

improvement of roads, extension of public utilities, etc. In short, the pre-war standard of living of the Polish population, three times as high as in China, and three times as low as in Germany, will have to be raised considerably. To quote Dr. L. Barański, Chairman of the Association of Polish Economists, and Managing Director of the Bank of Poland, "The aim would be at least to double this per capita income within a generation. This will call for an immense effort in the field of investments: within some thirty years about £4,000,000,000 will have to be spent on investments. The greater part of this sum will have to be found from internal resources, but foreign aid will be absolutely necessary, especially at first. Foreign aid in kind, especially in the form of machinery and industrial installations, will be particularly necessary."

The last-mentioned problem has been already closely studied by a team of Polish technical experts, whose tentative estimates of Poland's post-war import requirements in capital goods and raw materials are given below:

POLAND'S ESTIMATED POST-WAR IMPORT REQUIREMENTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN

(Excluding Food, Clothing, and other relief supplies to be delivered by U.N.R.R.A.)

	(In £1,000s and at pre-war prices)	
	In the First Post-War Year	In the First Five Post-War Years
Raw materials and semi-manufactured goods (including supplies from the Empire) ...	6,000	—
Agricultural supplies (machinery, livestock, equipment, etc.) ...	4,800	7,800
Equipment for engineering and mechanical industries ...	2,000	5,500
Equipment for the metallurgical industries (iron, steel, light metals, etc.) ...	1,250	7,000
Installations for coal mines ...	1,400	3,000
Plant for the chemical and allied industries (including laboratory equipment) ...	500	5,000
Equipment for the oil industry (including distribution facilities) ...	—	400
Textile industry plant ...	—	3,000
Electrical equipment and materials ...	800	1,550
Machinery for the agricultural and food processing industries ...	1,250	6,000
Plant and materials for other industries ...	—	750
Equipment for workshops and small industrial units ...	750	—
Telecommunications and wireless equipment	500	4,400
Machinery and equipment for public works (construction of roads, waterways, land drainage and improvement, canalization, housing, etc.) ...	1,250	1,950
Merchant marine and commercial ports' requirements (including shipyard installations, shipping and harbour equipment, fishing vessels, tugs, etc.) ...	1,500	6,000
Railway equipment ...	1,500	1,600
Town, road, air and inland water transport and communication equipment ...	—	3,700
TOTAL ESTIMATE ...	23,500	57,650

The above estimates are based on information and data as to the state of destruction wrought by military operations and enemy occupation in the period prior to July, 1944. Further destruction and looting, which is impossible to ascertain at present, may affect the above estimates to a more or less considerable degree.

The above estimates do not comprise the very great problem of reconstruction of Warsaw, which city was practically obliterated during its defence in August-September, 1944.

The estimates are also based on the assumption that U.N.R.R.A. will cover the full list of supplies, as applied for by Poland.

Post-war Britain will be in urgent need of exports, in view of the sacrifice of some £2,500,000,000 of her foreign assets during the course of this war. Quoting "Political and Economic Planning": "Even India would soon be a mighty creditor of the United Kingdom, owing to its continued accumulation of sterling balances. Dominion steel capacity rose from 3.5 million tons in 1938 to 6.0 million tons in 1941, Australia is exporting shoes to India, the textile industry of the Argentine is expanding; a tin smelter has been constructed in Texas to use Bolivian ore, etc."

The European market, however, fits absolutely Mr. Oliver Lyttelton's recent forecast about "the world being hungry for British goods," and Poland is a particular case in point. The importance which a Polish market in course of reconstruction and industrialization might play for the location of British capital goods does not require much stressing.

The President of the Board of Trade, addressing the House of Commons on the subject of Britain's post-war exports, expressed the hope that it may be possible to increase them by 50 per cent. in comparison with their pre-war level. How considerable a portion of even such increased British post-war exports could be absorbed by the Polish market is shown in the following table:

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE POLISH MARKET FOR BRITAIN'S POST-WAR EXPORTS					
(In £1,000s)					
		*Poland's anticipated Import Requirements from		†United Kingdom Exports	
		Gt. Britain			
		In the first Post-War Year	In the first five Post-War Years	In 1938	In 1943
					In 1948 (minus coal)
Raw materials ...	6,000	—	—	20,000	3,000
Industrial plant and equipment ...	9,700	37,600	71,300	39,000	107,000
Of which:—					
Electrical, wireless and tele communication equipment	1,300	5,950	13,400	11,100	20,100
Vehicles, transport and ancillary equipment ...	3,000	11,300	44,600	8,400	66,900
* Polish requirements as shown in the preceding Import Requirements Estimate.					
† British exports in 1938 and 1943 as given by Official Trade Returns, those for the first post-war year taken as the 1938 figures increased by 50 per cent.					

This indicates the size of the Polish market for capital goods, which before the war imported no more than 13 per cent. of her foreign-made machinery and equipment from Great Britain. Moreover, a particularly attractive feature of the Polish industrial customer consists in his demand for plant for which there is both a large output capacity and a limited (peace-time) market in this and other non-occupied countries.

Capital Goods Investment Contracts

A type of long-term industrial supplies contract which lends itself particularly to Polish post-war conditions has been applied most successfully in the case of certain British concerns acting as large contractors to the State

or its enterprises in pre-war Poland. Under such contracts the major part of the supplying firm's contribution consisted of machinery, equipment, accessories, etc., usually accompanied by a cash credit. The contracts were endorsed on the Polish side by the Treasury guaranteeing the repayment as well as the transfer of sterling, whereas on the British side the Export Credit Guarantee Department issued its guarantee, by virtue of which the firm's outlay could be easily and cheaply refinanced in the City of London. Such pre-war transactions with British firms were:

1. The automatization of the Telephone Exchanges in Polish Upper Silesia—concluded in 1931 with the Telephone and General Trust, Limited (Automatic Telephone and Electric Company), for the amount of £550,000, of which £250,000 was delivered in goods and the rest in cash.

2. The electrification of the Warsaw Railway Junction—concluded in 1933 with the English Electric Company and Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Export Company for the amount of £1,980,000 (of which £530,000 was in cash, the remainder being in the form of a goods credit for £1,450,000 to be spent as to two-thirds in Great Britain and one-third in Poland).

3. The installation of compressed-air brakes on goods wagons—concluded in 1934 with the Westinghouse Brake and Saxby Signal Company for £4,800,000 (about 40 per cent. of the order to be executed in Great Britain and the rest in Poland).

There is no doubt that this type of collaboration is pre-eminently suited to a country like post-war Poland, where only "specialised capital" will be able to provide not only the capital and plant required, but also the experience accumulated in its particular branch and, if necessary, also to contribute its own working teams of technicians and highly skilled workers who may be locally in short supply in the early post-war years.

An impressive instance of the type of work that will be offered to British industry is the plan for the electrification of Poland, drafted by the Society of Polish Electrical Engineers (S.E.P.) which anticipates the following expenditure:—

	Plant to be Erected	Supplies exclusively Imported		Mixed Supplies (Polish and Imported)		Supplies exclusively Polish	
		£ mill.	% of Total Expd.	£ mill.	% of Total Expd.	£ mill.	% of Total Expd.
Power stations ...	17.5	40	10.94	25	15.4	35	
Grid & substations	5.01	29	1.35	7	12.88	64	
Total Nat. network	23.41	37	12.39	19	28.28	44	
Distribution system	—	—	17.70	27	49.0	73	

To consider this in its true aspect one should realize that the value of raw or semi-manufactured products imported by Polish industry to execute the orders in question has not been included under "supplies exclusively imported," but is concealed in the two following columns. Their value is by no means small, so that, for instance, the quantity of copper alone needed for the electrification plan exceeds 250,000 tons. This has to be taken into consideration when comparing the shares allotted to Polish and foreign industry respectively.

Poland and the London Entrepot of Trade and Finance

A considerable part of Poland's oversea raw materials and tropical foodstuffs requirements may also be supplied from or through London. Lord Keynes' pre-war

scheme of building up huge raw material stocks to be kept in suitable storage in London for their subsequent re-export to various destinations in accordance with differentiated technical, commercial and settlement requirements, may prove the best way of combining the advantages of bulk purchase with the preservation of normal channels of commerce.

This would not, of course, exclude a large and growing direct supply of Poland and other European countries by oversea exporters, but rather run parallel to it.

The accumulated trading, storing, shipping, brokering, issuing, forwarding and financing experience of the City of London is a tangible factor in its favour, and one that is particularly valuable for a country like Poland with her foreign trade organization completely levelled by the war.

The financial community of the City could greatly contribute to the industrial development of Poland, and reap from it handsome profits. The elimination of the German intermediaries would give the London merchant banker, investment trust, discount firm, issuing house, their insurance and reinsurance colleagues and others a satisfactory margin of profit without charging a rate of interest beyond the means of an economically young country.

Basic financial amenities for long-term investment plans will presumably be provided through some international agency such as the International Investment and Development Bank, or a similar organization. But, in addition, there will be as large a scope for private investment, banking and finance enterprises in Poland as could possibly be wished.

The influx of British capital into Polish business life would favour the establishment of affiliations of British chartered accountant firms in Poland. British firms of patent agents would also find interesting possibilities in Poland, where native technical ingenuity has always produced ideas of wide commercial application.

Generally speaking, there will be great scope for technical collaboration between British and Polish manufacturers, the former being able to sell their war-time experience and the latter to profit from it. The many British factories reconverted from war production to peace purposes are a case in point, as Polish munitions plants may have to face a similar problem after the liberation of the country.

Polish Exports to Gt. Britain

It may take Poland a few years before the bulk of her pre-war export to the United Kingdom can be fully recovered. Poland's main export article to Britain, i.e., timber, will need a lengthy period of rehabilitation, except, perhaps, for highly processed timber manufactures. As to the long-term prospect, let us quote the Timber Development Association in their report on "World Timber Supplies": "There is no doubt that Poland, who used to supply us with about 8 per cent. of our pre-war Softwood imports, will not be able to do so in the immediate post-war years. Probably, however, Poland will become an exporting nation after a breathing space of a few years, even to 75 per cent. of her timber goods production." (The latter amount would mean in terms of currency some £8 million.) Besides, if she takes over Eastern Prussia, Poland may be able to start an export of hardwood locally available in considerable quantities.

The next nine Polish export articles in order of importance could, in the opinion of the leading Polish agricultural expert, Mr. St. Królikowski, be exported in the third post-war year in the following quantities (compared below with the respective amounts of Britain's pre-war imports):

POLISH EXPORTS TO GT. BRITAIN
(In £1,000s)

	Estimated Polish Export Surplus in the third Post-war Year (at pre-war prices)	Average British pre-war Import
Barley	3,400	5,000
Seeds	1,500	500
Butter	2,440	48,000
Processed milk, etc.	800	10,000
Eggs	4,400	12,000
Bacon, meat, hams, etc.	9,800	40,000
Poultry	520	500
Live cattle	1,600	450
Sugar	520	20,000

Other important Polish export articles to Britain were: Potassium salts, products of coal and wood carbonization, various chemicals, paraffin-wax, flax, abrasives, ferro-manganese, fancy goods of various descriptions, wickerwork, etc. All these exports could presumably be not only re-established but also expanded, and there are also possibilities of organising a large and profitable export of a multitude of articles in the handicraft and artisanship class.

It may be worth while to mention that certain branches of the Polish export trade with Great Britain were partly organized and financed by the latter country (timber, sugar, etc.). With Poland's export trade net-

work virtually destroyed, specialized British groups might turn to the organization of new Polish exports, to the United Kingdom and British Empire or other markets. Except for coal—a question which will be as amicably settled in future as it was in the past—there is no danger of a clash of Polish and British export interests in any world market. The following table illustrates the complementary rather than competitive character of Great Britain's and Poland's foreign trade.

THE COMPLEMENTARY RATHER THAN COMPETITIVE CHARACTER OF
GT. BRITAIN'S AND POLAND'S FOREIGN TRADE

(League of Nations Trade Statistics)

(Data for 1937 classified according to use of commodities)

	Gt. Britain		Poland	
	Import	Export	Import	Export
Materials for production ...	412.2	202.3	34.67	26.09
Oils and fats	28.3	4.6	1.60	0.39
Fuel, electric power	37.6	38.7	0.39	9.08
Machinery, capital equipment	23.6	74.5	6.13	0.66
Immediate consumption goods	280.9	106.5	7.38	11.59

To conclude, we may quote the Chairman of the Polish-British Chamber of Commerce in Warsaw, temporarily in London, Mr. Aleksander Heiman-Jarecki: "The extended stay of so many Poles in Great Britain should give us excellent results, both regarding the future development of raw material trade and our future import of technical equipment. We must not, however, rest content with this. Our close technical and commercial contacts, established in war-time, should after the cessation of hostilities, not only be maintained but even strengthened."

Wm. Stoman

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF & REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

11a Portland Place, W.1.

11th January, 1945.

Gentlemen,

Please find attached a communication received from Mr. Kuzniarz, Under-Secretary of State, Polish Ministry of Industry, Commerce & Shipping in connection with textile deficiencies, together with the reply of this Division.

Our Polish friends have requested that this document be circulated, and as it is of general interest, we are only too happy to comply.

Yours faithfully,

C. HART SCHAAF.
Director, Clothing, Footwear and
Miscellaneous Commodities Division.

Circulated to all delegates of Allied Governments attending Advisory Meetings held on November 21st and December 8th, 1944.

Covering letter to CF/REQ/30

Copy of letter from Mr. Kuzniarz, Polish Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Shipping.

2, Lowndes Court, S.W.1.

