquarters in Washington.

Enclosed are three copies of the Balkan
Mission's replies to that questionnaire.
Final replies to Sections A and G are at
present being prepared and will be forwarded
as soon as possible. On Section I such
information as is available is being collected
from the country missions.

s: M. C. C. HARSH

For Chief of Balkan Mission.

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

15 December 1944.

FINANCIAL PROBLEMS

Section A.

Owing to the absence of the Economic and Financial Adviser in Athens and Bari, it has not yet been possible to prepare answers to problems raised while UNRRA's operations have not so far developed sufficiently for many of the questions to be answered, the Economic Adviser will shortly have available all the latest information which will be forwarded to Washington.

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

15th December, 1944.

WELFARE PROBLEMS

Section B

Mr. Greenstein met with Mr. Jackson in Italy and discussed his plans with regard to his stay with the Balkan Mission.

Reporting and Analysis of Welfare Operations

1. No plans have yet been developed for periodic reporting by District Welfare Officers to the Country Missions. Country Missions are now giving this matter consideration and when plans are available they will be submitted to Headquarters.
2. Plans for the special registration of children have not yet been fully developed.
3. The memorandum on methods of determining need was drawn up only in tentative and draft form and has not yet been issued.
4. No formal procedure has yet been developed for periodic reporting of welfare activities in the Camps. Efforts are now being made to secure regular detailed reports.
5. Monthly reports of welfare activities have been requested of each Country Mission. As these reports are received they will be forwarded.
6. The Balkan Mission Welfare Division will try to make available to Headquarters special studies and information on current welfare needs as they are received from country missions.
7. No estimates of Welfare requirements have been made for Greece, Albania and Yugoslavia.
8. Welfare Handbook and a Guide to Field Reporting are still in tentative form and have not been completed. When ready copies will be furnished to Headquarters.

Voluntary Agency Activities

1. It will be possible to determine additional functions to be undertaken by Voluntary Agencies only after Welfare Missions are in the countries of operation in the light of actual knowledge and experience.
2. Until present discussions with Yugoslav authorities are

concluded it is impossible to determine how the Voluntary Agencies or Welfare staff are going to be used in Yugoslavia.

Personnel

1. At the present time only one Welfare Specialist has been assigned to the Balkan Mission. All other Welfare Specialists who have arrived have been distributed between Greece and Yugoslavia. Further assignments will be made as Welfare Specialists arrive on the basis of the respective needs of the Country Missions.

Welfare Supplies

None of the supplies and equipment listed have been provided for use in the Balkans.

Page 11a

1. Plans for the use of Voluntary Society personnel in Yugoslavia depend upon negotiations and discussions now taking place with the Yugoslav authorities. Plans for the use of Voluntary Agencies in Albania are similar to those for Greece.
2. Wherever possible and where needs exist it is planned to use Voluntary Agency workers in a supervisory capacity over areas or in local offices.
3. With one or two exceptions no Voluntary Society workers from the U.S. are now being used in teams.

UNITED NATIONS

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

15th December, 1944.

PREPARATION OF BUDGET ESTIMATES

Section C.

It is agreed that UNRRA Missions should be advised of the detailed information which is required for inclusion in budget estimates and the Balkan Mission would be greatly assisted if this information were forthcoming.

The first sentence of the second paragraph is obscure but the Balkan Mission is in full agreement into the second sentence.

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

15 December 1944.

PUBLIC INFORMATION

Section D.

The current status of the MOI film project in the Yugoslav camp is that film shooting will be finished at El Shatt about the 22 December, after which the films will be developed in London, and uncut layenders will be edited in London and Washington. Satisfactory facilities for cutting and editing are not available in Cairo.

No prospect exists for arrangements with military camera parties at the present time.

It is agreed that a Cairo dateline is better for the release of stories to the U.S. press and this practice is being followed.

(Fuller details can be found in correspondence from the Director of Public Relation, Balkan Mission to the Director of the Public Information Division).

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

15 December 1944.

CAMPS.

Section E.

