

GREEK WAR RELIEF ASSOCIATION - 1944

~~Sample~~
GWR
(3)

25 November 1944

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Lowell Iberg, Room 1109
FROM: Marvin Bears

In the Information Bulletin sent by the Greek War Relief Society representative at Nusierat, dated July 29, 1944, there is reference to trips made by the children of the camp to St. George's Monastery near Bethlehem.

Can you possibly get more details on these excursions from the Greek War Relief? We would like to know whether they have any connection with the historical Christian shrines there. Also, we would like details about the trips including stories of unusual children, their reactions and adventures in connection with the trips.

11 August 1944

TO: Frederick Daniels
FROM: George Xanthaky *gt*
SUBJECT: Greek War Relief Association
Proposals

Attached are two copies of a letter just received from Dr. Broneer enclosing a letter received by him from Mr. Frank S. Curtis, Director of Field Operations in Cairo.

I have also sent a copy of this material to Dr. Crabtree, including the attachments to Mr. Curtis' letter consisting of six pages of itemized lists of equipment needed for mobile medical clinics.

Enc: 1) Letter dated 9 August 1944
from Dr. Broneer to Mr.
Xanthaky re attachment:

2) Letter dated 24 July 1944
from Frank S. Curtis to
Mr. Broneer.

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GREEK WAR RELIEF ASSOCIATION, INC., U.S.A.

221 West 57th Street

New York 19, N.Y.

August 9, 1944

Mr. George Xanthaky
Chief, Southern European Division
Bureau of Areas
United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration
1344 Connecticut Avenue
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear George:

With reference to the letter of August 2nd in regard to a report from Mr. Frank Curtis on his plans for medical clinics, I enclose a copy of this report which I believe will give you all the desired information.

I am sorry that we did not have the time to discuss the matter of clinics in detail yesterday when I was at Washington. There were so many other things on the agenda during the day that this very important matter had to be postponed. I hope to be in Washington soon, however, and after you have read Mr. Curtis' letter and discussed with members of the UNRRA Medical Division, we shall be in a better position to talk intelligently about this matter.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ OSCAR BRONEER

Oscar Broneer
Executive Vice President

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GREEK WAR RELIEF ASSOCIATION INC.
U. S. A.

July 24, 1944
Number 107

Mr. Oscar Broneer
Executive Vice President
Greek War Relief Association
New York

Dear Oscar:

As I have indicated to you in previous correspondence, Sir William Matthews has talked to me at length, pointing out the extreme need for medical services in Greece after liberation, and wrote me on May 27 urging that the Association provide mobile clinics and power boats to be used to furnish medical care to the rural sections, burned areas and the islands. He says that the military authorities have requested UNRRA to attempt to secure such equipment and to man it from the Voluntary Societies, and states that he believes the work rendered by these clinics would not only be a most important contribution toward the repairing of the Greek Public Health services but would also be one of the finest possible symbols of allied interest in the Greek people.

A similar request was previously made to all Voluntary Societies, and some of the British societies are planning on providing a number of these units. Sir William further adds that there is great need for this kind of equipment in the other Balkan countries, which should be supplied by the contributions of other voluntary societies, and strongly suggests that the Greek War Relief Association should make this most important contribution to Greece. This whole matter has been thoroughly discussed with all the parties interested and concerned, including AML, UNRRA, and the Greek Government. All of us, including Harry Hill and George Skouras, are most enthusiastic, and do so hope that the Association will see the virtue of this service and arrange to provide for it.

On July 4th George and I had a luncheon meeting with Col. Burke, Chief of British Medical AML, Col. Van Blask, Chief of American Medical AML, Col. Ossineup, Chief of Greek Medical UNRRA, Commander Weissbruch, Liaison Officer UNRRA and AML, Mr. Barratt-Brown (UNRRA) representing voluntary society participation, at which time the final agreement on various details was reached and arrangements made to revise the list of equipment and supplies in accordance with American terminology and army catalogue. At that time, also, with full realization of the difficulties you might encounter in acquiring the necessary vehicles and equipment, it was agreed that the Association should be asked to provide fifteen trucks of approximately three-ton capacity; fifteen three-quarter ton utility staff cars; ten power boats.

The suggested staff:

Mobile Units

One doctor, male or female
(Commanding Officer)

General practitioner. Epidemic and public health experience helpful.

One Nurse, female

General public health experience helpful.

One Nurse, female

Maternity and Child Welfare experience.

One Nurse Orderly, male

First Aid, Home Nursing, Hospital or M. I. Room experience.

Mobile Units (continued)

One Driver-Mechanic

One Driver-Cook

Capable vehicle maintenance and general duties as well as cook.

Boats

Same professional group as above.

Crew of three or more depending on size of boat, one of whom must be cook.

Attached are three lists: one "Equipment - Mobile Medical Clinic", made up from UNRRA forty-bed hospital list and army catalogue, the second "Extra Equipment" suggested on British recommendation but not in our army catalogue, third "Drugs and Medical Supplies" taken from the British list.

"Equipment - Medical Clinic"

The kitchen and household materials listed are intended for staff use and maintenance and might be stored in the staff-car, depending on its design. The other instruments and supplies should be provided for in properly designed cabinets or removable boxes in the three-ton trucks, and in removable boxes for the boats.

"Extra Equipment"

These are items suggested on the British list but not readily identified in our army catalogue, although they are important to the operation of a unit and should be supplied. Again depending on the design of the staff-car and the body of the three-ton truck, the two tents suggested are for operating the clinic and housing some of the staff; should the staff-car provide any sleeping-quarters, one might be eliminated.

"Drugs and Medical Supplies"

These expendable items will be replaced from General Stores, but should be supplied with each unit initially for completeness. They should be provided for in properly designed cabinets or removable boxes in the trucks and in removable boxes for the boats.

I was under the impression that the army had some type of standard mobile units that might be used as a sample for field clinics. From the best information available here, there is no such equipment for the American Army, but I do know that a Mr. Jacques, formerly affiliated with Colin Herrle, Director of American Red Cross Disaster Services, has made considerable study of this type of equipment and has made several plans and designs. I would suggest that after thorough discussion with UNRRA authorities in Washington, you arrange similar discussions with Messrs. Herrle and Jacques, and also with George Smith, who I am sure can give you some helpful ideas and suggestions. This is a very vital project, especially since these clinics can be extremely helpful to GWRA in fostering our program for Health Centers, and therefore the units should be most carefully and efficiently designed.

Three-ton truck

This should be a good standard make readily serviceable. It is generally felt over here that four-wheel drive, if available, would be most desirable. The body-design will naturally depend upon your findings and upon availability, but care should be given to accessibility of supplies carried and to the uniform arrangement of material stored in each unit so that it will be interchangeable among teams. It is not suggested in British recommendations, but I would strongly advise installation of a twenty-five

to fifty gallon water-tank. I repeat that these units will undoubtedly be used by the Association after the emergency period and play an important part in the success of our Health Center program.

Three-quarter ton staff car (to carry four and driver)

This might conceivably be of station-wagon type. It must be husky but flexible, since it might very likely be used to carry some staff and supplies quickly to meet emergencies or to areas beyond the reach of the clinics. May I suggest that you investigate the American Red Cross disaster units, of which there was a surplus at the time I left the United States. The unit is designed with small office space in front, sleeping and cooking facilities in the rear, and could also be used as an ambulance for three or four patients. With slight alterations it might be almost ideal for the purpose. These units have water tanks, but I would advise such tanks in any vehicle provided by the Association.

Boats

There does not seem to be any uniform description used for these boats. In the "Record of Conversation between GWRRA and UNHRA" reference is made to Medical Caiques as floating ambulances of one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet, and there will undoubtedly be need for some of this type of craft. The group here interested in Greece alone, however, desire the ten power boats requested to serve a purpose similar to that of the mobile clinics. They should be reasonably fast and flexible, capable of withstanding the difficult waters around the island and mainland shores, yet able to get fairly close to shore. They should carry substantial landing dinghies, for staff and supplies. Our opinion is that they should not be ambulance boats, nor so large that they would be misused for other purposes. Sir William's letter suggests sixty to one hundred gross tons to carry a team of ten to fifteen persons in addition to one ton or less of medical supplies. In general discussion, however, the opinion is that they should carry from seven to ten persons, depending on crew requirements, the suggested regular equipment and supplies, plus a reasonable quantity of extra supplies (medical), to leave at ports of call. Naturally, it all depends on what you can procure, and anything you get will be used to greatest advantage.

At the time Sir William wrote, the military authorities had agreed to the following: that the voluntary societies should

- a) provide the boat and the cost of fitting up
- b) pay the crew
- c) cover the cost of insurance and maintenance.

while the military would

- 1) provide rations for the crew
- 2) provide petrol, oil and lubricants
- 3) operate these boats under their own direction and control, and it is verbally understood that this would include the obtaining of priorities for materials and the covering of operational costs, including harbor dues, etc.

With the clarification of UNHRA's responsibility for civilians during the military period, and in accordance with the regulations governing private agency participation with UNHRA, it would appear now that this would come under the general direction of UNHRA until such time as they were turned back to us to operate in conjunction with

-4-

the further development of our Health centers.

Staff

Much of the staff for these units would be over and above the seventy-five requested in our cable no. 32, and it is requested that we be prepared to provide the necessary personnel. It is suggested that you line up Greek-American doctors and nurses with knowledge of the Greek language to use for these clinics until such time as suitable Greek personnel can be recruited and trained in Greece.

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The suggestions contained in this letter are not at all absolute, but are presented in some detail to give you the benefit of the thinking and discussions here. We all realize the difficulty you will experience in securing these units and supplies, but both UNRRA and the military here assured us their whole-hearted support in obtaining priorities as well as necessary shipping space. And, further to assist us in locating many of the critical medical supplies, Col. Ossincup, UNRRA Chief Medical Officer to Greece, has cabled Governor Holland in Tallahassee, Florida, urging that the county and local Defense Councils of Florida donate the equipment they have assembled for first aid stations to Greece, and suggesting that the QWRA will arrange to collect and ship it. Other states might also be willing to release civilian defense supplies they have stored.

Sir William makes the following statement, to which we all heartily subscribe: "Both in the case of the mobile medical clinics and of the motor boats there is a very great contribution to be made towards the solution of the many problems which will be facing us all during the first months of the liberation of Greece." We beg of you to accept this project and provide immediately the necessary equipment and supplies.

Most sincerely yours,

signed/ Frank S. Curtis
Director of Field Operations

FSC:sky
3 Enc.

C O P Y

Greek War Relief
6 November 1944
See 11 Nov 44 Skoures + Broneer

TO: Conrad Van Hynning

FROM: Lowell Iberg

SUBJECT: Transportation for Skoures-Broneer establishing precedent re supplementary projects.

In connection with the request for transportation for Mr. Skoures and Mr. Broneer, this may be a good opportunity for us to establish a policy in connection with supplementary projects.

Since Mr. Broneer and Mr. Skoures want to go to Greece in the interest of Greek War Relief, the question of UNRRA's arranging transportation for persons who are not members of the UNRRA organization is raised. Undoubtedly the problem of transportation for personnel and the arrangements for shipment of supplies for supplementary projects will be major barriers to the establishment of such projects in areas of UNRRA operation. Already the question has been raised by several voluntary agencies whether they will be able to get staff or supplementary projects into the field.

Would you be interested to propose that the Skoures-Broneer request be considered a precedent for UNRRA in providing transportation for non-UNRRA members under special circumstances? The circumstances might be as follows:

1. If UNRRA approves the trip, or in the case of supplementary project, approves the project, UNRRA through its travel facilities will undertake to secure travel space for members of supplementary teams;
2. UNRRA will advise members of teams on matters of passports and inoculations;
3. Agencies will reimburse UNRRA for the cost of travel;
4. Agencies will carry responsibility for any additional costs such as passports, per diem, which will be considered to be the responsibility of the voluntary agencies.

C O P Y

Greek War Relief

6 November 1944

TO: Conrad Van Hyning

FROM: Lowell Iberg

SUBJECT: Proposed visit of Mr. Skoures and Mr. Broneer to Greece

This morning I had a talk with Mr. Brunkard regarding a cable sent 3 November to Cairo indicating that Mr. Skoures and Mr. Broneer wish to visit Greece as representatives of Greek War Relief to discuss relief problems with the allied military and with UNRRA. The cable indicates that they would be considered as representatives of voluntary societies operating under the Aegis of UNRRA and request prompt favorable action by the military. I understand from Mr. Brunkard that this plan has been approved by the Director General.

This procedure raises a number of questions. As you know, we have received numerous requests from executives of voluntary agencies and representatives of international agencies desiring to visit the theaters of UNRRA operation. It has been our consistent policy to take responsibility for representatives of voluntary agencies who are working under the direction of UNRRA, and in no instance in the past have we provided transportation to any representatives of voluntary agencies except those who are assigned to UNRRA in terms of the agreement. Heads of organizations who have requested the assistance of UNRRA have in some instances received letters of support which they may use with the State Department or the military in the securing of passports and travel. The position of Mr. Skoures and Mr. Broneer as heads of Greek War Relief and not as workers assigned to UNRRA by an organization seems to me to be outside the agreement with voluntary agencies.

If Mr. Skoures and Mr. Broneer go to Greece under the arrangement indicated in this cable, (1) must they file applications with UNRRA? (2) must they pass physical examinations, and receive inoculations as UNRRA employees? (3) will UNRRA pay for their transportation? (4) will Greek War Relief reimburse UNRRA for this transportation?

Greek War Relief may well have the largest program conducted by a voluntary agency in Greece. Their large resources for Greece certainly entitle them to a visit to the field. I am wondering, however, what our position will be when Near East Foundation makes a similar request, or when Yugoslav Relief, which also has some substantial resources, decides that a visit to Yugoslavia would be helpful. There are 15 agencies providing staff for the Balkan Mission, and I fear that we shall find ourselves in an embarrassing position if we discriminate among agencies in providing transportation. It seems to me that before we proceed any further with this plan, we should have a complete understanding with those involved as to the commitments UNRRA is making in this situation.

*File
Greek War Relief*

4 November 1944

TO: Lisa Wadsworth
FROM: Philip Hammer
SUBJECT: Oscar Broneer

I think you were visited by Mr. Oscar Broneer yesterday about getting him processed for transportation to Greece.

Mr. Broneer and Mr. Skouras are of the Greek War Relief Association, and in order to get them across to Greece as fast as possible, UNRRA is going to recognize them as Voluntary Relief Society persons assigned to this agency. Mr. Brunkard is taking care of the UNRRA status in this regard.

Will you please go ahead and put them through the mill as soon as possible?

I am sending a copy of this note to Mr. Ripley in order that he may know that their transportation to Greece should be requested as soon as possible.

PHammer/nr
4 November 44
cc: Mr. Ripley
Mr. Bruhkard
Ruth Williams ✓
Mrs. Ryan

*Greek War Relief
Assn*

16 October 1944

Mr. Clarence King, Executive Secretary
American Council of Voluntary Agencies
for Foreign Service
122 East 22 Street
New York 10, N. Y.

Dear Jim:

This is to confirm my discussion with you on 10 October regarding the question Mr. Broneer raised as to whether a Greek citizen may be employed by a voluntary agency and returned to Greece. Such decisions are made by UNRRA on an individual basis, and I am afraid we cannot give a blanket rule until we receive the application.

If Greek War Relief wishes to propose a candidate who is a citizen of Greece, we suggest that the application be sent to us, and we shall endeavor to act upon it as quickly as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Lowell Iberg

LIberg:src

NAME: KING, CLARENCE
ADDRESS: 122 E. 22nd St.
New York 10, N. Y.

70617

CONTROL NUMBER

REFERRED BY:

DATED: 10/5/44

REGARDING:

Enclosed ltr fr Mr. Broneer asking
about employment of Greek citizen who
intends to return to Greece and re-
cruitment of dentists

REFERRED TO:

DATE:

TYPE OF CORRESPONDENCE

(1) PT

10/7/44

(2) Mr. Sherg. 10-7-44

(3)

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

REGULAR MAIL

AIR MAIL

SPECIAL DEL

REGISTERED

TELEGRAM

DISPATCH

MEMO

☐ ACKNOWLEDGED

☐ REPLIED

TYPE OF REPLY

INITIALS

DATE

☐ N. A. N.

CONTROL RECORD

OFR-EO-41

NAME: KING, CLARENCE
ADDRESS: 122 E. 22nd St.
New York 10, N. Y.

70617

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REFERRED TO:

DATE:

TYPE OF CORRESPONDENCE

(1) PT

10/7/44

(2)

(3)

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
REGULAR MAIL AIR MAIL SPECIAL DEL. REGISTERED TELEGRAM DISPATCH MEMO

☐ ACKNOWLEDGED

☐ REPLIED

TYPE OF REPLY

INITIALS

DATE

☐ N. A. N.

CONTROL RECORD

OFR-EO-41

AMERICAN COUNCIL OF VOLUNTARY AGENCIES FOR FOREIGN SERVICE

122 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET

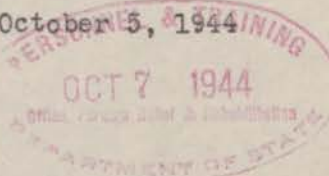
NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

ORCHARD 4-2786

JOSEPH P. CHAMBERLAIN
CHAIRMAN

CLARENCE KING
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

October 5, 1944



Mr. Lowell Iberg
UNRRA - Welfare Division
1109 Dupont Circle Building
1344 Connecticut Avenue
Washington 25, D.C.

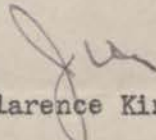
Dear Lowell:

I enclose a letter from Mr. Broneer, of the Greek War Relief Association, raises two questions. He would particularly like a ruling as to whether UNRRA has any policy regarding the employment of a Greek citizen who intends to return to Greece.

The second point has to do with the recruiting of dentists; in this case with Dr. D. Hajimarkos, a dentist who has been taking courses in the public health field.

May we have your comments on both these points?

Faithfully yours,


Clarence King

CK/rr
Enc.
cc: Mr. Broneer

70617

LETTERHEAD OF
Greek War Relief Association, -Inc., U.S.A.
221 West 57 Street
New York City 19

C
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October 3, 1944

Dear Mr. King:

We are interested in a dentist, Dr. D. Hajimarkos. He was trained in Greece and has been in this country a number of years taking special courses in the public health field. He expects to return to Greece to live and wishes to be associated there with welfare work. We would like to be advised as to whether his appointment would be approved by UNRRA if we decide to employ him.