No. 13428/44

Dated 14th December, 1944.

To: C. Hart Schaaf, Esq.,
Director, Clothing, Footwear & Miscellaneous Commodities Division,
U.N.R.R.A.,
Portland Place, W.1.

Dear Sir,

I received today the report of the U.N.R.R.A. meeting of the 8th inst., during which the matter of allocation proportions for clothing, cloth and related raw materials was discussed. During this meeting U.N.R.R.A. proposed that Poland should accept 38.3% of the total for all countries for textiles, whereas the figure, as given in the Polish requirement sent to U.N.R.R.A. this August was 42%.

The Polish delegates emphasized during the meeting that acceptance of this factor would automatically decrease our requirement. Independently of this, and before the drafting committee begins, I feel myself obliged to make the following comments in the hope that they may induce U.N.R.R.A. to alter its point of view.

First I should like to say that U.N.R.R.A.'s opinion that the allocation ratio should result from the requirements is fully accepted by Poland. If this principle has, quite rightly, been taken by U.N.R.R.A. in finding the ratios, it should in consequence be applied equally to all States. Poland's acceptance of U.N.R.R.A.'s own allocation ratio would imply a breach of this principle, as will be shown later.

In August of this year the Allied governments were requested to draw up their requirements. The calculations were undertaken on a uniform basis. Poland, similarly to the other countries, worked out the requirements on these lines.

Independently of the requirements worked out by the Allied nations, U.N.R.R.A. drew up its own clothing, footwear and related raw materials requirements, which was discussed at the Advisory Meeting of the Allied Textile and Footwear Representatives on November 21st, 1944. At this meeting all the representatives (excepting the Greek delegates) declared themselves to be in disagreement with the U.N.R.R.A. recommendation and upheld their own requirements. Poland, taking the same attitude as the other States, expressed this in a letter sent immediately on receiving the Recommendation and again during the meeting, and adhered to her own requirements, which were worked out on the accepted basis and from information from the country itself. It might be worth mentioning that at the U.N.R.R.A. conference at Atlantic City the definition of requirements was left to the individual nations concerned.

The actual fact is, therefore, that all countries (excepting Greece) expressed disagreement with the recommendation and upheld their own requirements. This fact is essential when establishing the allocation. Owing to the difficulties of agreeing to the requirement figures of the UNRRA recommendation and the lack of tables comparing them with the Allied requirements, a second meeting was called, which took place on December 8th. At this meeting only the comparative allocation table AA/1 on textiles was discussed. UNRRA proposed the acceptance of allocation ratios based on the recommendations although they were not accepted by the individual countries. The interested States, with the exception of Czechoslovakia and Poland, did not raise any objection to this, since the ratios are either

more/

more advantageous to them than those resulting from their own requirements, or else were the same. This fact, however, does not alter the attitude adopted by these countries (Belgium/Luxembourg, Denmark, Greece, Norway, the Netherlands and Yugoslavia) to the absolute figures of their own requirements. Their attitude to the proposed allocation ratios contradicts, therefore, their decision to uphold their requirements, and would give some of them more than their fair share of the total allocated.

In order to make the picture clearer, I am taking the liberty of giving absolute figures. Total deficiencies of capital instalment and continuing needs for the first six months for Poland equals 2,037,400,000 coupons, which, in proportion to the requirements of the other countries, is 42%. Irrespective of the amount up to which UNRRA will be able to cover the Allies' requirements, Poland should participate, on equal terms by her share of 42% resulting solely from the requirements. According to UNRRA's proposal, this share is only 38%, which does not correspond to the percentage resulting from the requirements. The acceptance of this would, therefore, oppose the principle accepted by UNRRA that allocation must follow the requirements.

Although in opposition to UNRRA on this particular question, the Polish Government very greatly appreciates the work of the Clothing, Footwear & Miscellaneous Commodities Division under your direction. However, it is felt necessary, apart from pointing out a possible infringement of the basic allocation principles by adhering to UNRRA's suggestions, to add a comment on the further circumstances constituting the Polish point of view.

The difference between the allocation ratio resulting from the Polish requirement (42%) and the factor proposed by U.N.R.R.A. (38.3%) is only 8.81%, which at first sight appears insignificant. If, however, we consider the absolute figures, we get a totally different picture. The general requirements for all the countries together are 4,852,800,000 coupons, the Polish share of 42%, therefore, is 2,037,400,000 coupons. This difference is therefore 178,800,000 coupons, which, converted into wool and cotton by the conversion factors of the UNRRA recommendation (1.8 kg. cotton plus 1.3 kg. wool = 66 coupons) gives altogether 8,400 tons of raw materials, while, in using the conversion factor accepted by the Allies in their requirements (7.6 coupons = 1 lb. cotton or 1.1 coupon to 1 lb. greasy wool) we get 10,700 tons cotton, or 74,000 tons greasy wool respectively. Only these absolute figures give a true picture for coverage.

One of the arguments for accepting UNRRA's allocation ratio instead of those resulting from the Allies requirements was that the difference between these ratios is too small to have any effect. This premise, however, cuts both ways, and it would agree better with the decisions of the meeting of 21.11.44 to give preference to the ratios resulting from the Allies figures. On the other hand, the acceptance of recommended ratios would not in any way alter the requirements of these states, while in UNRRA's proposition the requirements of two countries, one of which is Poland, are automatically reduced. These ratios, further, are only temporary, since the various requirements might well have to be revised after an exact statement of the real situation after liberation. This would also enable UNRRA to watch over the just distribution of available supplies, before all for those countries in the greatest need.

Although the argument on the insignificant divergence of the allocation factor concerns textiles, footwear and re-soles will also be discussed by the Advisory Committee, and it seems worth while to give the figures similarly for these. For re-soles (Allocation Table CC/1, page 3) the divergence of the plus figures is 35.9 Belgium/Luxembourg, 12.8 Greece + 5.1, Norway + 3.0, Poland + 5.8, Yugoslavia + 9.2. Whereas two countries have a minus figure of 24.2 Czechoslovakia, 20.9 and the Netherlands 3.3. Overlooking an error in calculation, since the plus and minus figures are not equal, it should be noted that the difference here is very great. This argument, therefore, cannot be applied in allocating re-soles.

Not wishing to lengthen these arguments, I will sum up with a request for the revision of UNRRA's proposition, and the acceptance of the Polish factor in the allocation of textiles.

Finally I should like to emphasize once more that we are fully prepared to supply any further information required. I also take the liberty of suggesting that, if you approve, a copy of this letter might be circulated to all countries interested. If you should decide to do so, I feel it might be helpful to obtain a clear statement from these countries on their present opinion of their August requirements.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) T. Kuzniarz.
Under-Secretary of State.

Copy Letter from C.Hart Schaaf, Director, Clothing, Footwear & Miscellaneous
Commodities Division, U.N.R.R.A.,
11a, Portland Place, W.1.

To: Mr. T. Kuzniarz, Under Secretary of State, Polish Ministry of Industry,
Commerce & Shipping,
2, Lowndes Court, S.W.1.

Dated: 27th December, 1944.

Dear Mr. Kuzniarz,

Thank you for your letter of 14th December with reference to the proposed allocation proportions of clothing and footwear which we have been discussing with Allied representatives. I shall be happy, pursuant to your request, to have your letter and this reply circulated as one of the Advisory Committee documents.

I feel that the representatives of the European Allies, including the representatives of Poland, and the Clothing and Footwear Division of the European Regional Office of UNRRA are now getting so near to agreement with reference to allocation proportions that the work of the Drafting Sub-Committee, the establishment of which was recommended at the meeting on 8th December, would result in a set of figures to which everyone would agree. I have not yet convened the Drafting Sub-Committee for its first meeting in the light of certain cables which we have received from Washington and additional cables which we are momentarily expecting, which I hope will throw considerable light on the thinking and decisions in Washington with respect to allocations. These may make the work of the Drafting Sub-Committee here superficial; and, at the very least, the new information should be taken into consideration by us here.

You will recall, of course, that at the meetings on 21st November and 8th December we pointed to the undoubted fact that our Headquarters in Washington must be engaged in allocation thinking at the same time that we were trying to grapple with this problem here, and that there was thus a risk that our work in London might be superseded by Washington decisions. You will also recall that all Allied representatives felt we should nevertheless proceed with the work here.

Although your letter of 14th December should, in my opinion, be examined and discussed by the Drafting Sub-Committee, I should like at this point to make the following three comments on it.

(1) In your paragraph 5 you say "It might be worth mentioning that at the UNRRA conference at Atlantic City the definition of requirements was left to the individual nations concerned." In my opinion the Atlantic City resolutions place rather more responsibility on the Director-General than you imply, particularly in the language of Resolution 17.A.I.3 and II.3. At the same time I have always felt, and continue to feel, that requirements should be prepared in maximum collaboration with the governments of the countries concerned and, if at all possible, with their full agreement. Thus I certainly agree with the goal implied in the sentence which I quote from your letter, although, as I have said, I do not believe that the Atlantic City resolutions are mandatory on this point.

(2) In your paragraph 10 you say "Irrespective of the amount up to which UNRRA will be able to cover the Allies' requirements, Poland should participate, on equal terms by her share of 42% resulting solely from the requirements." In this connection, I suggest that it may be well to bear in mind the language of paragraph 15 of Section A of the Report and Recommendations of the Ad Hoc Textile Sub-Committee of the Committee of the Council for Europe, (Ad Hoc T/E (44) 27), which, as you know, was adopted as the official bases of requirements at Montreal. The language of paragraph 15 is "If requirements calculated on these bases cannot be met from any

source/

source of supply a uniform percentage reduction should be made in the minimum wardrobe standard." Thus if there were available for post-military relief in the Allied nations of Europe only, say, 75% of the total amount of clothing regarded by UNRRA as necessary to bring the populations of these countries to the minimum wardrobe standard, it would be necessary to reduce that standard by 25% in all countries, i.e. to reduce the standard for all countries to 45.25 coupons for adults and to make similar reductions for children and infants. Thus, each country would not "participate on equal terms", i.e. the allocation proportions would have to be altered, and altered differently for the different countries. In my opinion, the difficulties of practical operation will make it impossible to know in advance the exact situation with respect either to need or to supplies. Inasmuch as it would be wholly inappropriate to withhold all supplies until the total situation were known, it will be necessary to assign at least certain amounts of clothing supplies as they become available. It is in this actual assignment of arisings that the allocation proportions which we have been discussing would, if adopted by Washington, be applied. At some point after actual relief and rehabilitation operations have begun, it will, of course, be necessary to re-appraise the whole situation - necessary, that is, in order to conform with the bases, the requirement of Atlantic City Resolution 17.A.II.3 to the effect that regard should be paid "to the degree of urgency of particular relief and rehabilitation requirements", and the dictates of obvious commonsense wisdom.

The sentence which I have quoted from your paragraph 10 would thus apply for some considerable time, if our proposals were adopted by Washington; but this sentence may nevertheless be inaccurate with respect to the application of the bases to total UNRRA textile operations.

(3) Finally in the general argument of your letter, which is to the effect that each country's requirements estimates of August be accepted, there is the question of how we in UNRRA, in a sort of central umpire's position, are to make allowance for the fact that in all probability some countries were a bit more conservative than others in the difficult matter of estimating their requirements. The obvious answer is that in some way a uniform measuring stick for all countries must be worked out. Our thought in turning to the Ministry of Economic Warfare and the Office of Strategic Services, although all we could get from them were what we have called informed guesses, was the hope that in such central agencies, surveying all countries, something like a common measuring stick would be used in that each agency would apply common judgment factors. The fact that the individual countries' estimates as it now appears, are so very close to those of the M.E.W. and O.S.S., with respect to the proportionate degree of need in the various countries, tends strongly, in my opinion to indicate that the "guesses" put forward by M.E.W. and O.S.S. were in fact rather sound. This point, however, we shall discuss more fully in the Drafting Sub-Committee.

Thank you again for your letter of 14th December, and with warmest seasonal greetings, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) C.Hart Schaaf.

Areas
Intelligence
Section,
9.1.45

Mr. Homan

COMPOSITION OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IN LONDON

The following is the composition of the new Polish Government in London as announced on 1st December, 1944:

PRESIDENT His Excellency Monsieur Wladyslaw RACZKIEWICZ

Prime Minister and
Acting Minister of Labour .. His Excellency Monsieur Tomasz ARCISZEWSKI
(Socialist)

Minister for Foreign Affairs .. His Excellency Monsieur Adam TARNOWSKI x

Minister of Industry,
Commerce & Shipping and
Acting Minister of Finance .. His Excellency Monsieur Jan KWAPINSKI
(Socialist)

Minister of Information His Excellency Prof. Adam PRAGIER
(Socialist)

Minister of the Interior His Excellency Monsieur Zygmunt BEREZOWSKI
(Nationalist from the Underground
Movement)

Minister of Justice His Excellency Dr. Bronislaw KUSNIERZ
(Christian Democrat)

Minister of National Defence .. His Excellency Gen. Marian KUKIEL, K.C.B.

Minister of Preparatory Work
concerning the Peace
Conference and
Acting Minister of Education.. His Excellency Prof. FOLKIERSKI
(Nationalist)

Minister of Reconstruction of
Public Administration .. His Excellency Monsieur Stanislaw SOPICKI
(Christian Democrat)

POLISH GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES IN CHARGE OF
MATTERS CONCERNING POLES IN NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST

Minister of State (in Cairo) .. His Excellency Monsieur Henryk STRASBURGER

Deputy Minister of State .. His Excellency Monsieur Janusz KRUSZYNSKI
(also in Cairo)

x
Former Minister to the Czechoslovak Government in London -
at present replaced by Monsieur BALINSKI (Chargé d'Affaires)

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Mr. Rhatigan
ACTION ~~Sir Frederick Leith-Ross.~~

Mr. H. Young

U.N.R.R.A. WASHINGTON.....to.....EURO PEAN REGIONAL OFFICE, LONDON.