Camps in Yugoslavia

The Displaced Persons Division of UNRRA is not responsible for displaced Yugoslavs within the national boundaries of Yugoslavia, and the Camps Division has responsibility only for the Camps in the Middle East. At the same time the Displaced Persons Division is interested in camps which may have to be established for such displaced foreigners as may be found in Yugoslavia and in reception centres for Yugoslavs being returned by UNRRA to their country from other areas. Both these possibilities are at present being discussed here. UNRRA has personnel available in the Middle East camps who could be transferred with the refugees and could make available contribution to the administration of any camps which are set up in Yugoslavia itself.

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

15 December 1944.

SUPPLY AND REQUIREMENTS

Section F.

1. The Overall requirements of the Camps.

The Middle East Supply Bureau of UNRRA is at present making an overall analysis of supplies for the camps and a full report will be available very shortly. It is also proposed to submit to Washington as soon as possible a full report on the requirements of the camps for the period beginning 1st April 1945. While requirements over the next 3 - 4 months will of course have to be largely procured in the Middle East, the Balkan Mission will present as full a picture as possible of immediate requirements so that anything which can be shipped in time can be purchased in U.S.A.

2. Military Transportation for U.N.R.R.A. administrative Personnel.

The transport situation is at present under discussion. Owing to the shortage of vehicles in the Middle East there is a danger that U.N.R.R.A. will be unable to procure all the transport it needs. The present position is explained in the following cables:-

Washington to Cairo Nos. 581, 743.

Cairo to Washington Nos. 653, 693, 780

3. a) The availability of supplies other than Military Supplies.

The position is still substantially the same as reported in cable No. 588 to Washington dated 12 October. Broadly speaking such supplies as are available are in general of poor quality and their prices are exorbitantly high.

b) The availability of military surpluses in the near future.

On present evidence there are not likely to be any military surpluses in the Middle East. The Middle East Supply Bureau is in touch with the Military on this matter and a certain quantity of material is being obtained from the Military at Abbassia.

4. Personnel

The following information is at present available:-

a) Personnel in Food and Agricultural Rehabilitation Division

Name	Title of Position	Salary
Lincoln D. Kelsey	Director of Agricultural Rehabil.	6000
Wilfred Johns	- ditto -	6000
Millard Peck	Agriculture Rehabilitation Spec.	5000
Laurel L. Scranton	Director, Agric. & Fish. Div.	5000
W.D. Hubbard	Acting Dir., Agric. & Fish. Div.	5000
Crawford M. Bishop	Food Processing Specialist	5000
Antonios Plakidis	Agricultural rehab. Officer	4500
N.O. Nash	" " "	4500
Grace I. Neely	" " "	4500
C.J. Alexopoulos	" " "	4500
Herbert D. Smith	" " "	4500
Frank Woodward	" " "	4500
H.K. Hewison	" " "	4500
G. Polychroniadis	" " "	L.E. 45 per month
G. Gharbis	" " "	45 " "
C. Harvey	" " "	45 " "
Dr. O. Mandl	" " "	80 " "
F. Vernudaki	Fishing Specialist	76 " "
D. Revithaki	Assistant Fishing Specialist	45 " "
G. Scrivanos	Secretary	30 " "
Mrs. E. Yorke	Secretary	36 " "
Mrs. E. Berkovsky	Shorthand Typist	30 " "
Mrs. K. Greenway	Shorthand Typist	30 " "
J. Tsandanis	Fishing Instructor	30 " "
N. Tsandanis	" " "	30 " "

42 men and women repairing fishing gear, as an extension to refugee camps activities.

b) Personnel in Industrial Rehabilitation Division.

Mr. O.R. Verity - Director of I.R. Division, Greece Mission, British, age 58, previously the Commercial Manager of the Athens-Piraeus Electricity Company, and was with American Westinghouse Company in England on technical schemes for Italy. Mechanical and Electrical Engineer, Salary \$ 6800. Budget Line 365.

Capt. Harvey William - Acting Chief of I.R. Division for Albania, British, age 40, previously Royal Engineers Middle East Command, and Industrial Advisor to Thames-side. Development Board, London, Salary L.E. 1250 Budget Line 379.