We realize that UNRRA cannot grant its official acceptance until the physical examination has been received and the necessary data concerning Dr. Hajimarkos. However, before proceeding further with this applicant we would like a statement of their policy regarding the employment of this Greek citizen who intends to return to Greece.

We shall appreciate your assistance in clearing this matter.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Oscar Broneer
Executive Vice-President

ob/gm

Mr. Clarence King
American Council of Voluntary Agencies
122 East 22nd Street
New York, N.Y.

file
RW - your file?
SC

MEMORANDUM

28 October 1944

TO: Bureau of Supply
Welfare Division

FROM: Benjamin Eckhaus *for*

There was received today a memorandum from W. O. Baxter addressed to Mr. Xanthaky bearing the date, October 27. Attached to this letter is a copy of a letter from Dr. Oscar Broneer, Executive Vice President of the Greek War Relief Association which contains "detailed information concerning the clothing supplies in possession of the Association and available for civilian relief in Greece."

The above material has been forwarded to Mr. Xanthaky.

Meeting

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

1344 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

H. Brown — please!

29 May 1944

TO: Mary C. McGeachy
James A. Crabtree
Carolyn A. Flexner

Ch G.

FROM: George Xanthaky

Would it be possible for you to attend a meeting in my office on Wednesday at 10:30 a.m. to discuss UNRRA-Greek War Relief Association problems? Mr. Spyros Skouras, President of the Association, will be present at the meeting.

George X.

GREEK WAR RELIEF ASSOCIATION, INC.

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED BUDGET

FOR PERIOD FROM OCTOBER 1, 1944 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1945, INCLUSIVE

	Total Estimate for Period		
	Long Term	Short Term	Total
<u>ADMINISTRATION, PROMOTION, PUBLICITY</u>	\$ 188,081.00		\$ 188,081.00
<u>RELIEF AND WELFARE PROJECTS</u>			
(1) Overseas Headquarters	100,000.00		100,000.00
(2) American Personnel	243,820.00		243,820.00
(3) Native Greek Personnel		\$ 100,000.00	100,000.00
(4) Goods-in-Kind		250,000.00	250,000.00
(5) Refugee Aid		100,000.00	100,000.00
(6) Relief Fleet		915,000.00	915,000.00
(7) Supplementary Food, Medicine and Equipment	1,585,000.00	545,000.00	2,130,000.00
(8) American Council	2,500.00		2,500.00
(9) Miscellaneous	-----	500,000.00	500,000.00
Total Relief & Welfare Projects	1,931,320.00	2,410,000.00	4,341,320.00
<u>CONTINGENT FUND</u>	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL BUDGET - YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1945	2,119,401.00	2,410,000.00	4,529,401.00
Less Estimated Resources for Period	None	None	None
Estimated Net Cash Requirements for Period Requested from National War Fund	\$2,119,401.00	\$2,410,000.00	\$4,529,401.00

Budget Office
National War Fund, Inc.
July 14, 1944

(NWF-B2649)

GREEK WAR RELIEF ASSOCIATION, INC.

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECTS IN PROPOSED BUDGET

FOR PERIOD FROM OCTOBER 1, 1944 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1945, INCLUSIVE

1. Overseas Headquarters

Long Term \$100,000.00

The Overseas Headquarters of the Association was established in Cairo, Egypt, in August, 1943.

The purpose of this office is to supervise the operations of relief projects in refugee camps, to cooperate with the UNRRA office in perfecting plans for relief program immediately following the liberation of Greece, and to arrange and supervise the distribution of clothing now being collected in the United States.

The expenses of the office now are approximately \$2,000.00 a month, or at the rate of \$25,000.00 a year; however, by October 1, 1944, the activities of this office will be greatly expanded, and it is estimated that from the period September 30, 1944, to September 30, 1945, the cost will approximate \$100,000.00. This amount is to cover the expenses of the office, rental of warehouse, and other expenses incidental to the distribution of clothing.

Reports from Cairo indicate that prices for rent, commodities, and services required by the office there, are several times higher than American prices for similar articles and services.

In the event that Greece is liberated, of course the Headquarters will be transferred there; and as a result, there will be requirements to cover the cost of transporting personnel and supplies.

The estimate for this comparatively small amount is based on the expectation that UNRRA will assume certain charges.

2. American Personnel

Long Term \$243,820.00

This amount is to provide salaries, maintenance, traveling expenses, insurance, etc., of a trained and experienced staff of administrators and welfare workers, to carry on relief work in the nature of public health, medical aid, special feeding, and investigation and training of a Greek staff:

Personnel presently employed by the Association are as follows:

Curtis, Frank S.	\$7,800.00
Anderson, Byrtene C.	3,000.00
Young, John H.	3,900.00
Young, Mrs. Susanne	1,820.00
Thompson, Hila	3,600.00
Pease, Mary Zelia	1,800.00
McKay, Dorothy	2,500.00

In addition to the above, the employment of the following has been approved:

2 Assistants at \$3,600. ea.	7,200.00	
1 Assistant	2,500.00	
1 "	1,500.00	\$35,620.00

Additional personnel required will be as follows:

25 Medical personnel required (doctors, nurses, etc.) @ \$3,000.	75,000.00
10 Relief workers @ \$2,500.00	25,000.00
Insurance Premiums	16,200.00
Living expenses of 46 persons @ \$2,000.00	92,000.00
	<u>\$243,820.00</u>

3. Greek Personnel

Short Term \$100,000.00

This amount is required to provide for compensation of approximately 100 persons at \$1,000.00 a year, total \$100,000.00.

At the present time, only a few native workers are employed by the Association, but if Greece is liberated and our Overseas organization moves into Greece, we will need in the period of October 1, 1944, to September 30, 1945, a skeleton force of at least 100 trained personnel (Greek Nationals), to cover the 3,000 distribution stations which are now carrying out our relief program under the auspices of the International Swedish-Swiss Commission.

Reports reaching us indicate that compensation of Greek personnel for office managers, secretaries, inspectors, interpreters, accountants, etc., has been at the rate stated above.

Present indications are that the Association will provide the greater part of the clothing to be distributed in Greece.

This small estimate is based on the belief that UNRRA will undertake a big part of the program, which will entail the engaging of probably 2,000 or 3,000 persons for the carrying out of this program.

4. Goods-In-Kind

Short Term \$250,000.00

From November 1, 1943, to May 31, 1944, a period of six months, clothing collected amounted to 2,263,860 pounds, and clothing shipped amounted to 577,000 pounds, at a total cost of \$92,148.83. It is estimated that the cost of completing the processing and shipping of the total receipts shown above would amount to an additional \$110,000.00.

With an intensive campaign in 1944-45, total collections should reach 5 million pounds, and the total cost of collection, warehousing, processing, and shipping thereon, it is estimated would approximate \$250,000.00. In trying to forecast this operation, it must be borne in mind that costs of the clothing will continue to rise until we can accelerate processing and shipping, and thereby avoid long periods of storage and fire insurance.

At the present rate of collecting and processing, the clothing campaign costs approximately \$21,000.00 a month. Although some economies will be effected by moving into a single warehouse, it is expected the drive will be accelerated to such an extent as to offset this saving.

5. Refugee Aid

Short Term \$100,000.00

According to the ruling of the President's War Relief Control Board, the voluntary agencies will not be permitted to spend for basic necessities in the refugee camps. However, we have been urged to undertake supplementary relief projects, such as furnishing recreational educational facilities, work projects, etc., and it is estimated that \$100,000.00 will be sufficient for such services. Should it be decided that the Association take over all the expenses of some of the camps, as suggested from Cairo, this item would have to be increased.

This item also includes payments for services such as the Association has rendered from time to time, to assist refugees in Turkey, and Switzerland, beyond the scope of UNRRA's activities.

6. Swedish Red Cross - Greek War Relief Fleet

Short Term \$915,000.00

Under this program, there are at present 16 ships in operation at an operating expense of \$5,973,000.00 a year. Of this amount, approximately \$5,243,000.00 will be recoverable from the U.S. Treasury under Lend-Lease agreement, leaving a balance to be absorbed by the Association of \$730,000.00. This balance consists of certain war risk premiums on officers and crew, crew bonus and overtime, port charges, etc., which are not recoverable under Lend-Lease agreement.

Four more ships are being negotiated for and will probably be assigned to this venture which will cause a proportionate increase in our non-recoverable expenses of \$185,000.00 making a total of \$915,000.00.

7. Supplementary Food, Medicine, and Equipment

Long Term \$1,585,000.00
Short Term 545,000.00

		<u>Long Term</u>	<u>Short Term</u>
Medical Supplies			
Cod Liver Oil	20 tons per month	\$ 300,000.00	
Ovaltine	20 " " "	195,000.00	
Food Packages	\$55,000.00 per month	660,000.00	
Motor Vehicles	80 trucks		\$160,000.00
Upkeep, repairs, fuel, tires, etc.		350,000.00	
Shipping and transportation of supplies		80,000.00	
Materials for emergency repairs to homes and buildings			385,000.00
		<u>\$1,585,000.00</u>	<u>\$545,000.00</u>

8. American Council

Short Term \$2,500.00

This appropriation is requested by each member agency of the National Council of Volunteer Agencies for its support.

9. Miscellaneous

Short Term \$500,000.00

Requests of an unforeseen nature are frequently made upon us by the Relief Commission. Appeals have come for blankets, household equipment, tools and materials for making repairs to houses, fishing nets, and other equipment, to provide for their self support.

It is, therefore, estimated that \$500,000.00 is reasonable request for these unforeseen demands.

GREEK WAR RELIEF ASSOCIATION, INC.

SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR PERIOD FROM OCTOBER 1, 1944 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1945, INCLUSIVE

	No. of Employees	Amount
<u>PERSONAL SERVICES</u>		
<u>GENERAL ADMINISTRATION</u>		
Executive & Professional Salaries	1	\$ 7,800.00
Clerical & Maintenance Salaries	35	84,100.00
Fees to Accounting & Legal Firms		5,000.00
Other Salaries & Fees		
Sub-Total, General Administrative Salaries & Fees	36	96,900.00
<u>PUBLICITY</u>		
Executive & Professional Salaries	1	4,000.00
Clerical Salaries	7	10,000.00
Fees to Publicity & Advertising Firms, etc.		
Other Salaries & Fees		
Sub-Total, Publicity Salaries & Fees	8	14,000.00
<u>PROMOTION</u>		
Executive & Professional Salaries		
Clerical Salaries		
Fees to Promotional Firms		
Other Salaries & Fees		
Sub-Total, Promotion Salaries & Fees		None
<u>GENERAL EXPENSE</u>		
Administrative Expense - General (Exclusive of Publicity & Promotion Expense)		48,481.00
Publicity & Promotion Expense not Included in Amounts Shown Below		20,000.00
Sub-Total, General Expense		68,481.00
<u>SPECIAL PUBLICITY & PROMOTIONAL EXPENSE</u>		
Advertising		
Radio		500.00
Films		
Photos		1,200.00
Lunches & Dinners		
Other		2,000.00
Sub-Total, Special Publicity & Promotional Expense		3,700.00
MISCELLANEOUS (Specify in Supplementary Schedule if Over \$1,000) Rent and Maintenance		5,000.00
TOTAL ADMINISTRATION	44	\$188,081.00

GREEK WAR RELIEF ASSOCIATION, INC.

LIST OF HIGHEST PAID EXECUTIVES

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR PERIOD FROM OCTOBER 1, 1944 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1945, INCLUSIVE

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Annual Salary</u>
Broneer, Oscar	Executive Vice President	\$7,800.00
Nomides, Prodrornos T.	Office Manager	6,000.00
Monahan, James T.	Assistant Treasurer	4,000.00

GREEK WAR RELIEF ASSOCIATION, INC.

SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF AMOUNTS REQUESTED IN BUDGET PROJECTS
FOR PERIOD FROM OCTOBER 1, 1944 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1945, INCLUSIVE

Project Number	Total Amount Requested	Personnel		Purchases for Foreign Shipment		Cash Payments to Independent Organizations	Other Expenditures	Country Served
		No. of Employ- ees	Amount of Salaries and Wages	Item	Est. Cost			
1	\$ 100,000	50	\$ 75,000	Office Equip.	\$ 10,000		\$ 15,000)	
2	243,820	50	243,820)	
3	100,000	100	100,000)	
4	250,000	40	95,000	New Goods	50,000		105,000)	
5	100,000					\$100,000)	
6	915,000			Mercy Fleet	915,000)	Greece
7	2,130,000			Supplementary	2,130,000)	
				Food, Medicines and Equipment)	
)	
8	2,500					2,500)	
9	<u>500,000</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Miscellaneous	<u>500,000</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>)	
Total	<u>\$4,341,320</u>	<u>240</u>	<u>\$513,820</u>		<u>\$3,605,000</u>	<u>\$102,500</u>	<u>\$120,000</u>	

24 July 1944

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. F. I. Daniels

FROM: Thomas M. Cooley, II *TMC*

The attached analysis of certain matters with respect to the proposed budget for the Greek War Relief Association, Inc. is, I believe, self explanatory. I have not reviewed the matter in detail and I am simply transmitting Mr. Stauffer's conclusions.

Attachment

22 July 1944

TO: Mr. Cooley

FROM: William H. Stauffer *WHS*

SUBJECT: Comments on proposed budget for Greek War Relief Association, Inc.

I have reviewed the proposed budget for the Greek War Relief Association, Inc. for the period October 1, 1944 to September 30, 1945. My comments regarding this budget are as follows:

1. This budget calls for expenditures estimated at \$4,500,000 for a twelve months' period, of which a substantial portion (amount not calculable from information submitted) will, pending liberation, be expended for the relief of persons in Greece under the auspices of the International Swedish-Swiss Commission.
2. On its face the proportion of Administrative Expense going into Publicity and Promotion seems relatively high (approximately \$37,000). Were the funds to be obtained through an independent drive, this figure would not be startling, but it should be noted that apparently the entire financing of this Association is requested from the National War Fund.
3. Aside from the Personal Service costs in administration expenses, there is a General Expense item of \$48,481 on which no breakdown is given.
4. Item 7 of the proposed budget calls for substantial supplies (short and long-term needs) approximating \$4,000,000 in value. Two questions arise in this connection:
 - (a) Is it likely that this Association can secure allocations for the purchase of these items within the year?
 - (b) Are the proposed medical supplies presumed to be supplementary to the allocation requests contemplated by UNRRA?
5. A miscellaneous item of \$500,000 (which represents more than 10 per cent of the entire request from National War Fund) is carried in this budget. This seems high in the absence of any explanation further than that "requests of an unforeseen nature are frequently made upon us by the Relief Commission".

6. It should be observed in the explanation of Item 1, Overseas Headquarters, that it is the purpose of this Unit to supervise the operation of relief projects in refugee camps, to cooperate with the UNRRA office in perfecting plans for the relief program, and to arrange and supervise the distribution of clothing now being collected in the United States. It would be of interest to know in a general way what portion of the proposed expenditure of \$100,000 is to be expended for each of these three purposes.

20 July 1944

TO: Karl Borders
T. M. Cooley
S. M. Keeny
Mable Foy

FROM: F. I. Daniels

I am attaching a copy of the proposed budget for the Greek War Relief Association covering the period from October 1, 1944 to September 30, 1945.

This has been sent to us by the President's War Relief Control Board, who would be glad to have any comments we might care to make. They are particularly interested in:

- (1) Whether there is a valid need for each proposed project.
- (2) Whether it is feasible for the Greek War Relief Association to carry out the proposed activities.
- (3) Whether the proposal duplicates services or material provisions which might be supplied by other means.

Will you please let me have your suggestions within the next few days.

I am also attaching the proposed budget for Bundles for America. While this organization does not operate in the field of foreign relief, its activities might well be of interest to UNRRA from the supply point of view.

Attachments 2

HWilliams/sgo

2 September 1944

TO: William Dominick

FROM: V. Coucheron-Jarl

Enclosed is a letter of August 31st from the Greek War Relief Association, Inc. asking for UNRRA's assistance in arranging for shipping space for a station wagon to be sent to Cairo.

As I mentioned to you earlier, we have repeatedly been informed in various ways of the difficulties involved in obtaining local transport in Cairo, and in cable No. 347 from our office in Cairo, we are urged to assist the Greek War Relief in this matter.

Mr. Broneer mentioned over the telephone that such a station wagon would also be used for other people than those directly connected with the Greek War Relief. We, therefore, think it would be a very good thing if we could help them in getting the car over, and the matter is turned over to you for any necessary action.

VC-Jarl:nn
2 September 1944

B. GREEK W.R.A.
~~X. UNRRA~~
~~Chron~~

August 28, 1944

Dear Mr. Broneer:

I wish to acknowledge and thank you for your letter of August 22 transmitting a copy of a memorandum outlining tentative proposals of the Greek War Relief Association for rehabilitation work to be undertaken in Greece.

The outline is an exceedingly interesting one. I trust you will let us know when you desire it to be considered by the Board either in this form or in an amended form which may result from further consideration.

Sincerely yours,

James Brunot
Executive Director

Mr. Oscar Broneer,
Executive Vice-President,
Greek War Relief Association, Inc.,
~~730 Fifth Avenue,~~ 221- W. 57th St.
New York 19, New York.

JB:EC

CC: Mr. Fred Daniels

27 July 1944

Dr. Oscar Broneer
Executive Vice President
Greek War Relief Association, Inc.
221 West 57 Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Broneer:

This will acknowledge your letter of the 18th.

The points which you raised were explained to our Welfare Division, and any action taken will be with a full appreciation of the limitation placed upon the Association by its Charter.

I am extremely anxious to hear from you with regard to the medical caiques and other problems raised in our recent discussions. Would it be possible for you to arrange a meeting between yourself, Spyros, and myself, where we could spend at least an hour, without interruption, so that we might dispose of the several problems we are considering.

Kindest personal regards to yourself.

Sincerely yours,

George Xanthaky
Chief, Southern European Division
Bureau of Areas

GXanthaky/eg

cc: Welfare Division

D.F. Howard



Greek War Relief

10 July 1944

TO: George Xanthaky

FROM: Frederick I. Daniels

Attention: Robert Blinn

Miss McGeachy undoubtedly gave assurances that personnel of the Greek War Relief Association would be used in Greece or for work among Greek nationals. She has generally given such assurance to other foreign relief organizations with respect to their interest in one particular country or group of nations. She has never, however, felt that we could go beyond the "assurance" or the "in so far as possible" stage, to the extent of appearing to enter into a contract or agreement.

The fact is that the Bureau of Areas, or the Missions, will be the determining agent in the assignment of voluntary agency personnel. I don't know what more Mr. Broneer would ask for than a statement of our general understanding and assurance expressed by both Areas and the Welfare Division.