No.1120.

DATED

RECEIVED

21st December, 1944.

INDEXED

It is requested that the following message from Hendrickson UNRRA to Mr. Edward Osobka Morawski, the President of the Polish Committee of National Liberation, Lublin, Poland, be transmitted.

Before receiving your cable of November 6 negotiations had been commenced by us with shipping authorities for separate allocation of shipping space to UNRRA each month for relief supplies to be sent via Soviet ports. Since that time we have filed normal application for space and we are optimistic that in spite of the enormous demands for shipping space as a result of the critical position in the Pacific and in Europe some space will be made available to UNRRA at once but no decision has so far been made. We will let you know when we get a reply. Please begin making transshipment arrangements with USSR and inform us in detail.

It would be a good idea if you would look into the possibility with Soviet authorities of shipping to Poland small quantities of suitable items as broken storage as a supplement. Under this arrangement UNRRA would have cargo available in US and UK and other ports to be called forward for loading on ships destined for Soviet ports, now preferably Murmansk, and Black Sea ports when open. Monthly shipments of necessity would be very small but UNRRA has available now sufficient quantities of suitable items for this purpose, particularly clothing, medical supplies, shoes, soap. Please inform us of what comes out of your discussion on proposal for broken storage. If you arrange this procedure we could finish detailed loading arrangements with Soviet representatives here and any priorities you indicate would serve as a guide to London.

In addition, we would like to ship a special emergency load of medical supplies consisting of sulfathiazole, sulfadiazine, sulfaguanidine, sulfanilamide, DDT louse powder with pumps, penicillin, succinyl-sulfathiazole, digitalis, ascorbic acid, vitamin A and D concentrate liver extract, potassium iodide crystals, strophanthin, iodine crystals, morphine sulfate, opium tincture, needles, morpharsen syringes and adaptors. This shipment could go broken storage but it is necessary to provide refrigeration for penicillin. It is suggested that you discuss with Soviet authorities possibility of sending them supplies and planes flown from U.K. and U.S. by Soviet flyers and let us know the reaction. Your comments would be welcomed by us on selection of items.

Technical delegation will be prepared to depart immediately for Lublin upon receiving Soviet transit visas. Add information UNRRA from Hendrickson No.1120. This cable, sent to Osobka Morawski, took partly into account your 1237 which is under consideration by us.

C.3015.

Homan:

Dr. Johnstone says
This is what the
Polish Medical

2 (A) is based on.

It is totally out
of date

B. H.

To
W W 7

For our own information, we
generally should have a record
of documents referred to. You
might ask Mr. Goodman for a copy,
or if there is only one, at least
look at it and get a summary
of contents for our records.

31/5/44. B7H

Mr. Hester

Noted J. J. 4/6/44

511

Date 30 Aug.

FROM: R. Herbert.

1. Comments and return to _____

2. Read and forward.

3. Prepare reply for _____
signature.

4. For your information.

5. Take necessary action

6. For filing.

7. Other action _____

File - Poland

*1 Mr. Fleener
in Herbert case*

Miss Sherwin

RP 29/8

Will you let Mr. Herbert know that we have tracked down the list referred to in Telegram No. 509 from Washington - "Polish supplies and personnel requirements presented by Ymochowski in June". Apparently it is a list of supplies needed for "flying squads" and Dr. Goodman has a copy. The Action copy of the cable has been sent over this afternoon. *to Dr. Goodman*

2 Mr. Dorman

F. J. Howell

28.8.44.

I think you have already made arrangements to collect these oddments.

RP 29/8

Miss Sherwin

*Mem passed
to Typing Pool
(5th floor) on 25/8.*

Mr. Herbert and Mr. Homan agree that the Polish memorandum and requirements/ ^{Sent to Sir F.H.} (attached to Enjoy 509 handed to you to-day) should be copied and passed to the Divisions. If you will pass back to me, I will arrange. Otherwise, perhaps you will send to Miss Blend for six copies to be made, and then you can circulate. Give me a buzz in the morning.

for Stinch
24.8.44.

Attach
CableU.N.R.N.A.
EUROPEAN REGIONAL OFFICE
ROUTING SLIPDate 22/8TO: Mr. Herbert
FROM: L. Rouxin

The attached is sent to you for the following action as indicated by check mark:

- ☐ 1. Comments and return to _____
- ☐ 2. Read and forward.
- ☐ 3. Prepare reply for _____
signature.
- ☐ 4. For your information.
- ☐ 5. Take necessary action.
- ☐ 6. For filing.
- ☐ 7. Other action: Sir Frederick

has asked me to let you see this

POLISH MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY,
COMMERCE AND SHIPPING.

PHONE: SLOANE 9844-8.
43, LOWNDES SQUARE.
LONDON, S.W.1.

L.dz...../44

19th August, 1944.

Sir Frederick Leith Ross, G.C.M., K.C.B.,
United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration,
European Regional Headquarters,
11, Portland Place, W.1.

Dear Sir Frederick,

According to your wish I am sending you
a copy of the Memorandum concerning Polish requirements for
the military period which Mr. Kwapiński has asked you to
transmit to Governor Lehman.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. T. Lychowski.

INDEXED

5 encl.

TL/IL

* This is a copy of
the document which
Dr. Kwapiński asked us
to forward to the D.S.
last week.

2nd. 1/8.

Poland

Extract from Mr. Hendrickson's letter of 8th June, addressed to:
Messrs. Feonov, Herbert, Elkinton, Nugent.

Pre-Munich Boundaries.

In light of the above and the fact that pre-Munich population figures and boundaries, especially with reference to Poland, have heretofore been firmly objected to by the U.S.S.R. and are currently being objected to here with respect to three sets of allocation requests submitted by us to the Combined Boards, I suggest that you consider and make appropriate reservations or provisions concerning production statistics and population data."

✓ Mr. Homan
Mr. Gold.

For Your Information and Guidance.

N. Feonov

21st August, 1944.

Sern
B. J.

*Mr. Homan
for Poland.*

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

1344 Connecticut Avenue
Washington 25. D. C.

21st August 1944

Mr. George Mooney
Executive Secretary, UNRRA
11A Portland Place
London, W-1

Dear Mr. Mooney:

I am enclosing a copy of Mr. Caustin's notes on a meeting concerning relief to Poland. Will you please make suitable distribution.

Sincerely yours,

FOR THE DIRECTOR GENERAL

William S. B. Lacy
Assistant Director Regional
Liaison

Enclosure

NOTE OF MEETING BETWEEN THE DIRECTOR GENERAL AND MR. CIECHANOWSKI,
POLISH AMBASSADOR, AND MR. GROSFELD, POLISH MINISTER OF FINANCE:
4 August. 1944

Also present: Mr. Sokolowski
Mr. Feller
Mr. Caustin

The Polish Minister of Finance asked the Director General whether he was in a position to outline the arrangements which had been made by UNRRA to provide relief for the civilian population of Poland. He explained that he would be returning shortly to London and hoped that as a result of the negotiations now going on between the Polish Prime Minister and Mr. Stalin, it would be possible for any new government which might emerge to commence arrangements for Polish relief.

The Director General said that UNRRA's position in relation to the territories of Eastern Europe remained extremely difficult. Endeavors had been made to obtain from the Soviet authorities information as to the needs of the civil population both in Soviet territories and in the territories of other countries now under Soviet military control; in addition UNRRA had endeavored to obtain information as to the conditions under which UNRRA personnel might work in these areas. So far, however, no information whatever was available and it was, therefore, impossible for the Administration to plan any operations for these territories. The Director General continued, that, as the Polish Ambassador was aware, UNRRA could only operate in a territory under military control by invitation of the military authorities. So far, no such invitation had been issued and UNRRA was, therefore, unable to move.

Moreover, the Director General said, even if a request for supplies had been received on behalf of the countries of Eastern Europe, it was, at the present time, impossible for any supplies to be delivered except by way of the present supply lines to the Soviet Union. Although there was some dispute as to the capacity of these supply lines, it was clear that additional supplies for relief purposes through Russia could only be sent in at the expense of Lease-Lend supplies required by the Soviet Union for the prosecution of the war.

The Polish Ambassador said that he realized the difficulties of the Director General's position and he knew that the relief of the liberated territories was in the first instance a military responsibility. However, all the reports that had been received from Poland indicated that the Soviet Army, instead of providing supplies to the civil population, in fact, consumed practically all available food stuffs and that the position of the civilian population as a result was no less serious than it had been before liberation. In asking the Director General, therefore, what preparations UNRRA had made for the provision of relief, the Polish Ambassador said he was concerned about the situation which would arise if the negotiations in Moscow resulted in an agreement as to the character of the Polish Government. If some working arrangement emerged between the two authorities, this might well mean that facilities would be made available for the transfer of supplies through the Soviet Union to liberated Poland. Further, there was always the possibility, and he thought that this should be carefully considered, that a general collapse in Germany might occur as a result of which, supplies could reach Poland through the Baltic or even through the North Sea ports of Germany. In view of these two factors, he felt it extremely important that UNRRA should be in a position to make supplies available as soon as conditions permitted.

In the general discussion which followed, the Director General and Mr. Feller explained that:

- A. Military authorities had announced that advance procurement was not being undertaken on behalf of Poland or Czechoslovakia.
- B. Because of this, UNRRA had applied to FEA in order that a

request for an allocation for supplies should be made to the Combined Boards and that FEA should undertake procurement.

C. UNRRA had announced its readiness to undertake the financial responsibility for any such procurement which was undertaken.

D. In any event there were general stockpiles of supplies available from which urgent Polish needs could be met as quickly as shipping and transport facilities permitted.

The Director General said that as far as he was aware, no specific procurement on behalf of Poland had yet been undertaken but that the supply situation was not perhaps the most serious aspect of the matter. Supplies did exist and could, he was confident, be made available promptly. However, the transfer of supplies to Poland necessarily depended upon the policy of the Soviet Union.

The Director General then asked whether any information was available as to the current harvest, and the possibility that any large part of it could be withheld from the Germans. The Polish Ambassador said that, although a better harvest was expected he believed that the needs of the Soviet Armies would leave extremely little for the civilian population and he thought that the agreement between the Polish National Committee of Liberation and the Soviet provided that that Committee should, as far as possible, supply the Soviet Army on Polish territories.

The Polish Finance Minister asked what procedure should be adopted in the event that agreement was reached in Moscow and the Polish Prime Minister was established as the administrative authority in Warsaw. Would the Polish Government then have to ask the Soviet Army for assistance or could a request be made directly to UNRRA. Mr. Feller said the procedure to be followed in such a case could easily be developed, it was in fact laid down in the Resolutions, but it had to be remembered that it was not the procedure which would cause difficulty but transport arrangements. So long as supplies entered Poland via the Soviet, military approval would be indispensable as no supplies could move in liberated areas without permission of the military.

The Polish Finance Minister then asked the Director General whether UNRRA personnel or observers would have to be present in the territory if UNRRA supplies were made available.

The Director General said it was impossible to give a categorical answer. It would be, however, very difficult for UNRRA to provide supplies without exercising control over the manner of their distribution; generally, UNRRA was required to oversee distribution to insure that the principles laid down by the Council were observed.

Mr. Feller said that the most serious difficulty at the moment was the absence of any reliable information as to conditions existing in Poland. If it was within the power of the Polish Government to provide details of actual needs of the most urgent priorities, this would be a great help in preparing for action. Possibly the best way to secure this would be to form a small observers mission which would be able to make a first hand report upon conditions for the Director General's information.

The Polish Ambassador said that this point would be borne in mind in case the negotiations now going on in Moscow led to the preparation of an agreement between the Polish Government and the Soviet military authorities. In this event, such considerations as the need for an UNRRA observer mission or personnel to control distribution would be borne in mind and presented to the Soviet Military.

The Polish Finance Minister thanked the Director General for his advice and assured him that on his return to London he would communicate with the Polish Prime Minister and see that all possible steps were taken to provide UNRRA with advance information as to relief needs.

H. E. Caustin
7 August 1944

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

General

PERSONNEL CIRCULATIONS.

ACTION. Mr. Herbert.

GOVERNOR LEHMAN, WASHINGTON...to...EUROPEAN REGIONAL OFFICE, LONDON

No. 509

Dated August 18, 1944.

(En clair)

Received August 21, 1944

Send immediately list Polish supplies and personnel
requirements presented by Ymochowski in June.

HULL.

UNRRA

Original and 5 copies.

C. 249.

Ser. Herbert

What program is it?

H.F.

23.8.44

6 Copies Col. Reckie 2.48
1-4
POLISH MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SOCIAL WELFARE.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Poland's requirements as to medical relief and rehabilitation.

The requirements are presented under the following headings:-

- I. Control of epidemics and medical care for displaced persons;
- II. Preventive medical services;
- III. Curative medical services;
- IV. Transport;
- V. Personnel.

I. Control of epidemics and medical care for displaced people.

1 and 2. Isolation beds and huts.