Mr. C.L. Roberts - Mechanical and Electrical Engineer, British, age 55, previously technical advisor to General H.Q., M.E. Forces, and Mechanical and Electrical Engineer in Palestine Government. Salary L.E. 840. Budget Line 281. Att: Balkans H.Q.

Mr. A. Vassiliou - Mechanical and Electrical Engineer, Greek, age 36, previously with Philips Orient Company as Chief of Production in mechanical workshops, and with Johnson Drake and Piper, U.S. Army Contractors in Middle East. Served apprenticeship in Coal Mines in France and at an Electric Power Station in Egypt. Salary L.E. 720. Budget line 373. Att: Balkans H.Q.

Mr. G. Massouda - Architectural engineer, Egyptian, age 30, Bachelor's degree of Architecture, Egyptian University, previously Chief Draftsman at Headquarters U.S. Army, Middle East. Salary L.E. 500. Budget Line 378. Att: Albania Mission.

The following appointments are pending:-

P. Saar - Mechanical and Electrical Engineer, Czecho-Slovak, Salary L.E. 600. for I.R. Albania.

A. Schaeffer - Mechanical and Electrical Engineer, French, Salary L.E. 1250, for I.R. Yugo-Slavia.

J. Sawitzki - Mechanical and Electrical Engineer, Palestinian, Salary \$4000, for I.R. Greece.

5. Industrial Rehabilitation Problems.

a) Degree of damage to housing facilities, factories, industries

Reports received are mostly sketchy and not comprehensive. There is no doubt however that damage to dwellings in Albania and Greece has been widespread and severe. Little information is available from Yugo-Slavia. Reports on damage to industrial plants is very incomplete and frequently contradictory. Advance calculations have been made of probable requirements for Greece. These are being checked on the spot.

b) General information as to fuel conditions.

Very little information has been received as to the present situation but it is known that in Greece fuel is extremely scarce and that electricity undertakings have had to limit supply very severely.

c) What about shipbuilding, textiles, etc.

Very little is known as yet, but it is believed that textile industries have not been very much damaged.

d) Are plans being made for training refugees in camps in order to provide persons capable of using mechanical equipment and tools.

Workshops have been operating almost since the inception

of the camps but their scope has been limited because of the difficulty in procuring materials. The equipment ordered from the U.S.A. last summer - sewing machines, tool kits and portable workshops - have not yet been received. Their arrival would make possible a considerable improvement in the training programme. It is not expected that Industrial Rehabilitation Division will be able to make direct use of the craftsmen thus trained but when they return and settle down their newly acquired skill will undoubtedly prove helpful indirectly by hastening re-housing and providing mechanics for manning rural mobile and stationary repair shops for motor vehicles and tractors.

e) What are the most urgently needed materials for 'first aid'.

Lumber for beams, sheer legs, doors and windows.
Nails - 16d - $3\frac{1}{2}$ " long, 8d - $2\frac{1}{2}$ " long, 6d - 2" long,
2d - 1" long, etc.

Corrugated iron sheets

Cement

Roofing pitch

Roofing felt

Glass or substitute

Rope $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ " circumference

Iron piping 1" with fittings and faucets

Hardware for doors and windows

Sand screens $\frac{1}{4}$ " mesh

Gravel screens $1\frac{1}{2}$ " mesh

Concrete mixers, wheel barrows, blocks and tackle.

Kits for excavators, masons, carpenters, also for plumbers and electricians.

The above is all for repair of dwellings. For industries it is anticipated that the most urgent materials will be:-

Steel joists, sections and bars and rounds steel plates, steel and cast iron tubes.

Belting and fasteners.

Line shafting, plummer blocks, brackets and pulleys.

Materials for repairs to electric machines (mica, micanite, tape, copper wire, insulating varnish, etc.)

Electric wiring switches, insulators, etc.

Transformer oil;

Electric motors

Petrol-electric generating sets.

Welding equipments

Centrifugal and high lift pumps

Stationary petrol engines

Petrol Driven air compressors.

Portable saw mills

Mobile repair shops for road vehicles and tractors

Oxygen plants and cylinders

Sheets of packing material (for Gaskets)

Emery cloth and paper

High speed tool steel, files, twist drills

Babbitt metal, tin, flux

Etc.