I have discussed this with Mr. Brunot of the President's War Relief Control Board, who completely concurs. He states that this is his own Board's understanding and that no agency can be given, or is expected to be held to, an absolute guarantee as to its theater of operation which might have no temporary or expedient exception. As Mr. Brunot phrased it, "It might well be work for Yugoslavs was realized more quickly by doing some work or rendering some service for Greece."

I think Mr. Broneer has already obtained too much in the way of special concessions, or implied concessions, and I fear this will lead to difficulties with other voluntary organizations, particularly as we get into operations in the field.

It seems to me that the proposed letter, dated June 28, should provide all the assurance Mr. Broneer needs.

RWilliams/mgo

28 June 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Frederick I. Daniels

*Suggesting that
GWR A & people
will work
only in Greece*

I am attaching a suggested revision of your letter to Mr. Broneer. We feel that the letter as originally drafted would be in a sense a contract which circumstances might not permit UNRRA to live up to. It would seem to me that any statement of this kind would serve as an embarrassment to the Chief of Mission, particularly with reference to other voluntary agency personnel who might rightly feel that any such agreement should apply to all.

Furthermore, I leave it to your legal minds as to whether or not such a statement would place us in a position of having to take on to the UNRRA payroll voluntary agency personnel that might, on a temporary basis, have to be assigned to other areas of operation.

FIDaniels:sm
28 June 1944

THE PRESIDENT'S WAR RELIEF CONTROL BOARD

WASHINGTON BUILDING

WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

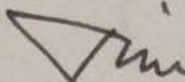
June 17, 1944

Dear Fred:

I am enclosing for your information a copy of a letter to Mr. Broner, of Greek War Relief Association, commenting on a memorandum of conversation forwarded to us by Mr. Xanthaky.

Upon rereading Governor Lehman's letter of June 7 to Mr. Davies I find that it apparently contemplates that the several divisions or bureaus of UNRRA will inform us directly of negotiations with agencies undertaking activities within the Board's jurisdiction. Am I correct in assuming that our response to such communications should be directed to the Welfare Division?

Sincerely yours,



James Brunot
Executive Director

Enclosure

Mr. Fred I. Daniels,
United Nations Relief and
Rehabilitation Administration,
Washington, D. C.

*Flound:
"yes, until as unless
otherwise informed" JTB*

THE PRESIDENT'S WAR RELIEF CONTROL BOARD
WASHINGTON

June 16, 1944

Dear Mr. Broneer:

I have received from Mr. Xanthaky a copy of a memorandum of the conversation between representatives of the Greek War Relief Association and UNRRA in regard to medical caiques, personnel for work in the Balkans, payment of cost of refugee services, medical health centers and Swedish relief operations.

When your proposals concerning the medical caiques and health centers are ready for clearance with the Board I shall be happy to arrange for their prompt consideration.

In regard to the personnel for Balkan operations, you will doubtless be interested in the attached copy of a recent letter to the National War Fund explaining the Board's understanding of the relationship involved. As to the subject discussed under the heading "Swedish Relief Operations", I believe that the position of the Board in the event that responsibility is taken over by UNRRA would be the same as that expressed in our recent letter suggesting reopening of this question with FEA.

I am glad to note that the present situation in regard to payment of the costs of refugee services was clearly outlined.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

James Brunot
Executive Director

Mr. Oscar Broneer, Executive Vice President,
Greek War Relief Association, Inc.,
221 West 57th Street,
New York 19, New York.

JB:EC

cc: Mr. Fred Daniels

GREEK WAR RELIEF ASSOCIATION, INC., U.S.A.

EXCELSIOR BANK BUILDING 221 West 57th Street NEW YORK 19, N.Y. CIRCLE 5-9100

June 15, 1944

Miss Carolin A. Flexner
1734 New York Avenue
Washington, D. C.

Dear Miss Flexner:

I am enclosing another one of the MERRA accounts.

Sincerely yours,

s/ OSCAR BRONEER
Oscar Broneer
Executive Vice-President

ob/gm
enclosures, 2

Miss Carolin A. Flexner
1734 New York Avenue

Dear Miss Flexner:

s/ OSCAR BRONEER
Oscar Broneer
Executive Vice-President

RUSSEL AND CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CAIRO, Egypt
January 18, 1944

Mr. George D. White
Representative of Greek War Relief Association, Inc.

Dear Sir:

We have examined the accounts of expenditures controlled by the Greek Ministry of Social Welfare for the quarter 1st July to 30th September 1943, and relating to the care and maintenance of Greek refugees in Syria and Palestine.

We have pleasure in enclosing herewith:-

Annexe A. - A summary of the expenditure in question, amounting to E.11166.779 m/ms, classified under various headings of expense.

Annexe B. - A summary of the total expenditure of the Syrian camps combining the expenditure under this heading in Annexe A. with the expenditure for the same quarter incurred by MERRA included in the statement of the MERRA expenses submitted to you under cover of our separate report of this date.

We have excluded from the enclosed statement (Annexe A.) expenditure on Furniture, etc. having a realizable value.

We have noted the remarks in your letter to us of the 14th December 1943, containing an extract from a letter of the 19th October last from your New York Office, reading "we will certainly not pay for any of the Greek Government offices or personnel." As it may be open to question whether this is intended to include travel and transportation expense of such personnel, you will observe from the following remarks under these headings that we have included expenditure of this nature to enable New York to decide its policy in this respect.

Further, the enclosed statement does not include payments effected in the subsequent quarter relating to the quarter under review.

Subject to the following remarks, it may be assumed that we have seen satisfactory vouchers in respect of the various expenditures.

With regard to the system of Accountancy employed, etc. we would refer to the remarks contained in our report of the 14th ult. dealing with the accounts for the previous quarter.

The rate of exchange employed for conversion of Syrian pounds (LS) is LS.9 = One Pound Egyptian (L eg. 1), which is approximately the average rate of exchange of remittance during the quarter. Palestine currency is converted at the fixed rate vis. P.P.I = 97.2 piastres.

We give you below the composition of certain items -

ADMINISTRATIVE. £ eg. 307,068 m/ms

Syrian Camps

L eg. M

Telephones, telegrams and postages,
stationery and sundry office expenses

27.736

Palestine

Telephones, telegrams, postages, etc.

22.449

Ministry

Telegrams and postages

L eg. M

49.880

Office stationery and other supplies

129.265

Bank charges on remittances

13.355

Charges on stationery sent to
camps, etc.

10.240

202.740

Sundries

54.143

256.883

307.068

The expense under the heading of Office Stationery includes settlement of two invoices from the British Military Authorities for L'eg. 99.350 m/ms and L'eg. 21.440 m/ms. Part of this stationery is for use at the Camps and part for use at the Ministry of Social Welfare, and in this connection it is pointed out to us that practically the whole of the work at the Ministry is concerned with refugee matters. The expenditure is naturally destined to supply the stationery requirements over a period, i.e. to lay in a stock in view of possible paper shortage in the future. Expenditure under the headings Telephones, Telegrams and Postages has been carefully scrutinized by us and appears to be normal.

FARES AND TRAVEL EXPENSES OF PERSONNEL £ eg. 377.300 m/ms.

- a) Travelling expenses of member of Council of
Ministers to Palestine from 18th July to
22nd July 1943 ...

£ eg. M

27.300

- b) Minister's travelling expense to Belgian Congo
and Tanganyika Camps from 18th July to
21st September 1943 ...

210.000

- c) Minister's assistant, travelling expenses to
Belgian Congo and Tanganyika Camps from
18th July to 21st September 1943 ...

140.000

377.300

The expenditure under (b) and (c) was approved in the Minutes of Meeting of the Council of Ministers dated 18th June 1943, the rate allowed in the case of (b) being L'eg. 3 per day and in the case of (c) L'eg. 2 per day. The payments are supported by receipts given by the Minister and his Assistant respectively.

MISCELLANEOUS L. eg. 78.847 M/ms

Cost of straw to fill beds of refugees,
Syrian Camps, LS. 563.50 ~~+~~ 9 =

L. eg. M
24.611

Sundries

16.263
78.874

SALARIES AND WAGES L339.731 m/ms

Office Staff

...

...

L. eg. M
60.000

Wages of store-keepers and workmen, etc. 111

279.731
339.731

Office Staff includes an office clerk (a refugee) receiving LS.60 per month and two non-refugees, one employed as technician for laying pipes, etc., and the other an interpreter.

With regard to store-keepers, workmen, etc., according to the best of our information these are all refugees (approximately 63 in all), and include store-keeper, office cleaners, shoemaker, lady in charge of children, priest, etc., receiving the equivalent of from L. eg. 2 to L. eg. 2½ per month, although in a few cases, slightly higher rates are paid. We understand that they receive pocket money rates in addition.

POCKET MONEY L. eg. 3018.077 m/ms.

As mentioned on page 2 of our report dated the 14th December last, the expenditure under this heading for the quarter ending the 30th June 1943 is included in the enclosed statement.

The September allowance, amounting to Syrian Pounds 5279.30 granted to refugees, has been paid during the quarter ended the 31st December 1943, and will be shown with the expenses of that quarter. Regular grants of pocket money were first granted as from 1st July 1943. The rates employed as sanctioned by the Council of Ministers are -

For head of each family per month
For each other member of the family

Pounds Sterling One
Twelve Shillings

We have inspected receipts given by the refugees but could not carry out an independent check with the numbers of refugees stationed at each Camp, etc., as no complete records have been submitted to us, but we are informed that these are in course of preparation.

TRANSPORT HIRING AND TRANSPORTATION. L 475.676 m/ms.

Monthly taxi bills for Syrian Camps
from April to September 1943

L. eg. M.
139.472

Monthly taxi bills, Palestine -

July P.P.41.96
August P.P.21.35
September P.P.23.80
P.P.87.11

84.932

Minister's allowance for taxi

L eg. M
135,000
359.404

Casual taxis for transportation of refugees and
Ministry's sundries

116,272
475,676

The amount expended on taxis requires explanation

The Syrian Camps are situated outside the towns of Beirut and Aleppo, Souk al Gharb for example being 35 kilometers from Beirut. The Administration arranges with a local firm to place taxis at its disposal as this is the only means of transport. We understand that taxis go practically daily between Beirut and Souk el Gharb, etc. transporting members of the Committee of Management, Camp Administrators, Doctors, urgently required supplies, etc.

The invoices of the local firm are sent in monthly, and the latter's receipted statements have been inspected by us. In addition to the hire contract, casual taxis have to be employed when hired cars are not available, and these are used for transportation of sick refugees, etc.

With regard to the amount of L eg. 135 paid to the Minister for taxi fares, this represents an allowance of L eg. 45 per month authorized by the Council of Ministers, in view of the fact that the Ministry does not possess a private car.

LIVING ALLOWANCES L eg. 4398.449 m/ms

The rates of allowances granted during the quarter to the 30th June 1943, have been maintained (see page 3 of our report dated 14th December 1943). We have not been able to check the payments against a complete nominal roll for reasons already stated.

EXTRA FOOD AND OTHER SUBSISTENCE. L eg. 98.120 m/ms.

The whole represents cost of baking bread.

MEDICAL STORES AND EXPENSES L eg. 714.983 m/ms.

This amount is represented by hospital fees and cost of medicines.

LIGHTING AND FUEL. L eg. 623.242 m/ms.

Cost of charcoal for Syrian Camps
22,124 kilos
Electric lighting and sundries

L eg. M.
579.220
44.020
624.242

CLEANING L eg. 335.470 m/ms.

For the most part this represents cost of soap purchased for distribution to refugees.

EDUCATIONAL EXPENSES L 276.522 m/ms

L eg. M.

Salaries of teachers for refugee children
Copy books, pencils, etc.

258.340
18.182
276.522

It may be noted that there are four male teachers in Syria and three in Palestine receiving salaries of from L 10 to L eg. 14 per month. They are not refugees but are Greek soldiers detailed for this duty, the salaries paid to them being destined to act as extra living allowance while so engaged, their Army pay being quite inadequate for the purpose.

We will be pleased to give you any further information if in our power to do so.

Yours faithfully,

Signed/ Russell Co.

ANNEXE A

GREEK MINISTRY OF SOCIAL WELFARESUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE QUARTER ENDED THE 30th SEPTEMBER
1943

	<u>SYRIAN Camps</u>	<u>Palestine</u>	<u>Ministry's</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>L eg. M.</u>	<u>L eg. M</u>	<u>Disburse-</u> <u>ments</u>	<u>L eg. M.</u>
Administrative	27.736	22.449	256.883	307.068
Camp Maintenance	-	-	-	-
Welfare Services		12.967		12.967
Fares and Travel Expenses of Personnel			377.300	377.300
Miscellaneous	68.334	10.540		78.874
Salaries and Wages	314.861		24.870	339.731
Pocket Money	2220.722	797.355		3018.077
Transport Hiring and Transportation	139.472	139.425	196.779	475.676
Living Allowances		4398.449		4398.449
Extra Food and other Subsistence		98.123		98.124
Medical Stores and Expenses	418.383	296.600		714.983
Clothing	16.583	42.900		59.483
Lighting and Fuel	621.998	.653	.591	623.242
Cleaning	291.348	44.122		335.470
Repairs of Equipment, etc.	15.333		35.480	50.813
Educational Expenses	100.00	176.522		176.522
	4234.770	6040.105	891.903	11166.779

ANNEXE B

GREEK MINISTRY OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND MERRA

COMBINED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN RESPECT OF SYRIAN CAMPS FOR THE
QUARTER ENDED THE 30th SEPTEMBER 1943

	<u>Ministry's</u> <u>Disbursements</u>	<u>Merra's</u> <u>Disbursements</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>L</u> <u>eg.</u> <u>M.</u>	<u>L</u> <u>eg.</u> <u>M.</u>	<u>L</u> <u>eg.</u> <u>M.</u>
Administrative	27.736		27.736
Camp Maintenance		715.366 (1)	715.366
Miscellaneous	68.334	.532 (1)	68.866
Salaries and Wages	314.861		314.861
Pocket Money	2220.722		2220.722
Transport Hiring & Transportation	139.472	600.942 (1)	740.414
Rations		7064.548 (1)	7064.548
Disinfectants		26.316 (1)	26.316
Medical Stores & Expenses	418.383	45.359 (1)	463.742
Clothing	16.583		16.583
Lighting and Fuel	621.998		621.998
Cleaning	291.348		291.348
Repairs of Equipment etc.	15.333		15.333
Camp Equipment		315.836 (1)	315.836
Educational Expenses	100.00		100.00
	4234.770	8768.899	13003.669
			\$54,615.41

(1) Items appear on Syrian Acct. 7-1 to 9-30-43

GREEK WAR RELIEF ASSOCIATION, INC.

U.S.A.

No. 29

17th February, 1944

Mr. D. O. Hibbard
Executive Vice President
Greek War Relief Association
New York

Dear Mr. Hibbard,

Enclosed you will find the analyses of Russell and Company for the expenditures of the Greek Ministry of Social Welfare for refugees for the quarter ending 30th September, 1943. The general remarks in the first two paragraphs of my letter No. 27 apply to this report also.

I have the following remarks to make on certain special items in addition to those made by Russell and Company.

TRANSPORT HIRING AND TRANSPORTATION £ 139,472: I am awaiting the report from Miss Smith with regard to the Taxi expenditures. I imagine very little can be done with regard to this past expenditure, and that we had better pay them. They were incurred at a time when there was no expectation of the GWRA paying them and they are probably bona fide.

LIGHTING AND FUEL £ 621,998: This is again largely for charcoal of which I hope to have a report from Miss Smith.

CLEANING £ 291,348: This is for soap, of which I have asked a report of Miss Smith.

EDUCATIONAL EXPENSES £ 100,000: Note the Russell and Company remarks. Certainly copy books and pencils are legitimate items for reimbursement but I am inclined to recommend that we do not reimburse the additional allowance given to soldiers, on the basis that we do not pay for military or regular government employees. As you know, a considerable number of the camps are staffed by British or Greek military and civilian employees. If we begin to reimburse for extra allowances paid to them either by MERRA or the Greek Ministry we would, it seems to me, get into a hopeless muddle.

PALESTINE:

POCKET MONEY £ 797,355: This is for pocket money to a group of refugees that were in a camp in Haifa. The camp was closed out and the refugees transferred to Moses Wells.

TRANSPORT HIRING AND TRANSPORTATION £ 139,425: I have the same comment to make on this expenditure as I made on the report for the quarter ending 30th June, 1943.

EDUCATIONAL EXPENSES £ 176,522: See my remark above regarding teacher's salary.

Ministry Disbursement: My general recommendation would be that we reject all of these on the basis that we do not pay general overhead expenses.

I have no particular other comment to make except on the one item of £ 35,480 for repairs of equipment. I was told that the office of the Greek Ministry of Social Welfare in Cairo was donated free of charge by a local Greek. This was the cost of a glass partition which was installed between two offices, which the Ministry felt they should pay in view of the fact that their office did not cost them anything.

I would like to know any comments or suggestions which you may have to make with regard to the form of these reports. I have suggested to the auditors the general lines of what it seems to me they should pick out for reimbursement. In general I have said that in case of doubt as to whether an item is reimburseable, for them to put it down with full explanation and leave the decision to you as to whether you will consider it or not. Any suggestions which you can give us for the future guidance of the auditors will be appreciated.

Yours sincerely

Signed/

G. D. White
Acting Director
Foreign Operations

Pres. War
Relief Assn.

10 June 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Fred. Daniels
SUBJECT: Letter to Dr. Boneer enclosing a memorandum

This memorandum of conversation looks all right to me.

In view of our agreement and relations with the President's War Relief Control Board and the American Council of Voluntary Agencies, particularly the former, I would like to see UNRRA covered to the extent of not appearing to commit these agencies. Could this be done in your covering letter?

Something along the following line would, I believe, take care of this point:

In view of the official relationship between UNRRA and the President's War Relief Control Board or the American Council of Voluntary Agencies, it is assumed, of course, that this memorandum of conversation embodies an understanding on program which is subject to acceptance and approval by the above agencies.

Note: FD told Areas this should be cleared with the Pres. War Relief Control Board before going out. They are in hurry to get off today. Since this is not formal agreement, and on basis statement above included in covering letter, agreed to accept. Sending copy to Brunot at once for his info.