The main problem in Poland during and after the liberation will be the control of epidemics of louse-born typhus which are likely to get out of control, if not checked speedily and efficiently. Before the War there were in the Eastern parts of Poland endemic foci of typhus giving an annual average of about 4000 cases. They were the residue from the typhus epidemic in 1919 which was characterized by an incidence of about 1 million cases at its peak. During the present War owing to destitution and mass movements of population from these foci an epidemic developed reaching according to Polish Underground Authorities an incidence of about 250,000 cases in 1943 in spite of the efforts of the German Authorities to control the spread of the disease. On the liberation the movement of about 8 million displaced Polish nationals spread over the whole of Poland may produce an epidemic far greater than in 1919. Such an epidemic will mean not only further loss of life but may endanger a return of the political, social and economic life of the country to normal conditions.

It is obvious that such an epidemic can not be controlled with the pre-war personnel and equipment which dealt with endemics of acute infectious diseases. As typhus cases cannot be isolated in their homes but must be hospitalized the number of isolation hospitals and beds must be temporarily increased to deal with the emergency. It is proposed to build isolation hospitals in huts which after the epidemic has passed could be utilized for the control of tuberculosis, etc. They would be divided as follows:-

a/ Isolation hospitals, in each county at a rate of about 40 beds per 100,000 to deal with cases in the pre-epidemic phase, roughly..... 10,000 beds,

b/ Isolation hospitals in a pool to be distributed to places where a local epidemic develops which cannot be controlled by the local Health Authorities,

roughly.....4,000 beds,

c/ isolation hospitals at places where displaced persons are likely to congregate,

roughly..... 20,000 beds.

A total of 34,000 beds for acute infectious diseases minus 5,000 beds which existed before the War for isolation of infectious cases, that is together 29,000 isolation beds would have to be provided for the new hospitals. This would allow for the accomodation of roughly 400,000 cases of acute infectious diseases per year, less than half of the actual figure of typhus cases in 1919.

With the overcrowding of homes it would be impossible to convert them into temporary isolation hospitals, therefore prefabricated huts for about

.....30,000 hospital beds will be needed.

The total requirements would amount to

1. Isolation hospital beds in 40 and 200-bed units, a total of 29,000 beds,
2. Prefabricated huts for the above beds.

3. Equipment for disinfection and disinfestation:

As the main problem will be the control of louse-born typhus, equipment for the disinfestation will rank first. As the epidemic is already in the country and other acute infectious diseases will also be present, equipment will also be needed for disinfection. Some equipment will be found in the country, but as the experience of the typhus epidemic of 1919 shows it will be necessary to import further equipment in amounts which have been accepted by the Leith-Ross Committee as follows:

- a/ Insecticide powder for a population at risk of about 10 million people that is the aggregate population of 100 counties where according to Polish Underground Authorities epidemics of typhus are to be expected.
- b/ Millbank hot air disinfestation units, appr10
- c/ High Steam Pressure disinfectors - 1 per million population approximately.....35
- d/ Field Portable No.3 disinfectors, one for each of 100 mobile anti-typhus units and one for each of 60 camps for displaced persons, approximately.....160
- e/ Disinfectors for the new isolation hospitals, approximately.....300.

4. Shower baths for mobile anti-typhus units and camps for displaced persons:

- a/ 50 camps with a daily attendance of 500 persons;
- b/ 10 camps with a daily attendance of 1000 persons;
- c/ mobile type for 100 anti-typhus units.

5. Laundry units, one for each of the 60 camps for displaced persons.

6. Mobile anti-typhus units as provided for by the Leith-Ross Committee. Their disinfectors and shower baths enumerated above, their transport requirements are shown below. One per each of the 100 threatened counties.....100 units.

7. Out-patients departments for displaced persons camps, 1 for each 100 displaced persons, daily in attendance.....175.
8. Hair clippers, 10 for each camp for displaced persons, 60 camps.....600.
9. Mobile Bacteriological Units, equipment as laid down by the Leith-Ross Committee, Their transport shown below.
Total of units.....14.
10. Equipment for the existing bacteriological laboratories, as accepted by the Leith-Ross Committee.....18.
11. Mobile Water Purification Units for hospital units working outside cities.....18.
12. Vaccines:
- a/ Cox's anti-typhus vaccine, for anti-typhus personnel, personnel of camps for displaced persons, social assistance personnel, approximately.....30,000 people and population at risk living around epidemic foci of typhus, at least for approximately.....2,000,000 people
 - b/ Typhoid and paratyphoid vaccine, Pre-war epidemic level of about 20,000 cases per year, annual inoculations about 100,000 people for.....100,000 people.
 - c/ Cholera vaccine - in case of necessity from UNRRA pool.
 - d/ Variola vaccine, requirements were covered by home production. In case of need from the UNRRA pool.
 - e/ Diphtheria toxoid. Pre-war epidemic level about 20,000 cases per year. As isolation beds will be occupied by typhus cases home isolation is contemplated. Passive-active immunisation of family and school contacts will be necessary under these conditions. For the first six months will be required..... 100,000 doses.
 - f/ Rabies vaccine. Rabies was quite prevalent in Poland. Home production covered the needs. As a safety measure...100,000 doses will be required.
13. Sera:
- a/ Diphtheria serum for an average of 1,500 cases of diphtheria and 3,000 cases /contacts/ for passive-active immunisation monthly, that is a total monthly of..... 1,800 doses.
 - b/ Tetanus serum. A 1,000 units for prophylactic use and 1,000 ampoules per 3000 units for treatment purposes within the first six months.
 - c/ Anti-gas gangrene serum..... 100 btls. per 20000 units.
14. Syringes and needles for vaccine and sera administration:
- a/ syringes /10cc/.....10,000
 - b/ needles, 10 per syringe.....100,000.
15. Drugs and dressings would be used from the general supply shown

/under

under the heading: curative medical services.

16. Special drugs for acute infectious diseases:

a/ Sulphaguanidine-for cases of dysentery which will certainly increase above the pre-war level of about 15,000 cases, notified every year. Probably the amount in the list of essential drugs sufficient.

b/ Glucose for serious cases of diphtheria: 80.000 50 per cent glucose per case. Expected number of cases in the first six months will be1,200.

c/ Quinine, Mepacrin and Pamaquin for cases of malaria. At least 100,000 Polish nationals from Iraq, The Balkan countries and Africa were infected; and it is expected that 10% of this figure will be carriers who will have to be treated in Poland in order to prevent an epidemic - i.e. for 10,000 cases from UNRRA pool.

17. Transport is of the greatest importance in a predominantly rural country like Poland especially as typhus is predominantly a rural disease. The requirements for the control of epidemics are included in the total requirements of transport under the appropriate heading.

11. Preventive medical services.

Under the preventive medical services are included maternity and child welfare, control of tuberculosis, VD. and trachoma, all dealt with by communal dispensaries, whose numbers were rapidly increasing. In 1939 approximately 2,500 such dispensaries existed, most of them organized in health centers of which there were about 700.

1/Maternity and Child Welfare:

In the Leith-Ross Committee a special sub-committee dealt with this matter and we agreed to the following items and amounts for the first six months:

a/ Outfits for expectant mothers	148,000
There were about 800,000 live births per year	
b/ Contents of midwives bags	560
There were 10,000 midwives	
c/ Bicycles for midwives	140
d/ equipment for improvised maternity homes	280
e/ mobile dispensaries on vans	42

2/ Stationary dispensaries for maternity, childwelfare, T.B., V.D., Trachoma:

Dispensary equipment for 500 dispensaries, i.e. 20% of the pre-war number for replacement purposes.

3/. Equipment for trachoma control. There was an estimated incidence of 1% of the population. There will certainly be an increase. According to the Leith-Ross Committee Poland was to receive 50 units of non-consumable stores and 300 units of consumable stores for the first 6 months.

4/. The Control:

- a/ Mass Radiography units, one for each university town 5
 - b/ Artificial pneumothorax apparatus. 264
111. Curative medical services.

1/. Drugs:

The units and amounts as provided by the Leith-Ross Committee, were accepted as satisfying the needs of the country.

For the first six months we are allotted.....989 units

2/. Dressings - calculated in the same way.....989 units

3/. Hospital equipment/except isolation hospitals/:

The units and amounts as provided by the Leith-Ross Committee were accepted.

A unit consists of 1 200 bed hospital and 5 40-bed hospitals, a total of 400 beds. The Leith Ross Committee allotted to Poland a total of 67,200 beds including isolation beds. From these 29,000 beds for new isolation hospitals should be subtracted. This would leave 38,200 beds for all other hospitals for replacement of losses in the 75,000 pre-war hospital beds. In addition to ward, bedding, domestic and kitchen equipment, special surgery, midwifery, pathological, bacteriological, dental and ophthalmological equipment as well as mobile and stationary X-ray apparatus were provided for.

IV. Transport.

We have been warned by the Polish Underground Authorities not to rely on railroads, and the number of horses has also considerably decreased. Therefore the efficiency of all health work will depend on motor transport. The requirements are as follows:-

1/Hospital services including isolation hospitals:

a 200 beds hospital should have 2 light ambulances, 1 truck of 3 tons, 1 truck of 1,5 ton.

A 40-beds hospital should have 1 truck of 1,5 ton, 1 Light Utility Van.

Each of the 264 counties should have 1-200 bed hospital and 1-40 bed hospital. This would amount to:

a/ trucks of 3 tons.....264

b/ " " 1,5 tons.....528

c/ 2-stretcher ambulances.....528

d/ Light Utility Vans.....264

These would approximately suffice for the pre-war hospitals. The 29,000 new isolation hospitals would need approximately half the above amount, giving a total of:

a/ trucks of 3 tons.....396

b/ " " 1,5 tons.....792

c/ Light ambulances.....792

d/ Light Utility Vans.....396

/2/ Public

2/: Public Health Officers:

All Officers should have motor cars in order to cover distances and save their time. It is proposed to provide for them the light utility van which can be used also for transport of sick and stores. The approximate number of such Officers is 1372. The requirements would be 1372 light utility vans.

3/. Special mobile units:

- a/ Trucks of 1,5 ton: 3 per one mobile anti-typhus units of which there are 100 units.....300
- b/ trucks of 1,5 ton, one per 14 mobile bacteriological units: 14.
- c/ Two-stretcher ambulances, one per each of the 100 anti-typhus units.....100.
- d/ Cars for personnel
 - one per each anti-typhus unit.....100
 - one per each mobile bacteriological unit..... 14

4/. Distribution of medical relief from 4 central stores: and 264 county stores:

- a/ trucks of 3 ton: 15 per each store.....60
- b/ " " 1,5 ton: 1 per each county.....264
- c/ " " 1,5 ton: 5 per each central store..... 20
- d/ " " " 1 per each county264

5/.Camps for displaced persons, Medical department:

- a/ trucks of 1,5ton: one per each of 60 camps..... 60
- b/ light utility vans: one per each of 60 camps.... 60

6/. Central pool for the transport of mobile hospitals and equipment and as a reserve for breakdowns on the basis of 10% of the totals of each kind of vehicle:

- a/ Trucks of 3 ton.....72
- b/ " " 1,5 ton.....145
- c/ ambulances 90
- d/ light utility vans182
- e/ motor cars for personnel..... 11

Total transport requirements would be:

- a/ trucks of 3 ton..... 792
- b/ " " 1,5 ton.....1595
- c/ two-stretcher ambulances..... 982
- d/ light utility vans2010
- e/ motor cars for personnel.....125

v/. Personnel.

There will certainly be a great shortage of qualified personnel for all health and medical services as it is the policy of the occupying power to destroy the educated classes. The movement of millions of displaced persons and epidemics will also enormously increase the demand for skilled service. The great difficulty rests not only in foreign personnel not knowing the language but even more in finding /persons

persons willing to work under conditions of widespread destitution. Therefore the figures given below are tentative.

PERSONNEL FROM ABROAD.

1. Infectious Diseases.

- a/ 4 Epidemiologists /State Institute of Hygiene and Chief Medical Officer for Control of Epidemics/.
- b/. 4 Port Health Officers /Public Health Services/.
- c/. 4 Bacteriologists for Mobile Bacteriological Units.
- d/. 10 Bacteriologists for Production of sera and vaccines /State Institute of Hygiene/.
- e/. 1 Instruction Unit for Millbank Apparatus.
- f/. 2 Instruction Units for High Steam Pressure Disinfectors
- g/. 1 Instruction Unit for Application of Disinsecticide Powder.
- h/. 1 Instruction Unit for Cyanide Disinfestation.
- i/. 1 Instruction Unit for production of Cox's Vaccine.
- j/. A certain number of pharmacists for Medical Relief Depots.
/4 for the Central Depot/.
- k/. 6 Sanitary Engineers /Public Health Services/.

2. PREVENTIVE MEDICINE.

A certain number of specialists in T.B., Children diseases, etc. to be kept in a general pool from which the requirements will be satisfied. 2 Moss Radiography Units.

3. GENERAL TREATMENT.

- a/. 10 complete 200-bed Hospital Units, 10 Pathologists, 10 Instruction Units for Nurses / for a 200-bed Hospital: 4 Doctors, 6 Sisters, 36 Nurses/.
- b/. A certain number of specialists and physicians to be kept in a general pool. /X-ray ear, nose, throat, chest specialists, neurosurgeons, orthopaedists/.
- c/. NUTRITION. 1 Field Nutrition Mission, 30 dieteticians, 17 experts in communal feeding.

4. TRANSPORT.

A certain number of drivers for ambulances and transport of Medical Relief.

AND SHIPPING.

PHONE: SLOANE 9844-8.

16th August, 1944

According to the basic UNRRA agreement, the resolutions of the 1st Session of the Council in Atlantic City as well as other agreements reached during the last several months, the responsibility for providing relief and rehabilitation in the areas cleared of enemy occupation lies for the duration of the military period following the end of this occupation with the respective military authority of the Allied Forces. Nevertheless, it may be of interest to you to know that the different services of the Polish Government have prepared in anticipation of the removal of the enemy from the Polish soil several estimates of requirements covering this period.