FDaniels:mm
10 June 1944

Memorandum of Tentative Agreements reached by the Greek War Relief Association and UNRRA

1. Medical Caiques. Ambulance Ships.

Greek War Relief Association agrees that there is a need for medical caiques, which in effect are floating ambulances. The Association's shipping committee, composed of shipping experts, will investigate immediately the possibilities of securing from five to ten vessels out of the group that is being returned by the Coast Guard to former owners. These would be auxiliary vessels of about 100 feet waterline, 20 feet beam, 12 feet draft. They would be of sturdy seagoing construction, they would be equipped with all modern medical equipment of a small field hospital including X-ray, surgery and dental equipment. All plans would be approved by UNRRA's health director. The use of the vessels for hospital purposes and all medical aspects will be under the direct administrative control and supervision of UNRRA. At the present time there is some question of Greek War Relief's power to hold or own property. The Association may transfer title over to UNRRA with the understanding that they will be kept in service in Greece. Or ownership may be vested in a non-profit corporation, with the Greek War Relief Association chartering or leasing these ships from the corporation. If the title is transferred to UNRRA, this will be turned over to the Association or its designee when operations are completed in Greece. Greek War Relief is prepared to man the ships and to pay the operating expenses, provided, of course, that funds are made available to it from the National War Fund.

2. The Greek War Relief's quota of Voluntary Society Personnel

The Greek War Relief Association agrees fully to comply with the terms of the general agreement between UNRRA and the American Council of Vol-

untary Agencies for Foreign Service regarding the recruitment and employment of personnel drawn through the Greek War Relief for service in areas of UNRRA operation.

Their salaries will be assured by the Greek War Relief Association; though transportation and maintenance in the field will be assured by UNRRA. Acceptance of personnel will be subject to the verdict of the physical examination approved by UNRRA. Like personnel drawn from other voluntary agencies, those coming from the Greek War Relief Association will, when working in an area of UNRRA operation be subject to the control, supervision and discipline of UNRRA. It is understood that the Association's field director in Greece will be the liaison officer with the personnel contributed by the Greek War Relief Association so that supervision and discipline of UNRRA will be exercised through him so far as possible.

3. Payment of cost of refugee operations

At the present time the President's Relief Control Board at the State Department have taken the position that payments by the Greek War Relief Association toward the cost of maintaining Greek refugees at all camps in the Middle East and Africa should end as of March 31, 1944. If a different decision should be reached in the future, the Association would be prepared to undertake payment toward such cost provided and to the extent that the amount of such expenditure is allocated to the Association from the National War Fund.

4. Medical Health Centers

The Association is extremely anxious to make its major contribution in Greece in a long-range program in the field of public health. In this

regard it proposes that it be recognized by UNRRA as the agency particularly concerned with this problem from a long range point of view and that it be permitted to engage in preparatory work towards this object at this time and immediately after liberation seeing that its program merges with the immediate relief health program of UNRRA.

In this connection the Association is particularly interested in procuring a number of mobile health units to administer health relief, which units are to be merged later with the construction and maintenance of a number of public Health Centers throughout Greece, which is the Association's ultimate project.

The Association is anxious to start now placing orders with American manufacturers for equipment and materials needed for the construction and maintenance of the Health Centers and for mobile units. It will also engage medical personnel, nurses and sanitary engineers which will be placed at first at the disposal of UNRRA and will ultimately form the personnel of the Health Centers.

The recognition of the Greek War Relief Association as the agency to carry out this program and to begin preparing for its effectuation immediately after liberation will accomplish three results: it will permit a saving of precious time required for completion of preparatory plans and initiation of the work of construction while UNRRA is in operation in Greece; it will enable work relief in connection with the construction of Health Centers immediately after liberation; and it will prevent the waste of energy, of funds and of efforts which will doubtless result if numerous private societies and local associations in this country will undertake, each according to its own lights and local preferences, to engage in separate

welfare activities without a plan of the whole.

UNRRA recognizes the need of the activities and the projects the Association wishes to carry out as above and does so recognize the Greek War Relief Association as ^{a proper} the agency to engage in this work and shall not allow similar activities by other voluntary organizations while UNRRA is in operation in Greece. Wherever possible it will assign Greek War Relief personnel to work in the health field so that its personnel may receive training which will equip it for the long term health work in which the Association proposes ultimately to engage. It is understood that Greek War Relief will consult with the health officials of the Greek Government and UNRRA's Health Director regarding the technical aspects of the program. UNRRA will, so far as practicable, render appropriate assistance and advice.

5. Swedish Relief Operations

In the event that the Swedish vessels are continued after the military period and UNRRA is required to pay for ocean carriage, the Association is prepared to continue the same financial contribution to UNRRA as it has made in the past in connection with ocean carriage.

It is understood, of course, that Greek War Relief operates on funds allocated by the National War Fund. Any financial undertaking made by Greek War Relief Association will be fulfilled to the extent that the National War Fund continues to allocate for the specific purposes mentioned in this memorandum.

C
O
P
Y

Conversation between Representatives of
Memorandum of ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ the Greek War
Relief Association and UNRRA

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UNRRA recognizes the need of the activities and the projects the Association wishes to carry out as above. In recognition of the particular interests of the Greek War Relief Association in the field of Health Centers, UNRRA will lend its good offices to bring about the coordination of the activities of other agencies operating in Greece so as to further this program of Health Centers by the Greek War Relief Association. Wherever possible it will assign Greek War Relief personnel to work in the health field so that its personnel may receive training which will equip it for the long term health work in which the Association proposes ultimately to engage. It is understood that Greek War Relief will consult with the health officials of the Greek Government and UNRRA's Health Director regarding the technical aspects of the program. UNRRA will, so far as practicable, render appropriate assistance and advice.

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It is understood, of course, that Greek War Relief operates on funds allocated by the National War Fund. Any financial undertaking made by Greek War Relief Association will be fulfilled to the extent that the National War Fund

continues to allocate for the specific purposes mentioned in this memorandum.

GREEK WAR RELIEF ASSOCIATION, INC., U.S.A.

HECKSCHER BUILDING • 730 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK 19. N. Y. CIRCLE 5-9100

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EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT

NEW ADDRESS:

221 West Fifty-Seventh Street
New York 19, New York

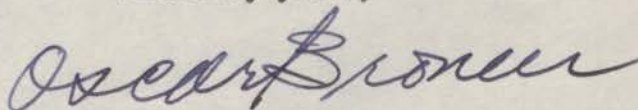
June 1, 1944

Dear Miss McGeachy:

Thank you for transmitting to us the cable from
Mr. Frank Curtis in Cairo.

We appreciate your thoughtfulness in telephoning
us.

Sincerely yours,



Oscar Broneer
Executive Vice-President

ob/gm

Miss M. Craig McGeachy, Director
Welfare Division
United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Adminis.
1344 Connecticut Avenue
Washington 25, D.C.

MEMORANDUM

30 May 1945

TO: Lincoln Clark
FROM: Max Silverstein

SUBJECT: \$4500 Request for Dodecanese Sponge-fishermen's Cooperative
at Nuseirat

See Aug 145 memo
Greek War Relief

I have a copy of your letter to Charlotte Owen, Exec. Secy., American Council of Voluntary Agencies, regarding the request transmitted by Caroline Flexner for \$4500 to enable 200 Dodecanese in Camp Nuseirat to build a boat.

The procedure which is suggested of assigning Mr. Paul Edwards, Camp Director, as trustee for the \$4500, to whom the money would be cabled directly by a volagency, is contrary to the method which has been established by the Administration for receipt and use of such contributions. In our telephone conversation on this point it was suggested that some difficulty may arise in attempting to use the method you suggest. This has been confirmed by Mr. Harry Greenstein, recently returned from the Middle East. Mr. Greenstein also questions the propriety of individual UNRRA employees being assigned trusteeship of a private fund or contribution.

I sympathize with your desire to "get the job done" and avoid unnecessary red tape. Would the following steps achieve the purpose without too great loss of time?

1. Your letter to the Committee on Cooperatives of the American Council will ascertain immediately whether there is a willing and ready resource to meet this need.
2. Cable confirmation from the Middle East Office of the need and willingness to accept the contribution for this purpose.
3. The volagency interested in making the contribution makes it to UNRRA, through the Branch of Contributed Supplies.
4. This money is deposited with the UNRRA Treasurer and made available to the Middle East Office for the purpose described.

As long as we have a policy and procedure on contributions, we must use it. If it doesn't work, let's change it, but until it is changed, we are obliged to abide by it.

MS:sc

cc: Flexner, Camps
Carr, Supply
Davis, Finance

Greek War Relief Assn.

29 May 1944

Mr. Carl Compton
Foreign Economic Administration
2501 Q Street
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Compton:

I am enclosing a copy of a cable which we received from our Cairo office the other day. Mr. Xanthaky's office has suggested that, because your name is mentioned, you might be interested in seeing it.

We have already forwarded this to Mr. Bronser in New York City.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth Williams
Welfare Division

RWilliams/mgo

"It has been requested by Curtis Greek War Relief that we transmit the following to Greek War Relief, New York.

"Our no. 25. It is important to process all clothing for prompt shipment to supplement military supply. Greatest speed baling is urged. Shortly British Colonel Katzin arriving in Washington will arrange through Carl Compton to discuss the entire subject with you. Katzin's return here will be followed by shipping storage details."

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

Greek War Relief - file

27 May 1944

TO: Miss McGeachy

FROM: James Brown *JB*

SUBJECT: Meeting with Dr. Crabtree and Dr. Broneer

Dr. Crabtree thought, and I agreed, that the meeting with Dr. Broneer yielded very little. After presentation of the current medical personnel needs for Greece, Dr. Crabtree attempted to get an answer from Dr. Broneer as to how many of the various categories (doctors, nurses etc.) Greek War Relief might want to employ, ^{however} there was no real commitment from Dr. Broneer. Greek War Relief is obviously more interested in supplying trucks and trailers for mobile medical units and the floating hospitals (caiques) than recruiting personnel to staff them.

I took occasion to ask whether they plan to submit any welfare candidates, and he at first protested that workers were almost impossible to find; however, when he learned that a contingent of welfare workers from some of the other Voluntary Agencies was on the point of departure he decided that possibly they could uncover some candidates.

In answer to the direct question as to whether Mr. Curtis had taken any staff with him when he sailed three weeks ago, he admitted that he had taken two other workers - "both general administrative people whom we employed long before there was any UNRRA, etc." I think that he is now aware that Greek War Relief activities are being scrutinized by both UNRRA and the other Voluntary Agencies.

1344 Connecticut Avenue
Washington 25, D. C.
19 May 1944

Mr. Oscar Broneer
Executive Vice President
Greek War Relief Association
730 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Oscar:

Attached is a record of our conversation with regard to the work of voluntary personnel sent up by the Greek War Relief Association for service in areas of UNRRA operation. I hope that you will agree with this record.

I have cleared this matter with the Welfare Division who are, as you know, in charge of relations between UNRRA and the voluntary agencies, and they are transmitting a copy of this record to the secretary of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service.

Very sincerely yours,

George Xanthaky
Chief, Southern European Division
Bureau of Areas

Enclosure

16 May 1944

Mr. Darrell Q. Hibbard
Greek War Relief Association, Inc.,
~~730 Fifth Avenue~~
New York 19, New York

Dear Mr. Hibbard:

Miss McGeachy asked me to thank you for the "Report of Private Agencies Coordinated as Central Administration Committee of Greek War Relief Association" which has been circulated among the staff.

We think it would be of interest to students in training, and are accordingly forwarding it to the UNRRA Training Center.

Sincerely yours,

James Brown
Welfare Division

JBrown:mj

AMERICAN COUNCIL OF VOLUNTARY AGENCIES FOR FOREIGN SERVICE, INC.

To provide a means for consultation, coordination and planning so that relief and reconstruction programs may be carried on in the most effective way.

122 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET

NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

ORCHARD 4-2786

March 29, 1945

Mr. Max Silverstein
UNRRA - Welfare Division
1109 Dupont Circle Building
1344 Connecticut Avenue
Washington 25, D.C.

*File. Greek
War Relief*

Dear Max:

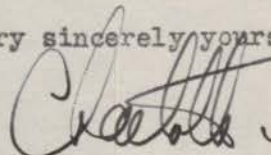
Under separate cover, we are sending you a "Report of Private Agencies Coordinated as Central Administrative Committee of Greek War Relief Association."

I believe this is material which Mrs. Girden, of Greek War Relief, referred to at the meeting of the Committee on the Balkans. However, it is not - nor do we have - that which she referred to as "an agreement regarding supplementary projects with UNRRA."

I will be in Washington on Tuesday, April 3, and I am now planning to stay over for at least part of Wednesday. I will give you a ring on Tuesday to see what your plans are and whether or not you could see me for a short time.

With kindest regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,



Charlotte E. Owen
Executive Secretary

CEO/rr

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EARL MARTIN, ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE
FLORENCE M. DIESKOW, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

AMERICAN COUNCIL OF
VOLUNTARY AGENCIES FOR FOREIGN SERVICE, INC.
122 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET
NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

ORCHARD 4-2786

JOSEPH P. CHAMBERLAIN
CHAIRMAN

CLARENCE KING
EXECUTIVE

March 29, 1945

FROM: Charlotte E. Owen
TO: Max Silverstein,
UNRRA - Welfare Division

Attached is the copy of "Report of Private Agencies Coordinated as Central Administrative Committee of Greek War Relief Association", mentioned in my letter to you, dated March 29, 1945.

File
Greek War Relief

I N D E X



Introduction
Report of Private Agencies Coordinated as Central Administrative Committee
of Greek War Relief Association

Notes on Meeting of American Private Agencies Planning
Post-Liberation Work in Greece
Thursday, February 24, 1944

American Farm School

American Friends of Greece

American Friends Service Committee

American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee

American School of Classical Studies

American Women's Hospitals

Anatolia College

Boy Scouts of America *

Congregational Christian Service Committee
of the Council for Social Action

Girl Scouts, Inc. *

Greek War Relief Association

International Migration Service

Mennonite Central Committee

Near East College Association ---Athens College

Near East Foundation

Pierce College

Smith College Alumnae Association

World Student Relief

Young Men's Christian Association *

Young Women's Christian Association *

Agencies not planning to operate

* Reports given in section on agencies interested in Youth movements.

REPORT OF PRIVATE AGENCIES
COORDINATED AS CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE
OF GREEK WAR RELIEF ASSOCIATION

Since August, 1943, 28 private agencies interested in Greece have been meeting with the Greek War Relief Association with a view to coordinating planning for Greece. Of these 28 agencies, 14 intend to operate in Greece and have signified their intention to serve on the Central Administrative Committee of the Greek War Relief Association coordinating operations in Greece; the agencies not planning to operate in Greece attend the meetings as observers and in an advisory capacity.

This plan of coordinating planning and operation of a rehabilitation program for Greece had its roots in the highly successful coordination of private agencies in Greece during the war with Italy as the Administrative Committee of the Greek War Relief Association.

The various agencies concerned with planning for Greece have contributed their experience in a variety of fields. During the six months that they have been meeting together they have developed their individual plans and have advanced the general program. They have, through subcommittees in different subject fields, developed an increasing clarification of objectives. In recent months the agencies have established a general personnel committee to set standards and pass upon specific candidates. By cooperating with the Greek War Relief Association in its national drive for 20,000,000 used garments, approximately 4,000,000 garments have been collected with a steadily increasing daily collection.

The importance of coordination to the agencies concerned with long-range planning for the rehabilitation of Greece was evidenced at their last meeting. It was the opinion of the group that there should be no interruption of the plan and that every effort should be made to integrate the contributions of the agencies in the early relief period with the long-range program. With this in view it was felt that a report should be made bringing up-to-date briefly the planning of each individual agency and its relation to the whole picture, for presentation to UNRRA.

The report follows and is prefaced by the minutes of the last meeting of the agencies.

NOTES ON MEETING OF AMERICAN PRIVATE AGENCIES
PLANNING POST-LIBERATION WORK IN GREECE
THURSDAY, February 28, 1944.

Present:	Mrs. Ethel H. Bliss	- American Farm School
	Miss Margaret Jones	- American Friends Service Comm.
	Dr. Esther P. Lovejoy	- American Women's Hospitals
	Mr. E. Urner Goodman	- Boy Scouts of America
	Miss Antonia H. Froendt	- Central Bureau for Relief of the Evangelical Churches of Europe
	Rev. James C. Flint	- The Congregational Christian Service Comm. of the Council for Social Action
	Mr. D. O. Hibbard	- Greek War Relief Association
	Mr. Oscar Broneer	- " " " "
	Miss Elizabeth W. Clark	- International Migration Service
	Mr. C. L. Graber	- Mennonite Central Comm.
	Mr. E. C. Miller	- Near East Foundation
	Miss Margaret Goddard	- Smith College Alumnae Association
	Mr. Paul B. Anderson	- Young Men's Christian Associations
	Miss Lillian Espy	- Young Women's Christian Association.

Mr. Hibbard opened the meeting explaining that the agencies had been called together to discuss new relationships with UNRRA. He asked the opinion of the group as to whether the invitation of UNRRA to the private agencies to participate through UNRRA in the early stages of relief work in Greece has in any way altered the plan of coordination for Greece in operation prior to the UNRRA invitation.

Dr. Lovejoy requested clarification of the function of the Chamberlain Committee - the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service.

Mr. Hibbard explained that the American Council was a voluntary association of agencies to coordinate planning for all liberated countries. While it is not an official body it has been recognized by UNRRA as a general representative of all private agencies interested in relief and construction.

In reply to Mr. Hibbard's question regarding the affect of UNRRA, the various representatives stated their opinions as follows:

Miss Espy stated that she did not feel that the new relationship with UNRRA would in any way affect planning of the Youth Committee on which she had been working.

Rev. Flint stated that the group constituting the Central Administrative Committee of the Greek War Relief Association represented agencies that have a permanent interest in Greece, whereas UNRRA is of a temporary nature. He felt that the coordination achieved under the Central Administrative Committee had a very important place in planning for Greece. As far as its relationship to the American Council and to UNRRA, Rev. Flint suggested that the Central Administrative Committee might well become the Sub-Committee of the Balkan section serving Greece to integrate the long term work of the private agencies interested in Greece with the temporary work of UNRRA. Rev. Flint further pointed out that there were a number of

ordinating planning for Greece and to make adequate representation for them to the American Council at its meeting on Monday February 28. He added the suggestion that each agency be asked what it would like to have presented as its tentative plan.

This motion was seconded by Miss Froendt and passed unanimously.

Mr. Broneer recommended that a memorandum be secured from each of the agencies bringing up to date their planning for presentation to UNRRA.

Mr. Hibbard asked the wishes of the group as to how the Committee should be appointed. Mrs. Bliss moved that the chair appoint the Committee. This motion being seconded was unanimously passed.

Mr. Hibbard appointed the following Committee to represent the group at the meeting of the Balkan section of the American Council, on Monday, February 28.

Miss Froendt, Central Bureau for Relief of the
Evangelical Churches of Europe

Miss Espy, YWCA

Rev. Flint, Congregational Christian Service Committee

Mr. Thompson, American Friends of Greece

Various representatives reported on recent information concerning the work of their own organization.

AMERICAN FARM SCHOOL

The American Farm School was incorporated in 1904 under the laws of the State of New York with the name of the Thessalonica Agricultural and Industrial Institute. Its present office is at 17 East 42nd Street, New York City. The school owns a comprehensively developed farm and school community, covering about 350 acres, located four miles southeast of the city of Salonica, Greece, and has a small irrigated farm of about thirty acres some fifty miles from Salonica near the town of Berea.

Prior to the outbreak of hostilities in Greece in 1940, the four year course of instruction for boys between fourteen and eighteen, together with the farm and community enterprises, involved an annual budget of approximately \$80,000.00, to meet which some \$30,000.00 was contributed in America and \$50,000.00 was met through operating income. The value of the school's land and buildings is about \$300,000.00.

The curriculum included classroom and operating instruction in the principal agricultural and animal husbandry enterprises, small power plant, machine shop, carpentering, pipe fitting, plumbing, concrete and brick construction.

Through special Greek legislation, the school worked with and under the general control of the Greek Ministry of Agriculture.

POST WAR PLANS

The post war plans of the school are divided into four categories as follows:

1. Regular school activities.
2. Short Term instructional courses.
3. Activities in cooperation with rehabilitation agencies.
4. The establishment of a rural training school for village girls.

1. The Regular School Activities.

With a view to a return to its normal contribution to rural education in Greece, forty boys meeting the prescribed qualifications of the school for admittance should be admitted as soon after hostilities as conditions permit.

2. Short Term Instructional Courses to be initiated as follows:

- a. Operation and maintenance of farm machinery.
 - (1) Horse drawn machinery
 - (2) Tractor drawn machinery
- b. Poultry enterprise
- c. Hog Breeding
- d. Dairy cattle and dairy industries

e. Small power plants and electrical generation and dis-
truction

f. Road grading and construction

3. Activities in Cooperation with Rehabilitation Agencies.

The various agencies whose program and objectives look toward rural rehabilitation may find it convenient to carry out special services in conjunction with the school's enterprises in livestock and agriculture.

Suggested fields for such activities are as follows:

- (1) Hatching and distribution of poultry.
- (2) Breeding and distribution of pigs.
- (3) Artificial insemination of dairy cattle.
- (4) Introduction of and experimentation with new seed and plant varieties.
- (5) Introduction and servicing of agricultural machinery and special equipment.
- (6) Special extension service in farm and community plant planning.

4. The Establishment of a Rural Training School for Village Girls.

The long felt need for training comparable in purpose and complementary in program to that of the boys' school should find an early expression in a training school for village girls. This school should give the girls an understanding of the economic and social functions of the farm home, and training in the activities properly devolving upon the woman in and about the home.

AMERICAN FRIENDS OF GREECE

The American Friends of Greece was founded in 1923 to promote cultural relations between the two countries. Its membership is representative of intellectual leadership in the United States.

During the present war it has rendered valuable assistance to Greece by publicizing conditions in that country and reporting the development of the relief program. Since the occupation of Greece by the Germans in 1941 the American Friends of Greece has been actively cooperating with other agencies interested in Greece in planning for post-war reconstruction. It does not expect to operate in Greece but it will continue its participation in planning. The project for establishment of health centers outlined under Greek War Relief Association projects is one of the plans developed by the American Friends of Greece organization and agencies working with it.

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

The American Friends Service Committee is contributing its experience to the general planning for Greece. It is the hope of the Committee that it will be able to provide a group of 29 to 30 men for work in connection with housing projects.

THE AMERICAN JEWISH

JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, Inc.

The Joint Distribution Committee has remitted funds to Greece in the years 1920, 1922, 1923, 1927, 1931, 1939 and 1940. Since 1940 it is assumed that the cooperating agency in Greece, the Comité de Secours aux Réfugiés of the Communauté Israelite d'Athènes - has been borrowing funds locally against the J.D.C. promise to accept such charges and pay such loans when it is possible to do so without giving aid to the enemy.

The funds remitted to Greece during the years indicated above and the sums that are now being borrowed were utilized and are now used to support such activities as general emergency relief and reconstruction, provide medical assistance, assist in the repatriation and emigration work, the care of children, and a small sum for the maintenance of cultural activities. These activities are being carried on in all communities where there are refugees of the Jewish faith who require such assistance, in the cities of Salonica, Athens, Janina, Thrace and other parts of Greece, including the islands of Corfu and Crete.

The J.D.C. constituency in Greece consists of the organized Jewish communities in that country. The work was carried on by the officers of the committee indicated above.

The J.D.C. has sent about \$93,400.00 to Greece, in the years mentioned.

Since the condition and status of Jews in Greece is not known, the Committee cannot plan for the post-war period.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES

The American School of Classical Studies has played an important part in the relations between America and Greece for more than sixty years. It has been valuable to Greece in the excavation and restoration of antiquities; it has provided a cultural bond between the two countries; and has created a strong tie of friendship between leaders in Greece and in America.

While the American School is not at this time planning a specific relief program it recognizes that through the restoration of its own operations and, particularly, the resumption of excavations, it will provide a large amount of employment. It may incidentally assist the Greek Government in architectural construction.

The American School is a potentially valuable participant in any planning for the rehabilitation of Greece.

AMERICAN WOMEN'S HOSPITALS

The American Women's Hospitals operated in Greece during the last war and thereafter until the invasion of Greece by the Germans in the spring of 1941. At different times during and after World War I this organization had as many as 39 hospitals in Greece. It was particularly active during the years following the Smyrna disaster.

In addition to the hospitals operated, a training school for nurses was established. Twenty-nine highly qualified nurses have graduated from this school in addition to hundreds of nurses partially trained in the American Women's Hospitals throughout Greece.

The organization does not at present contemplate establishing hospitals in Greece after the war, but it does plan to pay the salaries of its Greek graduate nurses and assign them to the Greek War Relief Association's rehabilitation program. This will be a very important contribution but does not involve operating plans.

ANATOLIA COLLEGE

Anatolia College is located at Salonica. It has been operating in Greece since 1924. A girls' department was added in 1937. The college has eight buildings valued at \$185,000 and now occupied by the German authorities. It also has two other properties in Salonica valued at about \$30,000.

The normal staff of the college includes twelve Americans and twenty-five Greeks and has a total budget of \$57,000, half of which is received from American sources.

In addition to adapting its courses to the special needs of the rehabilitation period and cooperating with the Central Administrative Committee of the Greek War Relief Association, Anatolia College plans to share in training workers for relief and share in the actual work of relief as its staff and property become available for such service.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHRISTIAN SERVICE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL ACTION

The Congregational Christian Service Committee represents the Congregational and Christian churches of America who have worked in Greece since the last war. It is recognized by the Central Bureau for Relief of the Evangelical Churches of Europe as the channel through which funds from Protestant churches in America can go to the people of Greece. This money is not restricted for the use of Greek Protestants but is for general relief purposes. The committee also contributes to the war emergency work of Pierce College located near Athens.

The Congregational Christian Service Committee represents a national church constituency of more than one million persons. It is important to note that Greece is the country in which the Congregational and Christian churches are mainly interested.

POST WAR PLANS

The Congregational Christian Service Committee does not confine its interest to any one subject field but intends to aid in any capacity consistent with funds and personnel available.

It has a budget for Greece in the amount of \$75,000 for eighteen months. It plans to send up to twenty-five persons to serve in the rehabilitation program. Personnel investigated and available immediately include nurses, dietitians, social workers, administrators and general relief workers. The following medical project has also been planned:

Project in Nutritional Experimentation: In this project, it is clearly understood that it will be set up in such a way that the people involved in it will in no wise be considered as "guinea pigs." It is further understood that the personnel conducting this experiment in human nutrition will be available for other medical services.

Aim: Through the use of the most expert personnel available in America, to establish feeding programs which can be carefully checked so as to reveal what foods and vitamins are most helpful in restoring the health of people who have for a long time suffered from malnutrition. The results of this experiment, which would be carried on at the very earliest opportunity, would be of real value in planning for future feedings for other liberated countries.

Personnel: This experiment would be in charge of Dr. Elmer Severinghaus of the University of Wisconsin Medical School. His name is internationally known and respected and he is recognized as an outstanding man in the field of human nutrition. He would take with him several assistants, who are already engaged in studies of this problem under his direction. They would include Dr. Emma D. Kyhos, who would serve as a Clinical Nutrition Examiner. She has had years of experience in general medical practice. Also included would be Miss Dorothy Hagedorn, a registered nurse, who is now serving as a laboratory assistant for Dr. Severinghaus. A bio-chemist would also be secured for the group, and a home economist trained in nutrition. Others might be added to the unit, if needed.

Equipment. Laboratory equipment would be kept at a minimum. Dr. Severinghaus advises that it would not weigh over three hundred pounds. In addition, the unit would take along sufficient vitamin concentrates to provide for 500 persons. This would weigh less than 100 pounds. Also necessary would be concentrated protein supplied by either milk powder, special grain cereal germ meal, yeast preparation, or soy bean meal.

* * * * *

In addition to its plans for operating in Greece the Congregational Christian Service Committee conducts from time to time drives for supplies needed in Greece. It is at present engaged in a clothing drive.

GREEK WAR RELIEF ASSOCIATION

The Greek War Relief Association was founded eight days after Italy attacked Greece, October 28, 1940. It operated in Greece through its Administrative Committee in Athens until the occupation by the Germans. As relief agency it represents the nation-wide interest of both the Americans and Greek Americans. There are approximately 700,000 of the latter in the United States.

The Association, as the major relief agency interested in Greece, has officially accepted the responsibility for providing assistance necessary to the rehabilitation of Greece - and not available through government agencies or private sources.

Government assistance is necessarily of a temporary nature. The budgets of private agencies interested in Greece will total approximately \$400,000 for the first year after liberation and this is probably higher than they will be after the first emergency period has passed.

In view of the tremendous need in Greece it is, therefore, apparent that the Greek War Relief Association must carry the major financial responsibility for the long-range program of rehabilitation and must be prepared to carry that responsibility for a considerable number of years. Recognizing this, the Association's leaders have for the past nine months directed every effort toward -

1. Providing a background study of the normal economy of Greece and a detailed analysis of essentials in the early liberation period;
2. Coordinating its planning with that of government agencies;
3. Coordinating the planning of all private agencies interested in Greece.

A five volume report on the economy of Greece, prepared by the Association's former executive, Mr. Harry A. Hill, has been used by government agencies planning for Greece. The report now being presented is evidence of the progress that has been made by the private agencies coordinating with the Greek War Relief Association, in clarifying their own programs and relating them to the general plan.

Since the Greek War Relief Association is interested in the total problem of rehabilitation for Greece it is planning projects in every field. Among these are the following:

Clothing. To meet one of the most pressing post-war problems, that of clothing an entire nation, the Association is at present conducting a drive for 20,000,000 used garments. About 5,000,000 have thus far been collected. It is the plan of the Association to provide a complete outfit for every needy person and then to set up work shops throughout Greece to make clothing. These workshops will not only provide necessary clothing but will also provide self-support for a considerable number of persons.

Health and Medical Services. It is planned to provide preventoria and convalescent homes for children; baby clinics; pre-natal care; health centers, and to participate in a program of public health education.

Orphans. As early as the war with Italy the Administrative Committee of the Association in Greece, had started planning for the care and placement of orphans. Provision for children who have lost one or both parents will be one of the major problems of the rehabilitation period, and the Association is placing special emphasis on securing personnel trained in modern methods to direct its child welfare projects.

Agriculture. While it is recognized that this is mainly a government obligation, private agencies can be of considerable assistance. It will be noted from the reports of the American Farm School and the Near East Foundation that they are prepared to contribute to the rehabilitation of agriculture. The Association expects to supply special materials to supplement the large-scale aid provided by the government. It expects to send personnel to work in agricultural projects, and to bring students to the United States for special training.

Education. Here again the Association plans to supplement government aid in the rehabilitation of schools. Its present plan is directed toward special vocational training projects and training of war disabled.

Youth. The Association will supplement and contribute to the work of private agencies interested in this field and to the Greek government's program for the rehabilitation of youth.

Special Projects. During the relief period nurseries will be needed to permit able-bodied men and women to work in the reconstruction of the country. Shock victims and psychiatric cases, other than the insane, will probably be best handled by private agencies prepared to deal with individuals. As soon as possible it is also planned to start work projects (in addition to the workshops for the making of clothing) in such fields as agriculture, metals and crafts and the rebuilding of homes.

* * * *

Detailed plans for projects in the various fields are now in process. The following digest of the plan for the establishment of health centers is an example of one such project. This plan has been developed for the Greek War Relief Association by the American Friends of Greece and agencies working with it and is based on plans and estimates prepared before the war by the Rockefeller Foundation. Details of the plan are now being checked by various specialists of the Rockefeller Foundation under the supervision of Andrew J. Warren, of the Foundation.

Health Center Project. In general the plan is to establish health centers in all major towns in Greece outside the main cities for the purpose of providing general medical, dental, health and sanitary service and prenatal service for women, and child and infant welfare service.

The plans provide for a building consisting of three wings. One contains a waiting room, isolation room, doctor's office, nurses' room and rooms for interviews and files. The second wing contains room for infant care, a pre-natal clinic and a dental office. The third wing contains a General Clinic office, X-Ray room, sanitary inspection office, laboratory and work room. The building is provided with showers and water closets. A boiler room is provided in the basement for heat and hot water.

The Health Center will supply Public Health Service, Public Nurse Service, infant and pre-school hygiene, maternity hygiene, dental hygiene, control of communicable diseases, school hygiene, sanitation, control of sewer water, mosquito control, laboratory diagnostic, public health education and social and relief work. The buildings are to be so designed that additional rooms may be added to provide for emergency hospitalization, should this prove to be desirable.

The personnel of each health center will include - 1 full time doctor, 3 nurses, 1 nurse laboratory technician, 2 sanitary inspectors, 1 part time dentist, 2 part time doctors, 1 secretary, 1 janitor and 1 clerk.

The health centers described above are planned for large towns or towns serving a substantial country population. In smaller towns the health center may be a much simpler building with a small staff.

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION SERVICE

The Greek branch of the International Migration Service was organized in 1923 and incorporated under Greek laws in 1930. Through correspondence and field travel it operated throughout Greece and maintained working relationships with such organizations as the Ministry of the Interior, Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Hygiene, Education, the Hellenic Red Cross, Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association and Near East Foundation. An American trained and experienced Greek Executive has been with the organization since 1929. There are nine or ten former staff members trained by the organization. In normal times a staff of eight is maintained including a director, two assistants, a port worker, two stenographers and two office boys. Services rendered include:

1. Locating families outside Greece and aiding them in working out plans.
2. Helping to maintain family ties and responsibilities for separated families.
3. Finding documents and helping to establish civil and national status.
4. Assisting women and children to find nearest male kin.
5. Protecting and caring for convoys of children.
6. Investigating background of children and young girls and investigation of the suitability of destination prior to emigration.
7. Port work.
8. Acting as responsible representative for persons abroad in relation to the care of persons in Greece.

Post War Plans

The International Migration Service expects to continue the central office as before in Athens and to establish an auxiliary office and at least one port office. Its budget includes \$6,000 for re-establishment of the Athens' office and port work and \$6,000 for training and employing new Greek workers for the auxiliary office, Athens' office and port bureau.

It is further planned to send a field worker to Egypt to unite families of Greek refugees.

THE MENONITE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

The Menonite Central Committee has three representatives now working among the Greek refugees in the Middle East under the Greek War Relief Association's arrangement with MERRA.

The committee has a unit ready to go immediately to the Middle East. This unit is composed of the following:

2 nurses

1 dietitian

2 driver orderlies for general relief

1 mechanic

1 interpreter

1 doctor

1 unit leader

1 sanitary engineer (laboratory man)

The Menonite Committee has not yet determined the disposal of their overseas staff after the liberation of the Balkan states but will keep their people in the field to work where their services may be most effective.

NEAR EAST COLLEGE ASSOCIATION

ATHENS COLLEGE

Athens College was established in 1924 and is the only member of the Near East College Association located in Greece. It had excellent buildings on the outskirts of Athens which are now used by the Germans. Its equipment has suffered severely and the Greek staff is now conducting classes in rented rooms, since the occupation authorities have taken over its buildings.

During the war with Italy the Athens College staff, its buildings and equipment were devoted to the war effort. Its President, Dr. Homer Davis, on his return to America has taken a leading part in the work of the Greek War Relief Association and in post-war planning for Greece. Athens College will be prepared to cooperate in any way possible but will itself be in so much need of assistance that no specific plans can be made.

NEAR EAST FOUNDATION

The Near East Foundation has been operating in Greece for 14 years in addition to 8 years under the management of the Near East Relief. Its interests are national in scope and it has worked in the fields of health and sanitation, agriculture, home betterment and recreation. Its normal budget for Greece is \$100,000 and it maintains a staff of 7 Americans and 50 Greek nationals.

Post-War Plans. A tentative budget of \$200,000 has been allotted to post-war work in Greece and the Foundation plans to employ a staff of 10 Americans and 50 Greeks. The work program is directed towards converting the emergency program to normal peace-time operations as rapidly as circumstances permit. At present, the Near East Foundation has 50 experienced workers in Greece who have continued their work throughout the war period and have also assisted the Swedish-Swiss Joint Commission which is in charge of the distribution of supplies sent from America.

In addition to the staff now operating in Greece, the Foundation has 7 Americans -- doctors, nurses, nutritionists, etc., working with Greek refugees in Egypt and Palestine.

Some of the specific projects planned include

Child Therapy, Welfare and Feeding Centers in Athens --
This is a continuation of a project which during the Greek war and immediately after was broadened to provide care for children whether or not they were crippled.

New centers for combined medical care and special feeding --
Conducting shelters for the continuing care of 2,000 starvation-exhausted children following emergency hospital treatment until they regain their strength and are able to return to their homes.

Vanderpool Child Welfare Station at Melissia -- This is a rural station providing a visiting nurse service, clothing and special treatment.

Fatherless children of the war in Athens and throughout Greece --
This project provides subsidies, clothing and medical care.

Cooperation with the Greek Archbishop's Relief Committee in the evacuation of children from the city to country villages and their maintenance.