You will note that while for several items figures could be provided to illustrate the estimates of the immediate needs during this period, in case of several groups of requirements they have been necessarily confined to the enumeration of the principal commodities needed. The reason is that the extent of the destruction /particularly in view of the war-operation waged in Poland at this moment/, the timing of different relief measures during the military period/ action with regard to displaced persons etc./ and the degree of distress among the population can, at the moment, be estimated only approximately. In cases of the figure concerning the whole of the Polish population, they have been based on the figure of 33,5 million people which has been agreed upon during different preparatory talks between the Polish representatives and UNRRA staff in London.

M I N I S T E R

encl.

TL/IL

N. 18

MEMORANDUM

concerning Polish estimates of relief and rehabilitation requirements for the military period covering six months after the removal of enemy from Poland.

I. Food

Polish food requirements for the period of military administration have been prepared on the following bases:

1. The requirements include the needs of the non-agricultural population only, with the exception of those articles not produced on home farms, namely coffee, tea, tobacco and soap.

Requirements of these articles have been calculated for the entire population.

2. The average level of the nutritional intake anticipated for the military period is about 2,000 calories.

This rate is higher than the normal consumer's rate of 1026 calories, in force under the German occupation. It should be mentioned that this is lower by 650 calories than the nutritional intake anticipated for the UNRRA relief period.

3. The requirements include basic consumer goods only. Fish is not taken in account, owing to the poor keeping qualities of this product, especially during the first period after liberation with its attendant transport, shortage and distribution difficulties.

Tea and coffee requirements have been computed by accepting one half of the intake established by UNRRA relief requirements. The inclusion of tea and coffee requirements for the military period is explained by the fact that the Polish population has been receiving no supplies of these commodities whatsoever during the last five years and by the great importance of both commodities in communal and emergency feeding.

4. The food shortages given in our requirements have taken into account:

- a/ the daily ration per head.
- b/ the presumable food resources in the country.

The amount of home production has been assumed equal to that of 1943/44, without taking into account any destruction caused by the present military operations on Polish territory.

The amount of available home food resources based on figures of The agricultural production in enemy-occupied Poland, are also for the 1943-44 period.

5. The requirements have been drawn up on the assumption that Poland will be liberated this year. This assumption, specially affects the sphere of wheat and rye, owing to their specific seasonal nature. Similar phenomena have been taken into account in respect of milk and eggs.

6. The enclosed food import requirements / enc. No.1/ are given in monthly figures.

7. Details concerning requirements figures for individual products are given in enclosure No. 2.

II. MEDICAL RELIEF.

1. Fighting the epidemics.

1. Prefabricated huts:

- a/ for infectious diseases: hospital equipment for 10.000 beds.

According to our most recent information the number of typhoid fever cases in Poland in 1943 was 250.000.

The number of beds for infectious diseases in pre-war Poland was 5.000. It will however be possible to use a certain number of other establishments for infectious diseases but the requisitioning of public and private buildings would appear to be difficult because of great destruction to buildings in general and the overpopulation in Poland.

- b/ for repatriates: equipment for hospitals and 5.000 hospital beds.

The beds would be used in curing general diseases and if required to complete, the number of beds for infectious diseases.

2. Disinfecting apparatus - 100 of light type for the infectious diseases hospitals. These apparatus are completely lacking in Poland. Cases of typhoid fever have appeared in some parts of the country and therefore it will be necessary to obtain at least 1 disinfecting apparatus for every 100 districts.

3. Insecticide powder for 5.000.000 of the Polish population.

According to our information there were in Poland cases of typhoid fever in 100 districts. Insecticide powder is also needed for at least 5 mil. repatriates / 2 mil. from Germany and 3 mil. displaced persons inside the Polish frontiers/

4. Shower installations for 30 repatriation camps or repatriation stations. The type of showers should be determined by the administrative officers of the given camps.

5. Laundries in 30 repatriation camps.

6. Out Patients Department - for at least 60 repatriation stations and ambulances fully equipped to serve about 200 persons a day.

7. Five mobile bacteriological laboratories.

8. Mobile units for purification of water which could be supplied by the military authorities.

9. Toxoids: a/ diphtheria : toxoid for 50.000 cases to fight epidemics in schools and for the injection of people dealing with ill children, because of the small number of hospital beds, many persons will be nursed at home.

b/ Typhoid: for 50.000 cases.

c/ Typhus: for 1/ mil. persons - as a minimum for the repatriates inside the Polish territory, for the people in infectious parts of the country and sanitation personnel.

10 antidiphtheria serum for 20.000 cases / half of the yearly cases and to prevent the spreading of disease /

11. Special medicines.

sulphoguanimidine -for 10.000 cases - there are on the ave-

rage 15.000 cases a year, but in late summer or in the early autumn the number of cases may increase.

II. Preventive Medicine

Mother and child.

- a/70.000 infants outfits / half of the average number of births during 6 months /
- b/midwives bags -280
- c/mobile ante-natal clinics -20

2. Dispenseries Equipment -100

3. Artificial pneumothorax apparatus - 100

/ 1/2 of requirements should be covered by UNRRA /

4. Equipment for treatment of Trachoma - 15.

III. General Medical Requisites

- 1. Medicaments : 165 basic drug units accepted by L.R. Committee for the first 3 months.
165 supplementary drug units for the following 6 months, which amounts to 1/2 of L.R. Committee requirements for the 6 months.
- 2. Dressings - 330 units as given in L.R. Committee.

General hospitals - Hospital equipment for 5.000 beds / as given in L.R. Report / i.e. equipment for 25 hospitals with 200 beds, or 125 hospitals with 40 beds.

The equipment consists of:

- a. Ward Equipment
- b. Bedding, domestic and kitchen equipment.
- c. Surgical Instruments.
- d. " Accessories.
- e. Pathological Laboratory Equipment / 1 for 200 beds /
- f. Special Bacteriological Laboratory Equipment /1 for 1000 beds /

3. Dental Equipment. - 100 units.

Standard Dental Units - 1/7 of requirements should be supplies by UNRRA.

4. Blood transfusion equipment 275 of "giving" and "taking" sets.

5. X-ray apparatus

- a. Mobile X-ray apparatus and accessories and bucky coach- 25 /for 25 hospitals of 200 beds /
- b. " Van Units " - 5.

IV Medical Transport

As regards transport units, we require the same number as the number of hospital beds. Our requirements amount to 20.000 hospital beds / this number consists of 15.000 prefabricated huts and hospital equipment for 5.000 hospital beds / required and should be at the disposal of the Polish authorities during the 1st year after the war. In connection with this the 1/5 of the total transport requirements should be supplied during the military period.

1/ 3 ton lorries	-160
2/ 1.5 ton lorries	-320
3/ Ambulance	-196
4/ Light Utility Van	-405
5/ Personnel lorries	- 25

III. SOCIAL WELFARE

Here is a rough indication of the kind of requirements and suggestions concerning the priority to be given, when covering the needs of the Polish people.

1. Food

a. for repatriates. The most useful would be the articles of food which are not bulky and can be conserved for a long time, as coffee, tea, sugar, cheese, biscuits, etc.

b. for children. Up to 14 years old, nursing mothers and pregnant women for whom it is necessary to obtain a supply of food and which was foreseen for the Emergency period in the Minimum Imports Programme in June 1943.

c. for military and civil invalids released from prisons and for the other victims of war, who must be maintained by Public Assistance. Their daily food ration should provide at least 2000 calories.

d. for unemployed and other categories of persons not mentioned above, whose needs should be covered by the Social Welfare authorities. Their diet should provide at least 2000 calories for a day.

2. Clothing and shoes

The above mentioned categories of people should be supplied with at least as much clothing as is given in the Wardrobe List / App.VII / and in /App VI / concerning the supply of shoes.

3. Household goods.

In order to ensure proper feeding facilities from the beginning of the military period, it is necessary that the equipment for communal feeding, as for example, sets for cooking and eating in repatriation stations, schools and public utility establishments, are supplied, together with the necessary dehydrated food.

At the repatriation stations sets for 1000 persons would be the most advisable and in schools and public utilities establishments sets for 100 persons. In addition the destroyed households of individual families should be supplied with articles for cooking, eating, sleeping, lighting, heating, and other articles of general household equipment.

We assume that from the beginning of the military period, UNRRA will be invited to collaborate with the military authorities in their relief activities.

The Polish authorities desire that the military authorities responsible for the administration of the Polish territories, and UNRRA, who will act on their behalf, will adopt the principle that the needs of all the people who need help will be satisfied equally, even if only in part.

Later on, if the military administration continues and if the number of people benefitting from social assistance diminishes, then the quality and the quantity of goods and service for the still needful persons, could be increased.

IV. AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION.

Although, the duration of the military period is estimated to be not more than 6 months, this list, however, covers the whole agricultural year.

The requirements cover the minimum agricultural needs and the partial needs of food processing plant indispensable to supply the country with the maximum home-produced food.

In addition to this, the requirements take into account transport difficulties - especially from overseas, and above all, possible supplies from the European Continent and countries having common frontiers with Poland such as Germany, Hungary, Czechoslovakia etc.

1. SEEDS /in thousands metric tons /

1. Cereals, Pulses and Fodder Crops.

a. The seeds mentioned below may have to be imported from overseas:

Wheat	15.0
Oats	11.5
Red clover	1.5

b. The seeds mentioned below should for preference be imported from Germany, Hungary, Czechoslovakia or other countries which would ensure easy acclimatization.

Rye	50.0
Barley	10.0
White clover	0.5
Sweet lupin	25.0
Peas, Victoria	3.2
Haricot beans	1.5
Lucerne	0.1
Sunflower	0.3
Vetches	2.0
Pelushka	1.0
Kales /Marrow steam/	0.01

The requirement figures for fodder crops are justified by the necessary immediate increase of the milk yield and to make dairy cattle breeding possible.

It is well known that the population in occupied Poland has for several years been deprived of sufficient milk, particularly the urban population.

Sweet lupin seed /25.000 ton / are of paramount importance as Lupins are of great value as protein fodder and cultivation in a large scale can considerably decrease the import requirements of concentrates for the next period. Lupin grows well in nearly every soil and is particularly useful as fertilizer on account of the additional nitrogen it provides in the soil.

All these factors make the lupin very desirable in the rotation of crops in Poland. It is already very popular in Germany from whence Poland imported selected seeds. It seems to be most advisable to import the Lupin seeds from Germany but it must be borne in mind that malicious sabotage might be caused by adding the seeds of the common bitter Lupin, which would be disastrous for the next year's crops.

2. Vegetable Seeds.

Green Peas	0.2	Carrots	0.015
Red Beetroots	0.075	Tomatoes	0.002
Cauliflower	0.000.5	Lettuces	0.015

Supplies of the above mentioned vegetables seeds may have to be shipped. Obviously this concerns only the seeds to be sown and not those for consumption.

The most suitable varieties for Poland and the possible sources of supply are shown in the enclosed table No. 3, with comments. The timing of supply should be according to schedule No. 4.

II. FERTILIZERS.

To obtain the proper production level of agricultural plants, especially after the exploitation practised in most countries during the German occupation it is most important to supply agriculture with fertilizers ready for use. During the Military period an immediate recovery of home production cannot be expected because all the fertilizer factories in Poland are at present on war production and the change over will require time. It is also very probable that they will have been destroyed.

The kind, grade and percentage of fertilizers to be supplied is not yet known, the minimum requirements are worked out in terms of chemical content e.g. on the weights / in metric tons / of phosphate / P_2O_5 / nitrogen / N / and potash / K_2O /

1. Phosphatic Fertilizers.

The requirements for these fertilizers amount to 28.500 m. tons of pure P_2O_5 , in the form of superphosphate or Basic Slag.

As regards their most profitable use, it should be borne in mind that Basic Slag is mainly used for autumn sowing and superphosphate for spring sowing / see Table No. 4. /

2. Nitrogenous Fertilizers.

Requirements for these fertilizers amount to 26.000. tons of pure Nitrogen in the form of calcium cyanide $Ca Cn_2$, sulphate of Ammonia $NH_4/2SO_4$ /, Nitrate of soda $Na NO_3$, or Nitrate of lime / NO_3 / 2.

Here again as regards their most profitable use, it should be borne in mind that for autumn sowing Calcium Cyanide and some of Sulphate of Ammonia are needed and for spring sowing Nitrate of soda and Sulphate of Ammonia / See Table No. 4. /

3. Potassic Fertilizers.

These requirements amount to 26.800 tons of pure potash / K_2O / in the form of Polish salts or Kainit / $KCL Mg SO_4 3H_2O$ /

Potash salts of high grades are required more than Kainit which has only a limited use, and low percentage of K_2O , and is therefore bulky to transport / See Table No. 4. /

III. CONCENTRATES / FEEDING STUFFS /

Immediate supplies of concentrates of high protein value is the best way to ensure adequate milk production for the under nourished population of towns and industrial centres in Poland.

Pre-war home production of protein feeding stuff in Poland did not cover agricultural needs and during the occupation, despite a great decrease in dairy herds - a lack of protein feeding stuff still exists.

The minimum import of digestible protein for dairy cattle during the first 6 months period will amount to about 7,700 ton.

The most suitable commodity for this need will be oil-cake, made from soya, coconuts, ground nuts, which have a relatively high protein content. As the necessary bran / cereal offals / can be obtained from milling grain imported for human consumption. Taking all protein requirements to be for example, in soya oil-cake, which contains 34 per cent protein, will give the figure of about 22,600 tons of this oil cake.