Disease control on the Marathon Plain and in Macedonia --
The project includes epidemic control and assists in water supply control.

Working boys' and girls' centers of Athens and Piraeus.

Child Saving Service at Kaissariani.

Cooperation with the Armenian Charity Committee, continuing aid formerly given through the Near East Foundation.

Case relief work, including work for disabled soldiers.

Live stock improvement.

PIERCE COLLEGE

Pierce College has been in operation in Greece for about twenty years. In 1940 it had four hundred students enrolled. It is located eight miles from Athens and includes a number of buildings. During the war with Italy most of the teachers and older students entered war work as nurses or social workers among soldiers' families or in the devastated areas. Pierce College has alumni scattered all over Greece. They represent a source of local personnel for relief work.

Post War Plans

Pierce College expects to have up to fifteen American personnel and up to seventy-five of its Greek alumnae to work in relief projects. These projects are as follows:

1. Four or five day nurseries for the children of working women.
2. Four or five recreation centers similar to the simpler type of American settlement house.
3. A rest or convalescent house where twenty-five to thirty-five children could be taken for periods of special rest and care.
4. Training courses in family welfare work, settlement work, child psychology, nutrition and nursing for adults.

Personnel so far selected includes:

One supervisor of nurses
Three nurses' aides
One nutrition expert
One canteen worker
Four social workers
One child psychologist
Two teachers who have taught in Greece.

SMITH COLLEGE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION

The Smith College Alumnae Association is devoting its efforts to securing trained personnel for the Greek War Relief Association for work overseas. It is cooperating in the general planning for Greece with a view towards forming a Smith Unit to serve during the rehabilitation period.

WORLD STUDENT RELIEF

The World Student Relief has operated in Greece since World War I. It specializes in aid to the student and professors group and its work is confined to the universities, colleges and higher schools.

In post war planning for Greece, the World Student Relief is primarily interested in university relief and rehabilitation. It plans to send in one representative to work with Greek university leaders.

AGENCIES INTERESTED IN YOUTH MOVEMENTS

The Y.W.C.A., Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts and Y.M.C.A. are interested primarily in planning for the youth of Greece; the Near East Foundation is also interested in this field as one of its projects. These five agencies are at present in process of planning their programs. They have thus far analyzed their interests as follows:

Y.W.C.A.

The National Board of the Y.W.C.A. loaned American staff to the Y.W.C.A. of Greece and supported this leadership from 1923 until the early 30's. The Greek Y.W.C.A. maintained centers and hostels in Athens and Salonika. It also maintained a camp.

The work of the Y.W.C.A. included feeding projects for working girls, group programs, English classes for young adults and work with school girls through the schools. It carried on a certain amount of extension work in outlying districts.

During its years of operation the Y.W.C.A. developed an influential Greek clientele who are a potential source of leadership in post-war work.

An early task of American Y.W.C.A. staff would be to gather together former Y.W.C.A. leaders and work with them in enterprises calling for participation of community agencies. Their particular concern would be to provide necessary services supplementary to government relief for young women and girls ten to twenty-four years of age. This would include hostels, counselling, work projects and recreation.

The Y.W.C.A. hopes to re-establish its work in Athens and Salonika and to extend it to other selected large cities so the Greek Y.W.C.A. may play its natural part in the rehabilitation of the country.

The Y.W.C.A., set up as an international organization, has experienced leaders, accrued techniques and foreign experience in recruiting and training personnel. These resources are available to a coordinated post-war program in Greece.

Boy Scouts

The International Organization in London is the center which would naturally be dealing with work in Greece, and the setting up of Greek Boy Scout movement should be under their auspices. At the same time the Scout Organization in the United States is free to express its good will and to give assistance to Boy Scouts in Greece without requesting authority from abroad. This might take the form of relating an American unit to a Scout unit Greece, e.g. for providing clothing, literature, other help. This would have an educational effect on youth here and render practical service there. It is to be expected that nuclei exists in Greece despite occupation and new units would spring up even without provocative effort from abroad. The Scout movement abroad might select men to come for training. Yet we should guard superimposing the American pattern. It would be an easy thing to get the Boy Scout movement in America to release an expert, e.g. in camping, to participate as a worker in a joint youth work in Greece under the Greek War Relief Association. Probably the Boy Scouts, under such a joint arrangement would go in on a broad basis.

Girl Scouts

The International Organization is similar to that of the Boy Scouts. The International Bureau in London has set up a plan for rehabilitation of guide and scout work in Europe and the United States Organization has offered to assist the International Bureau with this. The U. S. Girl Scouts have an international friendship fund called "The Juliette Low World Friendship Fund" from which assistance is given to children in foreign countries.

If a request should come from the Greek War Relief for participation in a joint undertaking in Greece, the Girl Scouts would give it careful consideration. One important contribution they feel they could make would be the training of women for voluntary work with girls. The Girl Scout organization offers training on scholarship to women from other countries who are in the United States and also to women planning to work abroad. The International Organization maintains a Girl Scout Chalet in Switzerland which would be an excellent place for training.

Requests for personnel trained to work with children and leaders of children and in the field of community organization and camp direction should be sent to the International Committee.

Near East Foundation

The Near East Foundation is a relief organization whose primary purpose is economic and social welfare. In Greece the Near East Foundation has established demonstration work, bringing in Greeks for training and experience, and has then arranged for the community or central government to take over the project. Such, for example, was the Macedonian Agricultural Project for increasing production. The Near East Foundation early recognized that problems of youth welfare, recreation, etc., were closely related to economic and social development in agriculture. Consequently the Near East Foundation began a broad program with youth in the centers where a project was underway, covering recreation, sanitation, home economics. Its youth work was thus developed in three areas:

(a) in the Macedonian Agricultural Project; (b) in industrial projects at certain points, particularly Piraeus, Salonika, etc., principally for girls; (c) a public recreation program in Bulgaria. The Near East Foundation purposes to reopen its work with demonstration undertakings along the line of:

(a) "future farmers"; (b) working boys and girls, and (c) public playgrounds. Its personnel would be chiefly Greeks of which there are a number already well trained. Americans would be sent for the technical staff and training service. Greeks would be invited to undertake further training on a scholarship basis in Near East Foundation centers in Syria or in the United States.

Y.M.C.A.

Y.M.C.A. in 1938 was established at Salonika, Athens and on the island of Syra. In Salonika there was a large specially constructed Y.M.C.A. building. In addition, some of the army work which had been begun in 46 centers during the other war, was still being carried on. The last American secretary left in 1938. There are about 15 trained Greek Y.M.C.A. staff men, some of whom have had excellent training in the United States. The North America Y.M.C.A. movement is committed to resuming its relationship to the Greek Y.M.C.A. with a view to its re-establishment on a sound basis. In the budget for 1944 there

is an item to provide two American secretaries, and a small item for the rehabilitation of Greek Y.M.C.A. staff. It is expected that the Greek Y.M.C.A. will strengthen its national program as well as restrict the work in Athens, Thessalonika and Syra, and the North American Y.M.C.A. is prepared to assist in this. The International Committee in New York has taken formal action indicating its readiness to join in a formal united effort under the Greek War Relief Association for youth work in Greece. In doing so it is contemplated that the Greek Y.M.C.A. will, in addition to building up specifically Y.M.C.A. work, gladly unite with other Greek youth agencies in a united program for Greek youth under the Greek War Relief Association. On this basis the North American movement would fit into the policy and program of the Greek Y.M.C.A. in entering this broad youth undertaking. It would be expected that the Greek War Relief Association would assume responsibility for financing such a joint youth program, and would consider the Greek Y.M.C.A. organization as a part of the youth program and therefore deserving of a measure of support in proportion to its weight in the total youth rehabilitation program in Greece.

Agencies not at present planning to operate in Greece are as follows:

Armenian General Benevolent Union.

This organization has contributed to the relief program of the Greek War Relief Association and has participated in planning.

Central Bureau for Relief of the Evangelical Churches of Europe.

This organization does not propose an independent relief effort in Greece but will assist in the general program through such agencies as the Congregational Christian Committee and the Greek Evangelical Church Administration. It is also contributing to the financial support of the Association's relief program.

Quaker Emergency Service

The Quaker Emergency Service has been active in planning. It has developed a number of valuable training projects in specific fields and has sponsored a special year course to train a unit for Greece.

Representatives of the following agencies attend meetings as observers:

Brethren Service Committee
Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society
National Catholic Welfare Conference
World Jewish Congress
Church Committee on Overseas Relief

1 May 1944

TO: Mr. George Xanthaky
FROM: M. Craig McGeachy
SUBJECT: Memorandum of Tentative Agreements reached
by the Greek War Relief Association and UNRRA

I have drafted the attached passage to take the place of Point 2
(pages 1 and 2) of your proposed draft.

I expect Dr. Crabtree will be drafting the passage for your Point 4 -
Medical Health Centres. I would just point out that it is impossible
for us to say as your draft does on page 3, that "the Association and
UNRRA feel that it would be most inadvisable for more than one
voluntary agency to engage in this field of activity." It is
impossible for us to award a monopoly to any voluntary agency.

McGeachy:rm

1 may 44

Attachment: "draft Point 2 - Memorandum of Tentative Agreements, etc."

Point 2

The ^uGreek War Relief Association agrees fully to comply with the terms of the general agreement between UNRRA and the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service regarding the recruitment and employment of personnel drawn through the Greek War Relief for service in areas of UNRRA operation. All such personnel will be subject to clearance and approval by the Personnel Committee of the American Council and UNRRA and pending arrangements for transportation will undergo training in UNRRA's training centre.

Their salaries will be assured by the Greek War Relief Association; though transportation and maintenance in the field will be assured by UNRRA. Acceptance of personnel will be subject to the verdict of the physical examination approved by UNRRA. Like personnel drawn from other voluntary agencies, those coming from the Greek War Relief Association will, when working in an area of UNRRA operation be subject to ^{the} control, supervision and discipline of UNRRA officials.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

April 29, 1944

MEMORANDUM

TO: Miss McGeachy
Welfare Division

FROM: John E. Dula

Mr. Brunot sent me the attached copy of his letter to the Greek War Relief Association requesting them to submit plans for establishing 200 health centers in Greece. Do you wish a copy of this letter sent to Mr. Xanthaky and the Health Division or shall we await more detailed information as to the Association's negotiations with Mr. Brunot?

Mr. Dula Please send copy to Mr. Xanthaky. JED

Attachment - copy of letter of Mr. Brunot to the Greek War Relief Association 4/25

JEDula/km
28 apr 44

*Miss Montgomery
Please make
copy of letter
send to Mr.
Xanthaky
JED*

5
April 25, 1944

Handwritten:
Lunt
April 25
2:00 PM
James Brunot
no - 12

Charles Warren

James Brunot
Executive Director

Dear Dr. Broneer:

You will recall that during our discussion last month you agreed to submit a statement covering the proposal of the Greek War Relief Association to establish 200 health centers in Greece.

As I indicated to you that this proposal raises a number of questions, some involving clarification of responsibility as between governmental and voluntary agencies for financing certain types of activities and projects.

In order to evaluate your proposal, and to discuss this further with representatives of UNRRA, the Board would appreciate receiving a statement of your proposal as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

cc: John E. Dula, UNRRA

James Brunot
Executive Director

Dr. August Broneer,
Greek War Relief Association,
730 Fifth Avenue,
New York 19, New York.

KCA:GH

X Copy 2 may 44

April 25, 1944

Charles Warren

James Brunot
Executive Director

Dear Mr. Broneer:

You will recall that during a discussion last month you agreed to submit a statement covering the proposal of the Greek War Relief Association to establish 200 health centers in Greece.

As I indicated to you that this proposal raises a number of questions, some involving clarification of responsibility as between governmental and voluntary agencies for financing certain types of activities and projects.

In order to evaluate your proposal, and to discuss this further with representatives of UNRRA, the Board would appreciate receiving a statement of your proposal as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

James Brunot
Executive Director

cc John E. Dula, UNRRA

Dr. August Broneer,
Greek War Relief Association
730 Fifth Avenue,
New York 19, New York

Greek W. R.

Recd.
29 mar - AM

THE PRESIDENT'S WAR RELIEF CONTROL BOARD
WASHINGTON BUILDING
WASHINGTON 5

JOSEPH E. DAVIES
CHAIRMAN
CHARLES P. TAFT
FREDERICK P. KEPPEL
~~Charles Warren~~
MELVIN D. HILDRETH
GENERAL COUNSEL
~~HOMER S. FOX~~
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

March 28, 1944

James Brunot
Executive Director

Dear Mr. Dula:

Thank you for your letter of March 23 referring to recent discussions with representatives of Greek War Relief Association and other agencies in regard to the proposal of the Greek War Relief Association to establish 200 health centers in Greece. I regret that it was impossible for me to attend the meeting. Since that time, however, Dr. Broneer has called at our office and given us substantially the same information as that contained in your letter.

This proposal has not been considered by our Board. For that reason I am unable to express an official opinion on the plan at present. My own feeling is that the function involved is one which raises several important questions.

The first and most obvious of these is the question of whether a project of the size indicated is within the financial capacity of the agency. This is particularly important in relation to other activities included in their very comprehensive plans.

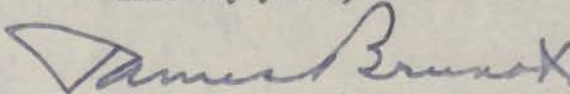
The

Mr. John E. Dula, Executive Assistant,
Welfare Division,
United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Admin.,
Dupont Circle Building,
Washington 6, D.C.

The second question arises because of the inclusion in the project of rather sizeable capital expenditures. It seems possible that some division of responsibility as between public funds and voluntary funds might be worked out on the basis of a differentiation of capital expenditures and operating expenses.

Dr. Broneer indicated that he would shortly supply us with a specific proposal along the lines suggested. When he does so I will present it to the Board for consideration and will be glad to advise you of their action.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "James Brunot". The signature is stylized with a large, sweeping initial "J" and a long, horizontal stroke extending to the right.

James Brunot
Executive Director

THE PRESIDENT'S WAR RELIEF CONTROL BOARD
WASHINGTON BUILDING
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

April 24, 1944

Recd.
25 Apr - AM
Ruth
Get letters
which Mr. refers
& show to Mr.
G. Evans for
his info.
JRM

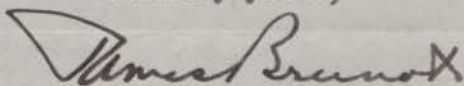
Dear Miss McGeachy:

I wish to acknowledge your letter of April 15 stating UNRRA's position with regard to the request of the Greek War Relief Association for amendment of its license to transfer funds to meet costs incident to the shipment of relief materials to the Middle East for use in Greece after its liberation or for distribution to Greek refugees in the areas mentioned.

We have advised the Treasury Department that we have no objection to the requested amendment subject to the policy outlined in the second paragraph of your letter.

We also have informed the Greek War Relief Association that they should be guided by this policy in undertaking the transactions referred to.

Sincerely yours,



James Brunot
Executive Director

Miss M. Craig McGeachy,
Director, Welfare Division,
United Nations Relief and
Rehabilitation Administration,
1344 Connecticut Avenue, NW.,
Washington, D.C.

1344 Connecticut Avenue, N.W. - Washington 25, DC

15 April 1944

Mr. James T. Brunot
Executive Secretary
President's War Relief Control Board
Washington Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Brunot:

Mr. O'Flaherty of the Foreign Funds Control, Treasury Department, forwarded us a copy of his letter sent you under date of April 8th regarding the Greek War Relief Association's request for an amended license to enable it to ship supplies which will be held "awaiting the liberation of Greece or which may be distributed to Greek refugees...."

UNRRA has no objection to the shipment of necessary supplies for refugees in the Middle East, although each request must be reviewed individually. However, we cannot recommend the shipment of supplies which will probably not be used within 90 days of arrival. This policy should be borne in mind in approving the shipment of supplies by the Greek War Relief Association to be used when Greece is liberated.

Will you kindly advise us what action your Board takes in relation to this request made by the Greek War Relief Association.

Sincerely yours,

M. Craig McGeachy
Director, Welfare Division

Dula/jb

Recd.
13 apr - AM



TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

25

FOREIGN FUNDS CONTROL

In reply please
refer to: 70162

APR 12 1944

Dear Miss McGeachy:

This copy is transmitted at the suggestion of
Mr. Dula who further suggested that the original be ad-
dressed to the President's War Relief Control Board.

Sincerely yours,

E. W. O'Flaherty

E. W. O'Flaherty
Acting Special Assistant to the Director

Miss Mary Craig McGeachy,
Director,
Division of Welfare
U.N.R.R.A.,
Rm. 314,
Dupont Circle Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.

Enclosure.



In reply please
refer to: 59366

APR 8 - 1944

Dear Mr. Brunot:

On February 21, 1944, the Treasury Department issued a license to the Greek War Relief Association, Inc., authorizing that organization to effect transactions ordinarily incident to the exportation of goods, wares or merchandise, for the use of the Joint Committee of the International Red Cross in Athens, Greece, not to exceed an aggregate value of \$2,000,000.00, consigned through the Swedish Vice-Consul in Saint John, New Brunswick, Canada to Monsieur E. Sandstrom, President de la Commission de Gestion pour les secours en Grece ou son representant and/or Le Delague du Comite International de la Croix Rouge a Smyrna, provided that no purchase or shipment of such goods, wares or merchandise may be effected unless requested by the State Department through the Division of special relief problems. The subject license also authorized the Greek War Relief Association to reimburse the shippers in Canada for charges incurred in connection therewith by withdrawals from the Association's dollar account with the Chase National Bank of the City of New York, New York.

The Department recently received through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York a request that the subject license be amended, so as to allow the Greek War Relief Association to "effect transactions in other countries, such as Egypt, Turkey, Syria, Northern Africa, and Italy." The Association in requesting such amendment stated that "it is our intention to ship into these countries, subject to the approval of the Foreign Economic Administration, the various relief supplies which will be held awaiting the liberation of Greece or which may be distributed to Greek refugees in these countries."

- 2 -

Before taking action on the subject request, it will be appreciated if you will express to this officer your recommendation with respect to the action to be taken thereon.

Sincerely yours,

[(Signed) Orvis A. Schmidt]

Orvis A. Schmidt
Acting Director

Mr. James T. Brunot,
Executive Secretary,
President's War Relief Control Board,
Washington, D. C.

cc: Miss Mary Craig McGeachy, UNRRA

Greek War Relief

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

10 apr 44

TO: M. Craig McGeachy

FROM: John D. Dula

At ^{my} ~~our~~ suggestion, Mr. O'Flaherty of the Treasury Department's Foreign Funds Control Branch is sending you letters regarding the Greek War Relief Association, and the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

There will be copies of his letters to Mr. Brunot of the President's War Relief Control Board, since I described our relationship with the Board and we both thought it logical that he write them and send us the copies.

When the letters come in, I shall be glad to continue to follow through on them, if you wish to refer them to me.

Dula/jb

Recd.
24 apr - PM

GREEK WAR RELIEF ASSOCIATION, INC., U.S.A.

HECKSCHER BUILDING • 730 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK 19, N. Y. CIRCLE 5-9100

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NATIONAL SECRETARY

GEORGE C. VOURNAS
NATIONAL VICE-CHAIRMAN

~~OSCAR BRONEER~~ OSCAR BRONEER
EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT

April 22, 1944

Mr. James Brown
Welfare Division
United Nations' Relief & Rehabilitation Administration
909 Dupont Circle Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Brown:

The purpose of this communication is to transmit information concerning certain source material which may be of value in the training program for persons selected to work in the Balkan area. Mr. Frank Curtis, Overseas Director of Greek War Relief Association, Inc., U.S.A., has reported your request for source material that might be made available from our files. We list sources for Greece as follows:

Economy of Greece -

Harry A. Hill - Posted to you April 21st.

Persons with special knowledge of Greece -

Dr. Esther P. Lovejoy, American Women's Hospitals,
730 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. Supervised hospitals,
and trained several hundred Greek nurses.

Member of the group known as The American Friends of Greece -

Mr. Stewart Thompson, 1023 Grand Central Palace, New York,
N.Y. An architect who built several large buildings in
Greece and is familiar with the habits and customs of labor.

An archaeologist who is familiar with the country and the habits of
the people -

Dr. T. Leslie Shear, Princeton University, Princeton, N.J.
Conducted and supervised archaeological projects in Greece.

Son of the founder of the American Farm School -

Mr. Charles House, 17 East 42nd Street, New York, N.Y.
Has had a life-long contact with Agriculture in Macedonia
especially. Knows the Agrarian situation intimately.

Persons familiar with long-time relief operations in Greece -

Mr. E. C. Miller, 17 West 46th Street, New York, Near East
Foundation, Care of lost and orphaned children, self-help

April 22, 1944

industries, reassembly of separated families.

Persons familiar with relief work for students -

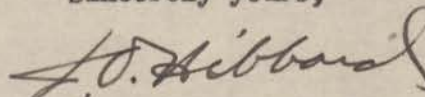
Mr. Rolland Elliott, World Student Relief, 8 West 40th Street, New York, N.Y. Knows what has already been done, size of student group and methods of aid to students.

American Red Cross Records of Relief in Greece, 1922-23 -

Problems and methods of organizing local committees of Greek villagers and islanders.

For your information, we are mailing to you today a set of books entitled "Economy of Greece" by Mr. Harry A. Hill, a copy of "Report of Private Agencies Coordinated as Central Administration Committee of Greek War Relief Association, and also a copy of our Clothing Campaign report as of April 4th.

Sincerely yours,



Darrell O. Hibbard

doh/ojm

Copy 2.

Greenstein

Dula

Howard

Williams

Greek War Relief
x ref- Caiques

PLAIN

Cairo

Dated April 12, 1944

Rec'd 10:07 a.m., 13th.

Secretary of State

Washington

917, Twelfth.

FOR LEHMAN AND MENSHIKOV FROM MATTHEWS AND ARCHER

Cairo No. 53.

Merra has funds available to build only one (repeat one) medical caique. We recommend total program of five and request authority to proceed with construction. Estimated cost about 5,000 pounds each. Suggest Greek War Relief New York may be willing defray all or parts of costs.

DISTRIBUTION

ACTION

ATTENTION

Menshikov

Lehman
Salter
Hendrickson
Jackson
van Gelder
Sayre
Feller
Salisbury
Sokolowski
Crabtree
Dayton
McGeachy

x ref. P.W.R.C.B.
Greek War Relief
Control Board

Dupont Circle Building, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.
March 23, 1944

Mr. James Brunot
President's War Relief Control Board
Washington Building
Washington 5, D. C.

My dear Mr. Brunot:

At a recent meeting with representatives of the Greek War Relief Association which, you will recall, we invited you to attend, Dr. Oscar Broneer, William Blaisdell and Frank Curtis outlined the Greek War Relief Association plans for post-war relief and rehabilitation in Greece. In particular, Dr. Broneer discussed a project to establish about 200 health centers in Greece located in strategic places throughout that country. These centers are to be small but well equipped and staffed with doctors and public health nurses drawn primarily from the local communities in which they would be located. It is contemplated that the personnel would consist of 13 persons at a total yearly salary of \$13,000 for each center. The complete investment for each center would be \$15,000; \$10,000 for the building and \$5,000 for the equipment. The Association would probably guarantee maintenance for about three years but would plan, eventually, to turn the centers over to the Greeks for operation.

Mention was also made of a proposal that the Association would build a 100 - 300 bed hospital outside of Athens - - possibly in Larissa, Patras, Crete - - at a cost of about \$300,000.

It was also indicated that the Association had other projects in mind but these were not discussed at this meeting.

In accordance with our preliminary discussion with you at lunch on March 8th, we suggested to the representatives of the Greek War Relief Association that they discuss these suggestions with you.

Will you kindly let us know your opinion on their proposals?

Sincerely yours,

cc Mr. Christopher Janus

John E. Dula
Executive Assistant
Welfare Division

JEDula/km
22 mar 44

II

March 23, 1944

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Christopher Janus

FROM: John E. Dula
Welfare Division

Thank you for your memorandum of March 17 enclosing the notes of the meeting of March 8 with the Greek War Relief Association. I am attaching herewith a copy of a letter which I have just sent to Mr. Brunot of the President's War Relief Control Board in Miss McGeachy's absence.

Mr. Howard tells me that during the course of the Greek War Relief Association meeting on March 8th, he suggested that the Greek War Relief Association proposal be discussed with the President's War Relief Control Board since negotiations were then under way to channel proposals of this kind through the Board. We would be glad if the minutes of that meeting could be amended to incorporate this suggestion.

Attachment - cc letter to Mr. Brunot re Greek
JEDula/km War Relief Ass'n. Plans
22 mar 44

II

Rec'd.
18 mar - AM

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

file

March 17, 1944

TO: Miss Mary McGeachy
FROM: Mr. Christopher Janus

CS

Attached hereto are the notes taken at the meeting on March 8th with the Greek War Relief Association to discuss the Association's post-war relief projects. Mr. Xanthaky did not have a chance to go over the notes so we are not distributing them as minutes until after he has approved them.

In view of what was said at the meeting and in conversation with Mr. Xanthaky afterwards, I think that he is in agreement with the memo of March 9th outlining the procedure in further negotiations with voluntary societies, i.e. that all proposed relief and rehabilitation programs of private societies will be channeled through the President's War Relief Control Board before they are taken up with UNRRA. The Greek War Relief Association has been informed of this procedure.

I understand that you are informing Mr. Brunot of the UNRRA-Greek War Relief Meeting and the nature of the suggestions which the Greek War Relief Association made to us. I know that Mr. Xanthaky is anxious to discuss these projects with you more fully upon his return.

Attachment

*These are not official and
not for distribution, since
they were not checked by Mr.
Xanthaky.
Ch. Baur.*

Notes on the GWRA-UNRRA meeting

Place: Mr. Xanthaky's office, Room 324, Dupont Circle Building

Time: Wednesday, March 8, 1944, 2:30 p.m.

Present: Mr. William Blaisdell
Dr. Oscar Broneer
Mr. Frank Curtis
Mr. Donald Howard
Mr. Christopher Janus
Miss Mary C. McGeachy
Colonel Dudley Reekie
Mr. Stephen Stephano
Mr. George Xanthaky

Purpose: To discuss Greek War Relief Association's post war rehabilitation projects and their relation to UNRRA's program.

Mr. Xanthaky opened the meeting by saying the Greek War Relief Association had for the past year been working on a post war rehabilitation program for Greece and that Governor Lehman suggested that the program be discussed with Miss McGeachy, Chief of the Welfare Division and Dr. James Crabtree, Acting Chief of the Health Division; and that, after this and other preliminary discussions with appropriate officers of UNRRA, the matter would be brought before the Governor for final decision.

Mr. Xanthaky praised the fine cooperation of the Greek War Relief Association with OFRRO and UNRRA and the excellent work which the GWRA had done in connection with the relief operations in Greece.

Dr. Broneer, Executive Director of the GWRA was then asked to outline the GWRA's plans for post war relief and rehabilitation in Greece. Dr. Broneer stated that for the present he wished to talk principally about only one project the GWRA had in mind and that was the proposal to establish about 200 Health Centers in Greece, located in strategic places throughout Greece. These Centers were to be small but well equipped, staffed with doctors and public health nurses drawn for the most part from the local communities in which they would be located. The personnel was to consist of 13 persons, at a total yearly salary of about \$13,000. for each Center. The complete investment for each Center was to

be \$15,000., \$10,000 for the building and \$5,000. for the equipment. The GWRA would probably guarantee maintenance for about 3 years, the Centers eventually to be turned over to the Greeks and be run by them.

There was further discussion of the proposal that GWRA would build and operate a 100 to 300 beds hospital outside of Athens, possibly in Larissa, Patras, Crete, etc., at a cost of about \$300,000.

The question which Dr. Broneer put before the committee was this: He wanted to know whether this program in any way conflicted with the UNRRA program for Greece and, if it did not, whether or not the GWRA should proceed with its plans.

Mr. Xanthaky said there was no question about the need of such Health units and that to him the program seems exceedingly sound and one which GWRA might well undertake. Mr. Xanthaky raised the following question: UNRRA would be looking to GWRA and other agencies to help out in urgent relief operations - operations which would be necessary before any long term rehabilitation programs, such as these Health Centers, were needed. In view of the enormous cost of these Centers would GWRA be able to do anything else?

Dr. Broneer pointed out that these Centers would not be all established at once and this was only one of several projects GWRA had in mind which would be of material assistance, such as the present program for collecting clothing for shipment to Greece.

After further discussion, Colonel Reekie, who represented Dr. Carbtree's office, said that he thought the GWRA project was an excellent and sound idea, and one which certainly the Health Department of UNRRA would be exceedingly interested in. He suggested that it did fit in nicely with the health department's program, and in no way conflicted with its plans. Colonel Reekie suggested that the program be completed by GWRA, together with specifications of the buildings, drainage, shipping requirements, staff, etc., and that at an early date these be discussed further with the Health Department. In this connection Colonel Reekie stated that at the Moses Wells Camp hospital the army is already training Greek girls as nurses. It plans also to furnish information to the Greek refugee doctors who have not had access to scientific data for the past 3 or 4 years. It will provide scientific information for the doctors, bring in microfilms of scientific documents, explain the new inventions and drugs and have the

doctors ready to move in the Health Centers and, in their turn, train more doctors.

It was agreed that a further meeting should be held with Miss McGeachy's representatives to discuss other plans of the GWRA, particularly for providing personnel for welfare work and other projects in which the welfare division is particularly interested.

~~Relations with UNRRA~~
Greek War Relief

March 9th, 1944

TO: Mr. Xanthaky
FROM: Miss McGeachy

With regard to meeting which you asked us to attend yesterday in order to receive representatives of the Greek War Relief Association, I think it important to make one thing clear before any Division of UNRRA proceeds to open separate negotiations with this Society.

The Welfare Division, which has been charged with the duty of representing the Director General in negotiating with the Voluntary Societies, has adopted as its procedure in this regard that all communications with the Voluntary Societies will, in the first instance, be channelled through the President's War Relief Control Board.

We have agreed with the President's War Relief Board that projects put forward by individual Societies shall be submitted first to them. They may call upon us to furnish an opinion with regard to the desirability of such projects in the light of our general knowledge of need in the area in question and other action being taken to meet this need. Only after this has been done would the Welfare or any other Division of UNRRA invite a Voluntary Society to send directly to it a detailed plan of its scheme, much less imply consent to or support of such a scheme.

It seems to me, therefore, that our first action in pursuance of yesterday's meeting should be to inform Mr. Brunet of the fact that the meeting took place and of the nature of the suggestions which the Greek War Relief Association made to us; and leave it to the President's War Relief Control Board to clear the necessary preliminaries.

We shall, in my view, be doing nothing but harm to our operations in the field if, at this early stage, we make exceptions to the procedure jointly arrived at by UNRRA and the President's War Relief Control Board, and I very much hope that we shall not be tempted to do this.

McGeachy:mm
mar 9 44

THE PRESIDENT'S WAR RELIEF CONTROL BOARD

WASHINGTON BUILDING

WASHINGTON 5

February 26, 1944.

JOSEPH E. DAVIES

CHAIRMAN

CHARLES P. TAFT

~~FREDERICK P. KEPPEL~~

Charles Warren

MELVIN D. HILDRETH

GENERAL COUNSEL

~~TOMER S. FOX~~

~~EXECUTIVE SECRETARY~~

James Brunot

Executive Director

CONFIDENTIAL

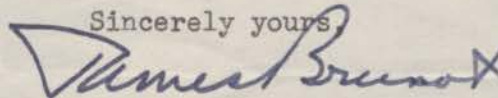
Dear Harry:

I have located in our files a sheaf of correspondence concerning the arrangement between Greek War Relief Association and MERRA, in regard to support of Greek refugees.

The gist of this is that, effective April 1, 1943, the Greek War Relief Association agreed to pay bills submitted by MERRA and approved by Greek War Relief, for part of the cost of "maintenance, transportation, welfare and occupational activity of refugees" (not including any part of salaries, maintenance, or overhead of MERRA officers and staff) up to a limit of \$250,000 monthly.

X / The discussion of procedures and conditions involve some interesting points about which I think you might wish to be informed. If so, would it be possible for you to stop in and look at our file, or to send someone to review it for you?

Sincerely yours,



James Brunot
Executive Director

Mr. Harry Greenstein,
United Nations Relief & Rehabilitation,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS

CORPORATE BODY OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE Y.M.C.A'S IN THE U.S.A.
AGENT FOR WORLD SERVICE OF THE NATIONAL COUNCILS OF THE Y.M.C.A'S
IN THE U.S.A. AND IN CANADA

NATIONAL BOARD
W. SPENCER ROBERTSON
CHAIRMAN

347 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

MURRAY HILL 6-1200

INTERNATIONAL BOARD
(FOR U. S. A. AND CANADA)
CLEVELAND E. DODGE
CHAIRMAN

February 19, 1944

Miss Mary Craig McGeachy
United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Adm.
1734 New York Ave., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

My dear Miss McGeachy:

In light of the presentation which you made Thursday at the meeting of the American Council, and of the proposal to set up a committee to deal with standards and program, Mr. D. O. Hibbard, Exec. Vice-Pres. of the Greek War Relief Association, and I have thought it desirable to send you a copy of the Interim Report of the Youth Commission of the Greek War Relief Association. You will find it enclosed herewith.

This is a very brief summary of the results of a number of sessions at which the members of the Commission worked over the problem. The idea in the Commission was to take account not only of the work which each organization would be doing in supporting its Greek affiliate, but of the common work which these Greek affiliates with our American organizations and with other Greek and American organizations will be doing in the general field of rehabilitation of youth in Greece.

We now contemplate proceeding further to deal with the practical working out of this tentative program in each city and district. This work has been delayed during the uncertainties in regard to the manner of approach to the situation in Greece, but I trust it can be carried forward again and in close relationship with the Welfare Division of UNRRA.

It is natural that this report should indicate program activities extending beyond the relief period, since the organizations are permanently working organizations, and contemplate the long-term job ahead.

Very sincerely yours,

Paul B. Anderson
Paul B. Anderson B

PBA:B



Interim Report
of the
Youth Commission of the Greek War Relief Association
December 15, 1943

Members of the Commission:

Boy Scouts of America - Mr. U.E. Goodman
Girl Scouts, Inc. - Miss Ethel Rusk
Near East Foundation - Mr. George Gardner, Secretary
International Board Y.W.C.A. - Miss Sarah Lyon, Miss Lillian Espy
International Committee Y.M.C.A. - Mr. Paul B. Anderson, Chairman

Assistance to the Youth of a country is of this intimate nature. Thus, the undersigned organizations believe it imperative to offer this special report on plans for relief and rehabilitation for Greek Youth. Fundamental to the following proposals is the principle that any youth work must be an integrated and indigenous effort of Greek youth itself, backed by family, school, church, and responsible individual citizens. Thus a youth program would be developed in connection with existing or restored youth organizations in Greece.

It is recognized that all mass relief and rehabilitation activities carried on for the people of Greece will, of course, include the youth group, but it is believed that the strategic importance of youth to the life of any nation calls for special attention to be given to their adequate training and development.

The purpose of this youth program is to develop and coordinate youth welfare and educational organizations in order that Greek Youth, both boys and girls, may receive adequate present relief and be prepared for the obligations of citizenship, productive labor, and parenthood of the next decade. It has been attempted here to consider the immediate and long-term needs of Greek youth in conjunction with available foreign and local resources in order to formulate practical, constructive plans for their relief and rehabilitation. This study is presented in the nature of a guide to be used as opportunity permits; details to be filled in on the spot as specific situations arise.

The term "Youth" in this report is the age group included between the years of 7 and about 25. It is used to distinguish it from programs for children and babies. The group of 7 to 10 year-olds are included because they often form junior groupings of the older adolescent organizations. It is understood, however, that in the relief and rehabilitation plans proposed in this report, the Youth group from 11 to 25 years of age are of central importance.

Program for the Relief and Rehabilitation
of Greek Youth

I. Work Projects

In addition to receiving their share of direct relief, it is of paramount importance that the Youth of Greece be used as active participants in the work of the relief and rehabilitation of their country. They should be used both as hired labor and as volunteers. Adolescent youth will be particularly explosive and hard to handle in the post-liberation period. In attempting to stabilize Greece it is recommended that this youth group should be given an employment priority along with heads of families in order to tie them quickly into constructive effort. Adolescent youth can be rallied under the slogan of "Rebuild Greece" and through appeal to their patriotic and service emotions, they can become a strong force in the relief and rehabilitation of Greece. The following is a list of some of the projects where Greek Youth could serve: House to house visits to teach the use of strange relief foods; classes in cooking; assisting in specialized feeding depots; assisting in clothing distribution; assisting in nursery schools and creches; assisting in health and sanitation programs; assisting in the operation of refugee stations and camps; making and assisting in Community surveys; special responsibility for a Relief Garden program and for small animal projects; employment in work projects on housing, water supply, transportation, shops (for basic necessities), school repair, planting and harvesting. Youth Work Camps would be significant in this respect.