IV. MILCH COWS AND HEIFERS.

The decline in dairy cattle in Poland is estimated now to have reduced the number to 40% of the pre-war figure. It must be remembered that further war activities on Polish territory will make this drop even greater. For these reasons as well as for difficulties in milk transport to the larger towns from distant production centres the milk supply to the urban population during the military period will be very difficult.

A radical means of preventing this would be the import of 200.000 milch cows and heifers in calf which should be kept near the big consumption centres to provide milk, especially for hospitals, children, and mothers. This would not only ensure a sufficient supply of milk to the under nourished population, but also greatly help the recovery of the dairy herds devastated by the occupying powers.

The above mentioned 200.000 cows and heifers in calf should be imported from Germany for the following reasons.

1. The number and density of the milch cows population was relatively very great in Germany before the war. This fact was closely connected with agricultural war preparations. During the war the Germans have managed, not only to maintain the cow population, but even to increase the amount of milch cows due to their exploitation policy in the occupied countries.

2. Before the war it was possible to maintain such numbers of cattle in Germany by importing large quantities of concentrated feeding stuffs, while during the war this has been achieved by requisitioning in occupied countries.

It should be remembered that after the cessation of hostilities, the possibility of feeding, utilization and production of cattle in Germany will depend again on the mass import of feeding stuff, otherwise a large number of highly valuable cattle in Germany will have to be slaughtered. If there should be great meat and milk production in Germany, this may not so much assist the occupying administration as enrich the black market.

3. The short distance between Poland and this source will considerably ease cattle transport.

4. There will be no difficulties in acclimatizing milch cows in Poland.

The most suitable breeds of German cattle for Poland are:

Black and white lowlandres	-	West Friesian
Simmentaler	-	Bavarian
Red Silesian	-	Low Silesian

V. PIGS.

In the period immediately following the war, cattle slaughter in Poland should be restricted for quite some time and the slaughter of milch cows and heifers should be strictly forbidden. For this reason pigs should be the main and constant source of meat. The pig population in Poland has, during the war, been drastically cut down / by more than 50% / therefore in view of the needs of the home market, the great reproduction rate of pigs and the short period required for breeding and fattening, 250.000 sucking pigs from 3-6 months of age will have to be imported as soon as possible. In this case Germany also should be our supplier. "Edelschwein" or "Veredeltes Landschwein" pigs should be imported on account of their usefulness and suitability for Polish conditions.

VI. HORSES.

One of the most urgent and difficult problems for Polish Agriculture immediately after the war will be the question of draught power for field work. The number of horses in Poland has dropped to about 40% of the pre-war figure and in some parts of Poland to even less. To rehabilitate and cultivate as large an area of arable land as possible the provision of tractors will not be sufficient. Needs will be so great that the modernization of agriculture in a short period will be impracticable. At the same time every imported horse could be used immediately to the fullest extent, a matter of special importance during the Military period.

For the same reasons as those given in the case of cows and pigs, Germany would be the source of supply for horses. The Germans increased the number of their horses to 145% of the pre-war figure by plundering the occupied countries. The horses most suitable for Polish conditions are "Hanovers" and horses bred East of the River Oder /"Oldenburg" horses are not suitable/.

The requirements amount to 300,000 horses for agricultural purposes.

VII. AGRICULTURAL TRACTORS.

As mentioned above one of the most urgent needs for Agricultural production in Poland will be draught power, the present lack of which is equal to about 1.000.000 horses. By the end of the war the position may even be worse.

Apart from the horses required, the available number of which can cover only a part of the total needs, it is essential to supply several thousand tractors. They will be used mainly for heavy tillage which requires most draught power. Tractors will be used to their fullest extent owing to Polish climatic conditions which demand great draught power during comparatively short but clearly defined seasons. Further tractors can assist in the anticipated transport shortage and accelerate grain supply when used to drive threshing machines etc.

The tractors imported for these purposes should not be distributed to individual farms. Better results will be obtained by grouping them in working columns of 20, complete with implements and equipment and serviced by fully trained personnel and workers. The farmers will have to pay for the hire of these.

This system will ensure better output giving priority when urgently

needed, better and more economical maintenance, the fullest possible utilization of tractors by the limited expert personnel and greater liberty in their use necessary owing to Polish agricultural structure, which consists mainly of small farms.

The following requirements are based on the principles mentioned above. The number of tractors is limited to that which can be utilized to the fullest extent in relation to the expected number of skilled personnel available immediately after Poland's liberation. The types of tractors and kind of tools shown below have been defined after detailed research, both theoretical and practical, which has been carried out during the last 2 years, sponsored by the Polish authorities, as also the training of skilled technicians and crews. This training was, and continues to be, directed towards giving the necessary technical training to the Polish refugees living in Great Britain, and more recently, to those living in the U.S.A. Instructors, mechanics and drivers are trained on the largest scale in the Polish Army in Great Britain and the Middle East.

A. Heavy tractor column consists of:

tractors of about 40 HP	20
4 furrow ploughs	18
threshing machines	2
cultivators	6
4-wheel, 2.5 ton trailers	21
2-wheel, 1.5 ton "	5
lorries 3 ton	1
personnel car, "Jeep"	2
50 gallon steel drums	40

Light tractor column consists of:

Tractors / Ford Fergusson /	20
2 furrow ploughs F.F.	20
cultivators F.F.	20
zigzag harrow / 3 component parts /	20
4-wheel 2.5 ton trailers	10
2-wheel 1.5 ton "	5
lorries 3 ton	1
personnel cars "Jeep"	2
50 gallon steel drums	40

Summary: of the requirement::

Tractors 40 HP. /Case/	1.600
" /Fergusson/	1.600
4 furrow ploughs	1.440
2 " "	1.600
heavy cultivators	480
cultivators /Fergusson/	1.600
2 " Harrows /3 components each/	1.600
Threshers	160
trailers 4 wheeled 2.5 ton	2.480
" 2 " 1.5 "	800
steel drums 50 gal. each	6.400
lorries 3 ton	200
personnel car, "Jeep"	250

Personnel

Superintendents	30
Chiefs of columns	160
Technical personnel	240
Storekeepers	170
Tractor drivers	3.500

/including reserve/
car-drivers

380

The spare parts for tractors and cars will amount to 10% of the total weight.

Note: The number of trailers and lorries calculated to provide adequate transport for all equipment of the columns and have the column as an independent unit and self-sufficient from the transport point of view.

VIII. AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, IMPLEMENTS, TOOLS AND DAIRY EQUIPMENT.

This is a summary of the absolute minimum needs and does not nearly cover the actual requirements. The following specification forms 10 to 25% of the normal annual agricultural requirements, without taking into account damage through war activities, or the fact that for the last five years these requirements have been realized only to a very small degree.

In working out these requirements consideration was given to the difficulties which will arise in the Military period in covering the needs of the population due to: railway disorganization and demolition and transport shortage, the necessity of supplying towns with food, possible further continuation of the war and relevant problems and the relatively short period of Military Administration for which the requirements are necessary.

The dairy equipment mentioned will be needed to supply towns with a population of over 40.000 with liquid milk in that part of Poland now known as the General Government. During the war the Polish population of the G.G. was not supplied with milk, nearly all the yield being made into butter and exported, all the collection, distribution and pasteurization equipment having been immobilized, taken away, or destroyed.

The districts comprising the territories incorporated into the Reich, namely Posen, Pomorania and Silesia, have not been taken into consideration because the urban population, German and also to a certain extent, Polish, are still supplied with milk.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS REQUIRED DURING THE MILITARY PERIOD.

Seed Drills $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 meter wide	5.000
" " 2 " 3 " "	750
Fertilizer distributors	1.000
Reapers	1.500
Mowers	1.000
Threshers 52'	300
Steam engine for threshers	300
Small threshing machines	5.000
Engines for above / small motors /	5.000
/Indented Cylinders/	500
Screw Selectors /to sort grain/	500
Winnowers /hand driven/	2.500
Hand chaff cutters	2.500
Horse " " complete	5.000
Crushing mill	7.000
Steaming apparatus of different sizes /for potatoes/	7.000
Blacksmith outfits	750
Wheel-Cart-Wright outfits	750
Seed cleaners outfits /Pethus make/	150
1 furrow heavy plough /Sack type/	1.000
1 " lighter "	30.000
2 furrow heavy "	2.000

2 furrow lighter plough	2.000
Cultivators of different sizes	8.000
Harrows	5.000
Seeds-Harrows	2.000
Spring tinned harrows	2.000
Disc-Harrow	500
Rollers Campbell type	2.000
Horse driven weeders /Horse Hoe/ for inter-cultivation	1.000
Potato lifter /Ridging Plough/	10.000
Horse rakes	1.000
Scythes	200.000
Spades	100.000
Forks for potatoes and beetroot	10.000
" " dung	100.000
" " hay	100.000
Milking Pails	10.000
Churns of 20 liter capacity	60.000
" " 40 " "	60.000
Surface milk coolers for cooling by water.	
100 - 200 gal. per hr.	1.000
Pasteurizers 200-500 gal. per hr.	100

V. INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION.

As far as industrial needs in the first military period are concerned two groups of requirements of prime necessity are to be considered:

- a/ Public utilities / water, gas, electricity /
- b/ Raw materials and different industrial products.

Requirements for telecommunication, which will probably be under direct military administration during the period concerned, are not included herein. The same applies to a great extent to inland transport: only lorries and cars for distributing relief and for the needs of local administration authorities, have been included.

A tentative list of the most important items follows:

a/ Public Utilities.

Public Utility requirements in respect of water supply and sewage, electricity and gas, need special attention because of the role they play from both the sanitary and industrial view-point. With regard to the very probable damages, which may occur in the last phases of hostilities, some emergency plant, repair and maintenance workshops, as well as a stock of spare parts should be provided.

Water supply and sewage.

Mobile filtration units
 " force pumps units
 " chlorine units
 " water supply complete units / field type /
 Tanks
 Rapidly jointed pipework
 Valves
 Standard pipes.

Mobile repair units for mains / water supply and sewage /
Portable pumps for sewage
Mobile sewage pumps units.

Electricity.

Generating mobile units /2.500 5.000kw/
Spare parts for existing power stations.
Transformers.
Standard switchgear.
Conductors, cables.
Copper conductors for overhead insulators
House wiring equipment.
Consumers apparatuses: lamps, boiling rings etc.

Gas.

Mobile gas producers /5, 20 thorms/
Sockets and reducing sockets.
Valves.
Pipes.

For three above groups in common:
Repair and maintenance workshops.

b. Raw materials and different industrial products.

The following list comprises only items of prime necessity.
Few raw materials are included with the aim to enable the domestic industries to play their part in covering the most urgent needs of the population and, if not to prevent, at least to restrict unemployment.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Repair and maintenance workshops | For repair of minor damages and for maintenance of industrial and public utility plants. |
| 2. Raw materials:
Iron ores
Manganese ores | Base materials for metallurgical industry unavailable on the spot. Indispensable to keep blast furnaces running and eventually for the whole metal industry. |
| 3. Petroleum products. | Fuel for motorvehicles: lubricating materials: for domestic use. |
| 4. Textiles:
Raw wool
Raw cotton
Yarn of jute or manufactures of jute | For domestic textile industry concentrated in large industrial centers and employing a considerable number of workers. |
| 5. Sundries:
Paper
Leather | For newsprint, official publications etc.

For repair of footwear and machine belting. |
| 6. Lorries and cars | For distribution of relief, industrial products etc.: for local administration authorities. |

IMPORT REQUIREMENTS FOR THE MILITARY PERIOD

Encl. No. 1

Article	Allowance kgs. per head and Year	FOR THE WHOLE YEAR			Monthly import in thous. and tons	R E M A R K S
		Require- ments in thous. tons	Home supply in thous. tons	Deficit to be covered by imports in thous. & tons		
1. Wheat & rye	142,72	1,988,1	157,3	1,830,57	152,5	For the non-agricultural population.
2. Barley	2,5	35,9	35,9	-	-	
3. Potatoes	150,01	2,089,6	2,090,8	-	-	
4. Pulses	2,41	33,6	-	33,6	2,8	For the non-agricultural population.
5. Sugar	10,95	364,33	240,0	124,33	10,36	For the entire population.
6. Eggs	3,03	x/ 14,140 xx/ 3,160	-	3,160,0	0,527	x/ Fresh eggs for non-agricultural pop for autumn-winter period. xx/ Dried eggs /4,5 :1/
7. Meat	24,02	334,6	227,6	107,0	8,37	For the non-agricultural population.
8. Cheese	2,01	28,0	-	28,0	2,33	" "
9. Milk	63,3	881,6	501,6	380,0	31,67	" "
10. Edible Fats	10,51	146,4	76,6	69,8	5,82	" "
11. Prepared soups	1,82	3,640	-	3,640	0,303	Estimated for 2 million persons.
12. Soap	3,97	132,5	-	132,5	11,044	For entire population.
13. Tea	-	3,65	-	3,65	0,304	" "
14. Coffee	-	10,95	-	10,95	0,912	" "
15. Tobacco	-	20,0	-	20,0	1,66	10% already prepared as cigarettes, the remainder in cigarette tobacco of lower quality

Wheat & Rye.

The accepted figures for wheat and rye production are those for 1943/44. After deductions for sowing and losses, net harvest equals 4,952 thousand tons. Losses caused by the present military operations on Polish territory have not been taken into account. Instead, the amount of grain exports to Germany has been retained at 2,020 thousand tons. Although such a figure for the current year, owing to its war activities could well be less, a considerable consumption of this year's grain production must in fact be reckoned with, owing to the immediate needs of the armies fighting on Polish soil.