II. Types of Youth Groups

The Greek government will, of course, provide the basic features of education and the Orthodox Church will provide the basic features of religious training. The spirit of private agency assistance in these matters must be one of close cooperation with municipal or national authorities and with the church. The following list of youth groups is, nevertheless, suggested in order to give the youth tangible organizations through which to channel their efforts for the rebuilding of themselves and of their country. These organizations are based upon natural youth groupings and needs:

- Young Farmer Clubs
- Industrial Youth Centers
- Church Youth Clubs
- Community centers where youth have their place
- Work Camps (both volunteer and for employment)
- Recreation Camps
- Y.M.C.A. Associations
- Y.W.C.A. Associations
- Student Clubs
- Boy Scout and Girl Scout troops
- Junior Red Cross Clubs
- Community Playground Centers

III. Program Activities for Youth Groups

The following Program analysis of activities and group work is offered in the nature of a guide to what can and ought to be done by the Youth Organizations suggested above.

A. In Cities and larger provincial towns

1. Waifs and strays

- a. Provide temporary housing, feeding, clothing, medical care.

- b. Endeavor to find their parents or relatives and send them home.
- c. Placement in private homes, where possible.
- d. Otherwise, and for many who will remain, semi-permanent camps, or hostels, with educational and morale-building recreation activities.
- e. Use of Big Brother and Big Sister technique.

2. City youth in their parental homes.

- a. Facilitate restoration of educational facilities.
- b. Medical inspection (individual) and recommendations.
- c. Recreation; educational and entertainment films, sport, athletics, team games, physical development. Mass and group games.
- d. Club and group activities aiming at self-development.
- e. Camping with program aiming at social and physical development and at acquisition of handicraft or trade.
- f. Organize groups to participate in general reconstruction efforts on a voluntary, after-school basis.

3. Youth from 13-20 without homes, but of maturity sufficient for doing independent work or train for such work.

- a. Hostels, dormitories, carefully checked room registries.
- b. Vocational guidance and attention to individual concerns.
- c. Training for a job: industrial, commercial, rural, etc., especially jobs related to the national reconstruction effort.
- d. Rehabilitation of health, and physical development.
Supplementary feeding and rest.
Medical inspection.
Pre-tubercular or other needed treatment.
Youth activities intended especially for supplementing physically and psychically those undergoing such treatment, whether resident in institutions or elsewhere.
- e. Recreation and sport, team games, tournaments.
- f. Job placement and employment service.
- g. Facilitating attention to child and adolescent labor legislation.
- h. Club and group activities for self-development and community social service.
- i. Camping, and training of camp leaders.
- j. Amateur theatricals.
- k. Home making.

B. Rural Youth

- a. Care for orphaned or semi-orphaned children, connecting them with agencies responsible for this service, temporarily ensuring them with food, housing, clothing, medical care.
- b. Facilitate restoration of educational institutions.
Reconstruction of schools destroyed or damaged.
Equipment of schools and Community Centers.
- c. Youth group activities, similar to the 4-H, including improvement of rural home-life, farm production, relief projects, sanitation conservation.
- d. Recreation, especially organized games.
- e. Healthful celebration of Church and national festivals and holidays.
- f. Resettlement in abandoned rural districts.
- g. Suitable books, technical and cultural, for village Reading rooms.
A standard shelf of Agricultural and Home-making information.

C. Students:

- a. Housing, feeding, clothing, health.
- b. Textbooks, including foreign textbooks and laboratory equipment, etc.
- c. Amateur choir, folk-dancing, theatricals, for local presentation, national festivals for completion, and possibly travel abroad, as element in building morale and friendship.
- d. Voluntary athletics.
- e. Organize groups for participation in community service and reconstruction on rest days and vacations.
- f. Training in voluntary leadership in connection with youth program and adult group activities.
- g. Vocational and employment guidance.
- h. Work camps and Recreation camps.
- i. Foreign Scholarships.
- j. Home-making.

D. Youth in General:

- a. Construction and equipping of playgrounds, athletic fields and public school facilities for physical education and recreation.
- b. Nation-wide play for voluntary camping as a means of stimulating self-development of boys and girls, and leadership in social activities on the part of older boys and girls.
- c. Training institutes for instruction small-town and rural teachers in team games and simple program of physical education.
- d. Development of wholesome reading matter for different age groups.
- e. Promoting friendly international attitudes through such items as: attention to contents of textbooks, reading matter, films, exchange of students, international gatherings (sport, musical, debating, folk-dancing. Conferences on common tasks and problems.)
- f. Encourage voluntary youth organizations locally and on national scale.
- g. Leadership training, Conferences and scholarships for Youth work in general.
- h. Religious development.

The attached material bearing the transmittal
date of June 1¹⁹⁴⁵ was addressed to the Bureau of
Areas by the Greek War Relief Association, Inc.

C O P Y

RRB/MEL
RUSSEL & CO.

Gresham House
Sharia Suliman Pasha

Cairo, Egypt 10th November, 1943

Mr. George D. White
Carlton Hotel
Cairo

Dear Sir,

GREEK WAR RELIEF

In accordance with your instructions, we have examined the account of Expenditures controlled by the Middle East Relief and Refugees Administration (referred to in this report as MERRA) for the period from the 1st April 1943 to the 30th June 1943 and have pleasure in attaching hereto an analysed statement thereof.

The total expenditure shown on the statement, namely, £.36388.926 m/ms, corresponds with the amount reported by MERRA in Egypt on the returns submitted to the British Foreign Office. Except as indicated, it does not include the expenditure in other territories, such as Palestine, Cyprus, etc. the returns for which are submitted separately from these territories.

Apart from effecting an analysis of the expenditure, we have not been able to vouch the payments with the relative documents apart from seeing copies of certain accounts rendered by the British Army, as all supporting receipts were sent to the United Kingdom with the returns. It has been arranged, however, for the future that we should verify the quarterly accounts before the documents are dispatched.

In order to enable your Committee to get a clear picture of the nature of the expenditure incurred, we are giving in this report an analysis of certain of the individual amounts on the statement. In Column H. we have shown the total expenditure applicable to the period under review, excluding expenditure relating to prior periods, and also hard equipment likely to have a realisable value and refundable items such as advances subject to repayment. In order to reconcile the total expenditure reported by MERRA, you will observe that we have shown the payments under these latter headings in separate columns on the right hand side of the statement.

It will be observed that the classification in certain cases might be improved, but we have adopted as far as possible that employed by MERRA.

We will now deal with the composition of the various headings of expenditure shown on the statement. We have classified under "sundries" numerous small items of expense, which, in our opinion, are all proper payments in connection with the maintenance of the camps and welfare of the refugees.

ADMINISTRATIVE L.40.285 m/ms

	<u>L.M.</u>
Printing 50 books of issue vouchers and 10 receipt books	19.500
Stationery and articles of office equipment supplied in April	10.530
Stationery and articles of office equipment supplied in May	5.740
Sundries	4.515
	<u>40.285</u>

CAMP MAINTENANCE. L.791.396 m/ms

440 Electric bulbs	114.200
5000 Boxes of Matches	27.500
1071 Coco-fibre brooms for tents	36.500
Crockery and Hardware, etc.	10.210
Water supplied during April and May	438.663
Expenditure in connection with visit of H. M. King of Greece	12.140
Carpentry materials	101.100
Sundries	51.083
	<u>791.396</u>

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES. L.116.653 m/ms

Repairs to Ford Truck No. 53971	72.150
Cost of photographing refugees in Syria	27.518
Sundries	16.985
	<u>116.653</u>

With regard to the repairs to the Ford Truck. We raised the question of insurance, and were informed that this vehicle was lent to the Camp by the American Red Cross. The latter supplied MERRA with an insurance form, but this was incorrectly completed, and another form has been requested. It is probable, therefore, that the whole, or part, of this amount will be recovered from the insurance company.

TRAVELLING EXPENSES. L.2.175 m/ms

This represents expenses of conductors of parties of refugees.

WELFARE SERVICES. L.611.515 m/ms

	<u>L.M.</u>
459 Packets of Soup Powder for Hospital	27.540
36 Sheep, extra food for Easter	159.200
Eggs, lemons, tomatoes, etc. to Hospital, April	41.750
Eggs, fruits, etc. supplied to Hospital, May	54.870
Eggs, fruits, etc. supplied to Hospital, June	44.870
Pharmaceutical supplies	11.915
Hospital Treatment to Greek Refugees in Syria	53.880
Hospital Treatment and funeral expenses	134.465
Sundries	83.025
	<u>611.515</u>

FARES AND TRAVELLING EXPENSES OF REFUGEES. L.8035.432 m/ms

	<u>L.M.</u>
Passages from Suez to Djibouti for Refugees sent to Ethiopia. 514 persons	6961.500
Railway transport of Refugees in Syria	641.520
Passage of 440 Refugees from Palestine to Egypt	395.753
Sundries	36.659
	<u>8035.432</u>

MISCELLANEOUS. L.318.220 m/ms

2040 Electric Bulbs bought in Egypt for Ethiopia	318.000
Sundries	.220
	<u>318.220</u>

SALARIES AND WAGES. L.1919.682 m/ms

Civilian and Native labour	881.992
Refugee labour	1037.690
	<u>1919.682</u>

We understand this all relates to labour in the Camps, and that none of the payments relate to productive labour, i.e., labour engaged in producing articles having a realisable value.

POCKET MONEY. L.1130.150 m/ms

We quote below in extenso a memorandum received by us from MERRA in this connection -

"The following rates were sanctioned by this Administration on the 18th September 1942 -

Single person	P.15 per week
Married couple	P.25 " "
" " and 1 child	P.30 " "
" " and 2 children	P.35 " "
Maximum per family	P.35 " "

On the 24th June 1943, by Decision No. 35, the Greek Government fixed new allowances for refugees in the M.E. and in Africa. On the 10th October last, this Department was requested by the Greek Ministry of Social Welfare to pay pocket money to the refugees at Moses Wells Camp at the following rates -

Head of family	P.25 per week
Every other member of the family over 14 years of age	P.15 " "
Every child aged between 0 and 5 years	P. 5 " "
" " " " 5 " 7 "	P. 7 " "
" " " " 10 " 14 "	P.10 " "

On the 15th October, the Ministry of Social Welfare informed this Administration that the Greek Government had decided not to put into operation the new rates until they had been approved by the competent British Authorities, i.e. MERRA. The matter is still in suspense and pocket money continues to be paid at the old rates."

The amount of £.500 credited under this heading represents the amount received from the Lord Mayor's Fund for this purpose.

At the time of writing we have not yet received from Moses Wells Camp the Pocket Money Books to enable us to check the rates paid with the rates authorized, but these are being submitted to us for our scrutiny.

ENTERTAINMENT. £.45.185 m/ms.

	<u>L.M.</u>
Cigarettes, cakes, etc. offered on H.M. The King of Greece's visit	27.760
Wines, etc. ditto	11.100
Flowers, refreshments ditto	6.325
	<u>45.185</u>

STATIONERY. £.17.968 m/ms

Does not call for comment

PETROL, OIL AND LUBRICANTS. £.377.873 m/ms

This relates to the running expense etc. of vehicles, lent by the British Army and the American Red Cross, and also to Camp lighting.

TRANSPORT HIRING. £.1070.571 m/ms

Represents flat rates charged for use of British Army transport.

RATIONS AND MAINTENANCE. £.15316.835 m/ms

All this relates to rations supplied by the British Army with the exception of £.63.700 m/ms shown under Column F, which relates to maintenance outside the camp of a refugee and his wife, as the latter is suffering from tuberculosis.

DISINFECTANTS. £274.173 m/ms
MEDICAL STORES. £214.890 m/ms

These do not call for special comment.

CLOTHING. £1466.481 m/ms

	<u>L.M.</u>
1000 pairs Ankle Boots	895.874
550 Hats, pith solar	107.063
50 Caps, 80 Blouses, 75 pairs boots,	
75 pairs trousers, shirts, etc.	463.544
	<u>1466.481</u>

CAMP EQUIPMENT. L2490.459 m/ms

		<u>L.</u>	<u>s.</u>	<u>d</u>	
830 Mosquito Curtains with posts.	Beirut				
	Camp	1183.	0.	10	
800 ditto	Aleppo				
	Camps	1273.	19.	5	
Leather, Light sole		<u>50.</u>	<u>2.</u>	<u>4</u>	
Sundries					2444.451
					<u>46.008</u>
					<u>2490.459</u>

While we have classified these items as soft or perishable equipment, we are informed that the British Army is prepared to make certain refunds in respect of equipment returned depending upon the condition of the articles at that stage. It should be noted, therefore, that an undetermined part of expenditure under this heading might be regarded as recoverable.

The credit of L.2676.188 m/ms under this heading appears to relate entirely to prior periods (see right hand column before grand total.)

Satisfactory stock records appear to be maintained at Moses Wells Camp; and our representative is taking an early opportunity of visiting the camp to carry out tests.

We have stressed the necessity of having all payment vouchers signed or initialled by the responsible official at the camp, to signify that they represent duly authorized expenditures.

It will be realized that the expenditure shown on the enclosed statement relates to the actual disbursements effected during the quarter under review, and does not take into account accrued expenditure relating to that quarter paid in the following period. The accounting records therefore, as presented to us, do not enable us readily to prepare any accurate statistical data, such as costs per head under different categories of expense, but in the meantime it may be of interest to your Committee to have some indication as to the number of refugees cared for in the various camps. We therefore attach hereto an appendix showing the numbers in the various Camps according to the information supplied by MERRA. It will be observed that the appendix gives the figures for all Camps and not only those with which the enclosed statement of expenditure is directly concerned.

We will be pleased to give you any further information if in our power to do so.

Yours faithfully

(signed) Russell & Co.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBERS OF REFUGEES IN THE VARIOUS
CAMPS IN THE MIDDLE EAST, EAST AFRICA AND BELGIAN CONGO.

	<u>At</u> <u>30/4/43</u>	<u>At</u> <u>31/5/43</u>	<u>At</u> <u>30/6/43</u>
<u>MIDDLE EAST</u>			
<u>EGYPT</u> (Moses Wells)	1568	1117	1350
<u>SYRIA</u>			
Aleppo	557	649	529
Beirut	939	960	959
<u>PALESTINE</u>			
Haifa	378	378	378
Jerusalem	400	400	400
<u>CYPRUS</u>	5000	5000	5000
	8842	8504	8616
<u>EAST AFRICA</u>			
Kigoma (T.T.)	513	513	513
<u>BELGIAN CONGO</u>			
<u>STANLEYVILLE DISTRICT</u>			
Bunia	641	641	641
Djuju	92	92	92
Nahaji	130	130	130
<u>COSTERMANSVILLE DISTRICT</u>			
Beni	175	175	175
Lubero	166	166	166
Uvira	138	138	138
<u>RUANDA-URANDI DISTRICT</u>			
Kitya	237	237	237
Nyanza	135	135	135
<u>ELIZABETHVILLE DISTRICT</u>			
Ruashi	487	487	487
Shituru	231	231	231
	2432	2432	2432
GRAND TOTAL	11787	11449	11561

NOTE: The figures relating to Palestine, Cyprus, East Africa and Belgian Congo are approximate.

GREEK REFUGEE CAMPS AS OF SEPTEMBER 1st, 1943

TERRITORY		CAMP	NOS. PRESENT
1.	Turkey	Chesme (Smyrna)	
2.	Syria	Aleppo	592
3.	"	Souk-el-Gharb (Beyrouth)	789
4.	Palestine	Haifa	378
5.	"	Jerusalem	300
6.	Egypt	Moses Wells	1254
7.	Ethiopia	Addes Abeba	514
8.	"	Dire Dawa	255
9.	"	Harar	
10.	Belgian Congo	Bania Region	1000
11.	" "	Beni)	
)	
12.	" "	Duhero)	500
)	
13.	" "	Uvira)	
14.	" "	Usumbra Region	500
15.	" "	Jadeteville	200
16.	" "	Elisabethville	600
17.	Cyprus		5000
18.	E. A.-Tanganyika	Kegoma	513

GREEK GOVERNMENT ACCOUNT
MIDDLE EAST RELIEF AND REFUGEES ADMINISTRATION

* Means Red

EXPENDITURE FOR THE QUARTER ENDED THE 30th JUNE 1943

	Moses Wells Camp, Egypt		Syrian Camps	
	H.Q. Dis- bursements	Camp Dis- bursements	Army Supply Services	Army Supply Services
	<u>A</u> L.M.	<u>B</u> L.M.	<u>C</u> L.M.	<u>D</u> L.M.
Administrative	38,090	3,401		
Camp Maintenance	643,078	99,745	122,613	
Incidental Expenses	73,410	10,030		5,045
Travelling Expenses of Staff	2,175			
Welfare Services	27,540	435,630		
Fares and Travelling Expenses of Refugees	15,930	6,745	6961,500	
Miscellaneous		.220		
Salaries and Wages		1896,760		
Pocket Money		1630,150		
Entertainment		51,735		
Stationery			14,120	3,848
Petrol Oil and Lubricants			263,407	114,466
Transport Hiring			222,834	847,737
Rations and Maintenance			6559,123	8694,012
Disinfectants			239,247	34,926
Medical Stores			214,890	
Clothing			1002,937	463,544
Camp Equipment				2490,459
Suspense				
	800,223	4134,416	15600,671	5,045 12648,992

* Means Red

Headquarters	Credits	Total	Payments excluded from Column H		Less Credits	Grand Total
General Dis- bursements		Columns A. to G	Prior Periods	Hard Equip- ment and re- fundable items		
<u>F</u> L.M.	<u>G</u> L.M.	<u>H</u> L.M.	<u>I</u> L.M.	<u>J</u> L.M.	<u>K</u> L.M.	<u>L</u> L.M.
	1,206*	40,285	6,980	321,000		368,265
	74,040*	791,396	232,128			1023,524
28,168		116,653	48,632			165,285
		2,175				2,175
188,345	40,000*	611,515	318,374			929,889
1051,257		8035,432	1984,641			10020,073
318,000		318,220				318,220
22,922		1919,682	208,553			2128,235
	500,000*	1130,150	23,650			1153,800
	6,550*	45,185				45,185
		17,968				17,968
		377,873	148,272			526,145
		1070,571				1070,571
63,700		15316,835	52,375			15369,210
		274,173				274,173
		214,890				214,890
		1466,481				1466,481
		2490,459	729,634	710,932	2676,188*	1254,837
				40,000		40,000
1672,392	621,796*	34239,943	3753,239	1071,932	2676,188*	36388,926