The consumption of the agricultural population during the German occupation is calculated at 103,53 Kg. per head and year. The agricultural population's wheat and rye consumption is expected to rise as soon as the occupation is terminated. This higher consumption has been rated at the same figure as that for the urban population, that is, 142,72 kgs. per head per year. On this basis, the average deficiency in wheat and rye will be 1,830,57 thousand tons, which on a monthly scale, is 152,5 thousand tons of wheat and rye.

BARLEY.

The amount of production and stocks in the country has been calculated on the same basis as that for wheat and rye.

Net barley production is 720 thousand tons, 50,000 tons being taken for export to the Reich and for the needs of the armies fighting in Poland. The consumption of the agricultural population has been estimated as 102,000 tons a year. 439 thousand tons has been accepted for use as fodder for livestock, while 93,1 thousand tons have been allotted for industrial processing. The anticipated consumption of the non-farm population is 35,9 the whole being covered by home production.

POTATOES.

From a net production of 17,374 thousand tons, 1,443 thousand tons were deducted for export to Germany, 6,822 thousand tons for consumption by the agricultural population /at 351 kgs. per head per year / 5,758,2 thousand tons for fodder and 1,260 thousand tons for industrial processing, totalling 15,283,2 thousand tons. The non-agricultural population is taken as consuming 150,1 kgs. per head and year, i.e. 2,090,8 thousand tons. All these requirements are covered by home production.

PULSES.

From the net production of 95,5 thousand tons 67,4 thousand tons have been deducted for export to Germany and the needs of the armies fighting on Polish territory. The remaining 28,1 thousand tons are consumed by the agricultural population at 1,44 kgs. per head and year. The amount necessary for the non-agricultural population, calculated at 2,41 kgs per head and year, i.e. 33,6 thousand tons, should be covered by imports. The imports thus amount to 2,8 thousand tons per month.

SUGAR.

Sugar production is accepted as 480 thousand tons the production level of 1943/44. This does not take into account any damage to sugar factories, neither the fact that owing to the lack of indispensable industrial articles /coal, lime, chemicals etc/ the full processing programme was not likely to be carried out.

It is further accepted that from the average sugar production, 240 thousand tons have been partly exported to Germany, partly used by the military authorities for purposes other than civilian needs. There remain, therefore, 240 thousand tons for home consumption.

Taking sugar consumption as 10,95 kgs. per head and year /average for the population as a whole/ our requirements are 364,33 thousand tons a year; 240 thousand tons being covered by home production, there remains, 124,33 thousand as yearly import programme, i.e. 10,36 thousand tons a month.

EGGS.

An article of strictly seasonal nature. In the autumn-winter period home production will be about 384 million eggs /20% of the yearly 1,920 million eggs/. Owing to the lack of organized collection machinery and the small amount produced, it is expected that the entire egg production for this period will be consumed by the agricultural population.

Normal consumption of the non-agricultural population is 3.03 kgs. per head a year. Requirements for the 6 months autumn-winter period will therefore be 1,015 kg. per head, that is for the whole non-agricultural population, 14,14 thousand tons of fresh eggs which, calculated in dried eggs is 3,16 thousand tons or 527 tons of monthly imports. /The proportion of fresh eggs to dried eggs - 4,5 : 1/.

MEAT.

Taking cattle and pigs at the 1943 figure, yearly meat production will equal 474,2 thousand tons. The consumption of the agricultural population was estimated at 12.74 kgs. per head a year. In these circumstances the agricultural population consume 247,6 thousand tons of meat, leaving 227,6 thousand tons of meat a year for the non-agricultural population.

Requirements of the latter group at the rate 24,02 kgs. per head and year equals 334,6 thousand tons. To cover :- home production, 227,6 thousand tons, imports - 107 thousand tons a year, which, on a monthly basis, is 8,37 thousand tons.

War damage has not been taken into account in the above.

CHEESE.

Owing to small production, it is expected that all home produced cheese will be consumed by the agricultural population. Therefore requirements for the non-agricultural population, at a rate of 2,01 kgs. per head a year, making 28 thousand tons will have to be met by imports. On a monthly basis, this equals 2,33 thousand tons of cheese.

MILK.

Consideration being given to priority classes for milk distribution among the various non-agricultural groups, the average amount of milk indispensable for meeting basic requirements is 63,3 kgs. per head a year, which equal 881,6 thousand tons. The home milk production with its limited technical possibilities, is not likely to meet these requirements more than up to 501,6 thousand tons /480 million litres of liquid milk/. This leaves for import 380 thousand tons a year, or 31,67 tons liquid milk per month. In the event of imports being in the form of condensed milk or powder milk they should be multiplied by the appropriate equivalent factors.

Kind	Monthly Imports		Remarks
	Amount	Compared to liquid milk	
1. Full cream canned milk	1,50 thous. tons	1:7	Equivalent of 10,5 thous.tons of liquid milk
2. Whole milk, sweetened U.S.A.	3,50 thous. tons	1:3	Equivalent of 10,5 thous.tons liquid milk
3. Whole unsweetened condensed milk	4,27 thous. tons	1:2,5	Equivalent of 10,67 thous.tons liquid milk
Monthly Import	9,27 "	"	Equivalent of 31,67 thous.tons liquid milk

EDIBLE FATS.

Home edible fat production has been accepted as the same as for 1943, viz :

	In terms of pure fat
Vegetable Oils	25,5 thous. tons.
Pork fat	43,47 " "
Butter	65,28 " "
Total	134,25 " "

The consumption of individual fats by the agricultural population was estimated according to the analysis of production in the various regions of Poland, as follows:

Butter	16,7 thous. tons.	
Vegetable fats	7,0 " "	
Pork Fat	33,9 " "	
Total	57,6 " "	in terms of pure fat.

In calculating per head of the agricultural population, this is not quite 3 kgs of fat, while in some Polish regions consumption by the agricultural population will not exceed 1 kg per head per year.

In accordance with the above figures, there remains 76,6 thous. tons of fat a year for the needs of the non-farm population. The requirements of the non-agricultural population, at a rate of 10,51 kgs per head and year, come to 146,4 thous. tons of pure fat. To cover : home production, 76,6 thous. tons, to be imported, 69,8 thous. tons of fat a year, or 5,81 thous. tons net a month.

Specification of Monthly imports.

1. Vegetable fats - 20% from 5,81 thous. tons - 1,16 thous. tons pure fat in margarine. Counting fat content of margarine at 85%, import of margarine should be 1,37 thous. tons a month.
2. Fat back - 50% from 5,81 thous. tons - 2,91 thous. tons. Counting fat content as 85% in fat back, imports result in 3,42 thous. tons a month. Fat back should be salted, preferably smoked.
3. Pure Pork Lard - 30% from 5,81 thous. tons - 1,75 thous. tons of lard - to be imported monthly.

The figures given above are regarded as the minimum amount, being based on anticipated home production resources, calculated by the number of animals and the oil seed production of 1943. Undoubtedly both these will suffer considerably from war operations, and home production will fall heavily. Our requirements do not take into account industrial fat requirements or those of the agricultural population.

PREPARED SOUPS

These requirements are calculated for 2 mill. persons. Taking a rate of 1,82 kgs per head per year, this equals 3,64 thous. tons yearly, or 0,303 thous. tons a month.

SOAP

The yearly soap consumption per head, as established by UNRRA of 2,5 kg expressed in terms of fat, has been accepted. Therefore the entire Polish population requires 83,5 thous. tons of fat a year which, taking soap as containing 63% fat, is 132,5 thous. tons or 11,04 thous. tons a month of soap of all kinds.

The assumed soap consumption exceeds the pre-war consumption; soap imports in the first months after liberation are however, vitally necessary owing to:- 1/Two years, exhausting all soap resources; 2/ complete lack of soap allocation under German administration; 3/ necessity of combatting disease and epidemics; 4/Lack of home produced fat for the soap industry.

TEA AND COFFEE

Taking $1/2$ of the tea and coffee consumption rate established for Poland in the so-called "Minimum Imports Plan" of P.A.C.P.W.R., yearly requirements equal: tea, 3,65 thous. tons; coffee, 10,95 thous. tons. Monthly imports are: teas, 0,304 thous. tons; coffee 0,912 thous. tons, for the whole population.

TOBACCO

Under normal conditions, home production largely met requirements. Military operations will undoubtedly bring about a vast damage to plantations and to all installations such as stores, fermenting chambers, purchasing centres, factories etc. Owing to this, tobacco and tobacco products should be imported up to an amount corresponding to one year's requirement, that is, not less than 20 thous. tons of which 2,000 tons should be in cigarettes and 18,000 tons in cigarette tobacco of lower quality, making a total monthly tobacco import of 1,66 thous. tons i.e. 1,500 tons of tobacco, and 166 tons of cigarettes.

1. SEEDS REQUIREMENT FOR POLAND IN RELIEF ACTION.

SEEDS in metric tons.	SUITABLE VARIETIES	SOURCE OF REQUIREMENT	REMARKS.
WHEAT 15.000	"Stiegler 22" "Edel Epp"	Germany "	Polish requirement of seed wheat <u>consists of winter</u> <u>wheat only.</u>
	"Squareheads" from Swalöfseed Institute. "Steel type."	Sweden "	
	Canadian "Garnets" variety produced from the South Russian type "Donka"	Canada "	We refer to a popular variety of wheat in Cana- da which descended from the South Russian type named "Donka".
	"Yeoman 2"	Gt. Britain	
	"Hard Square Head" "Semi-Hard" "	Hungary	
RYE. 50.000	"Potkus" type	Germany	If not available can be re- placed in about 20% by "Seeland rye".
	"Seeland rye"	" and Denmark	
BARLEY. 10.000	"Isaria" "Danubia" "Proskowetz Hanna"	Germany " Czechoslovakia	The best requirement would be to have half of the Barley seeds from Germany and half from Czechoslova- kia. About 20% of the re- quirement could be of the "Findling" variety. But a- bout 70% should be from Sweden or Germany the rest 10% could be from Hungary.
OATS 11.500	"Guldregus" Svalöf "Sieger" Svalöf "Ligowo" "Theodozia"	Sweden "	
	"Strube's variety" "Peticus" "Findling"	Germany " "	
	Hungarian Oats called Ingerman "Fahnenhafer"	Hungary	
SWEDES 100	"Carters 99"	U.K. Denmark- Sweden	
	"Tipperary" "Midlothian" "Holborn Kangaroo" /or similar types/	Netherlands Germany	
TURNIPS 50	"Carters Imperial Green Globe" "Pomeranian White Globe" "The Bruce"	U.K. Denmark- Sweden Germany	
KALES, MARROW STEM 10	Origina Strain. "Ennobled"	U.K. Germany	
CLOVER RED 10% of one cut- ting type and 90% of two cut- ting type, of requirement 1.500	"Canadian Superfine" "New Zealand" "Montgomery Red" "Aberystwyth 5.123" "Mammoth"	U.K. Canada New Zealand U.S.A. Sweden Northern or Central Europe /Not from South Europe"/.	The red and white clover from south Europe is <u>not</u> good for sowing in Poland.

SEEDS in metric tons.	SUITABLE VARIETIES	SOURCE OF REQUIREMENT	REMARKS
<u>CLOVER, WHITE</u> 500	"Kentish Superfine" "New Zealand" Permanent pasture, or like.	U.K. New Zealand Germany Hungary /not from South Europe/	
<u>LUPIN, SWEET</u> 25,000	"Sweet Lupin"	Germany - New Zealand	
<u>SERADELIA</u> 3,000	Selected Strain"	Germany /only/	
<u>LUCERNE</u> 100	Selected Strain	Hungary, France	
<u>TARES-VATCHES</u> 2,000	Selected Strain	Hungary, Rumania Sweden, U.S.A.	
<u>PELUSHKA</u> 1,000	Selected Strain	Germany	
<u>FODDER MAIZE</u> 500	"Horse Tooth" Virginia Type	U.S.A.	
<u>SUNFLOWER</u> <u>/FODDER/</u> 300	Fodder Sunflower	Russia Rumania U.S.A.	
<u>PEAS</u> 3,200	"Victoria" "Folger"	Germany or U.S.A. Canada	10 to 15% of the "Victoria" peas could be replaced by the "Folger" type.
<u>GREEN PEAS</u> 200	"Sugar Peas" green "Little Marvel" "King Edward" "Laxtons Exquisite"	Argentina	
<u>BEANS, HARICOTS</u> 1,500	"Pearl" type uncolored or similar "Runner Beans"	Germany or U.S.A., Canada Argentina	
<u>BETROOTS</u> 75	"Egyptian" /earliest dard" /. "Khedive" /Egyptian/ "Erfurt" "Eclipse" /dark red ball/	U.K., U.S.A.	
<u>CARROTS</u> 15	"Nantes" /half long/ "Amsterdam" /special strain/ "Chatenay" or "Model"	U.S.A., Canada Holland France	
<u>TOMATO</u> 2	"Kondine Red" "Lucullus" "Danish Export" "Market King" "Potentate" "Best of All"	U.K., U.S.A. Denmark	
<u>LETTUCE</u> 15	"Webbs Wonderful" "All the year round" "Giant White Cos"	U.K., U.S.A. France	
<u>CAULIFLOWER</u> 0,5	"Forerunner" /dwarf earliest/ /1st quality by "Erfurt" /	Germany	/Cauliflower continued/ "Earliest Haag's re- Holland selected. "Giant Snowballs" "Early Snowland" "Autumn Giant /Veitch's/.

2. IMPORT CALENDAR ACCORDING TO PERIOD OF YEAR FOR SEED AND FERTILISERS. POLAND.

Encl. No.4

PERIOD OF YEAR	SEEDS	TIME OF SOWING	LATEST TIME OF IMPORT	FERTILISERS
January to April				<u>Nitrogen:</u> 60% of nitrates 20% ammonium Sulphates 20% Cyanamides <u>Phosphates:</u> 75% Superphosphates 25% Basic Slag <u>Potash:</u> 100% /Total amount/
May to August	Wheat Rye	September to 10 October	July August	<u>Nitrogen:</u> 50% Cynamides 30% Ammonium Sulphate 20% Nitrates <u>Phosphates:</u> 25% Superphosphates 75% Basic Slag <u>Potash:</u> 20% of Total Amount
September to December	Peas Haricot beans carrots Tomato Lettuce Cauliflower Beetroots c. t. c.	March to April /but for hot-house cultivation of others the seeds are required earlier./	November	Same as for January
December to February	Clovers Seradella Lucerne Tares-Vatches Pelushka Kales Lupin Swedes Turnips	April	January	Same as for January

/Continued/

PERIOD OF YEAR	SEEDS	TIME OF SLOWING	LATEST TIME OF IMPORT	FERTILISERS
December to February	Barley Oats Fodder Maize /Horse Tooth/ Sunflower /for fodder/	15th to 30th April May	January /even February/ February	Same as January.

REMARK: Considering the difficulty of transshipment, transport and distribution it is recommended to have the seeds and fertilizers imported to the reception centres in Poland, at least, two months before the sowing time.

MINISTERSTWO
POLITYKI I OPIEKI SPOŁECZNEJ

POLISH MINISTRY
OF LABOUR AND SOCIAL WELFARE

L. dz. 748 z dr.
Do/Fi.

Col. D. A. Reekie,
Deputy Chief Medical Officer of Health,
European Division,
UNRRA,
11, Portland Place,
London, W.1.

Dear Col. Reekie,

I have pleasure to forward according to your wish through
Dr. L. Dmochowski our Representative on the Technical Advisory
Sub-Committee on Health of the Committee of Council for Europe,
the requirements as to Medical Relief and Rehabilitation.

Your truly,

Dr. med. H. Szczodrowski

Dr. Med. H. Szczodrowski,
Director of the Health Department.

*Seen, thank you
Much interested*

17/6

N. 9. 12/6

43, LOWNDES SQUARE,
KNIGHTSBRIDGE,
S.W.1.

TEL.: SLO 8147

12 June, 1944

INDEXED

Feb 18

Polish

Notes

POLAND

ARA AND ARA EUROPEAN CHILDREN'S FUND

From February 1919 to October 1920		Warehouse Comparisons	
Warehouse	Local Committees	Metric Tons	%
Lwow	71	9,952.396	18.01
Warsaw	7	6,135.408	11.11
Brest-Pinsk	20	6,007.777	10.80
Krakow	54	4,492.888	8.10
Lodz	26	4,450.462	8.05
Bralystok	15	3,938.406	7.12
Kowel	15	3,713.269	6.70
Czestockowa	9	3,429.824	6.20
Lublin	16	3,188.522	5.70
Wilno	8	2,981.294	5.35
Radom	17	2,400.730	4.50
Siedlee	17	1,958.286	3.70
Plock	20	1,512.362	2.76
Mazowsze	8	1,073.312	1.90
		55,234.936	100.00

Summary of Internal Delivery and Commodity Comparison in			
	Metric Tons	%	
Flour	45,763.749	38.33	
Milk (Evaporated and Condensed)	21,189.212	17.75	
Beans and Peas	19,579.051	16.39	
Rice	12,971.530	10.87	
Sugar	8,166.223	6.92	
Pork Products	4,562.584	3.82	
Cocoa	1,953.694	1.62	
Corn Grits	1,657.815	1.38	
Vegetable Oils	1,529.793	1.28	
Salt	796.880	.67	
Soap	736.259	.60	
Salmon and Whalemeat	287.379	.24	
Hard Bread	116.794	.10	
Cod Liver Oil	30.304	.03	
Soup	5.308	.00	
Corned Beef	2.269	.00	
	119,348.844	100.00	

Table 395

Poland - Armistice Period Feb. 1919
Aug. 1919

Detail by Steamers and Months of Relief Deliveries

Paid for Funds from the Congressional Appropriation for Relief.

<u>Months</u>	<u>Total Metric Tons</u>	<u>Number of Boat Deliveries</u>	<u>Avg. Tonnage Delivered</u>
February	13,799	7	1971
March	52,218	17	3071
April	37,278	13	2867
May	59,468	14	4247
June	68,823	18	3823
July	16,076	5	3215
August	<u>13,178</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3294</u>
	260,843	78	3344 Metric Tons

American Relief Administration

Poland

Summary of Commodity Deliveries from the United States to
Poland During the Armistice Period.

February 1919 to August 1919

Commodities	Net Metric Tons	Comparative %
Flour	132,619	50.85
Grain	81,871	31.39
Rice	8,041	3.08
Beans & Peas	8,586	3.29
Pork Products	21,797	8.35
Milk	2,100	.81
Cocoa	47	.02
Sugar	1	.00
Miscellaneous Food		
Soap		
Medical Supplies		
Clothing etc.	<u>5777</u>	<u>2.21</u>
	260843	100.00

Greece

Commodities Purchased and Shipped by American Relief
Administration for Period November 1922 to May 1923

Greco - Turkish Emergency

Commodities	Metric Tons	Comparative %
Flour	12886	63.25
Grain	2451	12.03
Rice	203	1.00
Beans & Peas	1269	6.22
Corn Grits	2642	12.96
Pork Products	102	.50
Milk	162	.80
Cocca	409	2.01
Sugar	203	1.00
Miscellaneous	45	.22
Soap	2	.01
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	20374	100.00

Distribution of above by Shipments

Port of Arrival - Piraeus

Year	Months	No. of Deliveries	Total Metric Tons	Average Delivery Tons
1922	December	4	5249	1312
1923	January	2	3436	1718
1923	February	2	6378	3189
1923	March	1	2904	2904
1923	April	2	1100	550
1923	May	5	1307	261
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		16	20374	1217

YUGOSLAVIA

Internal Deliveries for Child Feeding
By Principal Districts 1919 - 1920

Southern Serbia

	<u>Metric Tons</u>	<u>Comparison</u>	
Monastir	135.893	14.51	4.63
Nish	96.655	10.32	3.29
Skoplje	<u>703.988</u>	<u>75.17</u>	<u>24.05</u>
Sub Total	936.536	100.00 %	31.97 %

Southwestern Serbia

Dalmatia	5.000	.46	.16
Montenegro	169.077	15.45	5.78
Trebinje	37.628	3.43	1.28
Mostar	118.330	10.81	4.05
Spalato	113.668	10.39	3.88
Sarajevo	563.215	51.45	19.23
Ragusa	53.254	4.86	1.81
Cattaro	30.985	2.83	1.05
Visegrad	<u>3.568</u>	<u>.32</u>	<u>.12</u>
Sub Total	1094.725	100.00 %	37.36 %

Belgrade and Northern Serbia

Belgrade	461.959	51.42	15.77
Croatia	95.970	10.68	3.27
Slovenia	300.277	33.42	10.26
Croatian Coast	<u>40.296</u>	<u>4.48</u>	<u>1.37</u>
Sub Total	898.502	100.00 %	30.67 %
TOTAL	2929.763		100.00 %

YUGOSLAVIA

Armistice Period November 1918 to August 1919

Summary of Total Relief Deliveries to Yugoslavia

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Metric Tons</u>	<u>Comparative Analysis</u>
Flour	60.396	49.82
Grain	4.116	3.39
Rice	.058	.05
Beans and Peas	5.257	4.33
Pork Products	3.699	3.05
Milk	.850	.70
Sugar	.052	.04
Miscellaneous Food	16.348	13.49
Clothing and Miscellaneous	30.471	25.13
Total	121.249	100.00%

Detail by month and Steamer Deliveries of Principal Shipments

	<u>Metric Tons</u>	<u>Deliveries</u>	<u>Avg. M. T. per shipment</u>
January	6828	3	2276.1
February	20674	5	4134.8
March	17639	6	2939.9
April	10381	3	3460.4
May	25173	6	4195.5
June	8036	4	2009.0
	88732	27	3286.3

<u>Principal Ports:</u>	<u>Metric Tons</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Gravosa	24574.7	44.62
Fiume	12592	22.88
Salonica	11004	19.98
Spalatto	4307	7.82
Trieste	881	1.60
Constantinople	600	1.08
Cattaro	598	1.08
Zelenika	518	.94
	55077	100.00

FRANCE

U. S. Food Administration Deliveries to France 1917-1919

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Metric Tons</u>	<u>Comparative Analysis</u>
Flour	1,738,079	25.67
Grain	1,549,746	22.85
Rice	104,589	1.54
Beans and Peas	78,625	1.15
Pork Products	264,290	3.89
Milk	235,657	3.47
Sugar	378,018	5.57
Miscellaneous Food	389,594	5.74
Forage (Oats)	<u>2,042,715</u>	<u>30.12</u>
Total	6,781,317	100.00%

Detail by Warehouse of Deliveries of U. S. Army Surplus Flour

Armistice Period 1919

	<u>Metric Tons</u>	<u>Analysis</u>
St. Nazaire	2,098.244	6.94
Bordeaux	16,250.130	53.83
Marseilles	1,853.900	6.13
Interiro Warehouses	<u>9,996.664</u>	<u>33.10</u>
	30,198.938	100.00%

TO: M. A. Menshikov
FROM: S. M. Keeny
SUBJECT: Letter #45

12 February 1945

The situation regarding the unloading of the UNRRA supplies in the Fort of Naples has been very difficult to understand at this end. The evidence so far had here on the condition of refugees (see below) suggests that the need for relief is pressing and urgent. For this reason we are pushing Odell and Brown out before the arrival of their UNRRA transport and the hoped-for UNRRA supplies, rather than keep them waiting about longer. Up to date two Fort Aurelia lorries and one I.G.C.R. lorry which have passed through Naples and at our request have contacted the UNRRA warehouses to see if anything was ready have had to proceed empty. It is understood that the two UNRRA lorries assigned to us will be ready on Wednesday next, February 6th and that they will bring some supplies with them. May it be recommended that every opportunity be taken to expedite the unloading? Other transport which we have contacted touches periodically and can bring down anything which is available.

CABLES
FOLDER

PC 6/18

DO NOT
REMOVE

CABLES - POLAND

SH
FD

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION:

ACTION: Miss Schufeldt

U.N.R.R.A. WASHINGTON.....TO.....U.N.R.R.A. LONDON

NO. 1520

Dated: 31st May, 1945

Rec'd: 1st June, 1945

Repeat of Moscow number 3.

Expect have pickled herrings available shipment from Great Britain to Poland in July. Appreciate your confirmation acceptability this product.

H.P.C./210.

22

XRN

MR. HERBERT: I'll do that. Next item. On the last two occasions I spoke to Weintraub about the Polish supplies here. These are gifts which have been collected partly by aid of a fund called the Aid to Warsaw Fund, run by Lady Sinclair, and partly are goods assembled by the Polish London Govt. I asked Weintraub - I told him we were being pressed to ship it to Poland and asked him what we should do. I wonder whether there is any decision yet. I might tell you that Lady Sinclair's stuff consists, in addition to money, about which you know and that is all right, of only a trifle - a couple of ^{emergency} medical units, and you needn't worry about that, but the goods held by the London Polish Govt. are partly in the U.S., partly in Greece, partly in Egypt, and partly in Granville, and they consist for the most part of clothing with a certain quantity of food, like sugar and coffee, but not much of that - they are mostly clothing, and partly second-hand clothing. I want to know what we should do about it.

Poland
MR. BORDERS: I don't know whether any decision has been reached. As I recall it, he told you to hold it up and he would let you know. I don't know what decision has been reached.

MR. HERBERT: I would be very glad if you would let me have a fairly quick cable telling me what we ought to do.

11 May 45
MR. BORDERS: You know the Polish situation - it is a delicate one.

OUTWARD TELEGRAM

[CYPHER]

U.N.R.R.A. (GENERAL)

FROM U.N.R.R.A. (LONDON) TO U.N.R.R.A. (WASHINGTON)

No. 706. ENJOY.

D. 7.25 p.m. 7th April 1945.

7th April 1945.

0:0:0:0

Have been requested to furnish approximately 2,000 tons agricultural supplies for Poland. The following items are apparently available:

1. Agricultural machinery 1,500 tons: 600 Cultivators, 700 Disc Harrows, 3,000 Zigzag harrow sections, 50 threshing machines, 150 fertiliser distributors, 200 wheeled whippetrees.
2. Veterinary supplies 90 tons: 10 Horse Units, 45 Cattle Units 50 Sheep Units, 21 Pig Units, 125 C.2 Units, 2 C.3 Units.
3. Seeds: 100 tons Swedes (Rutabaga), 50 tons Turnips.
4. Pesticides: 30 tons Sulphur Powder, 5 tons Lead Arsenate, 5 tons Calcium Arsenate, 5 tons Paris Green, 5 tons Derris Powder, 50 tons Mercury Seed Dressing.
5. Hand Tools 270 tons: 20,000 Shovels, 20,000 Hoes, 20,000 Spades, 3,000 Pliers, 5,000 Saws, 13,600 Axes, 20,000 Files, 13,000 Rakes, 13,000 Cold Chisels, 13,000 Screwdrivers, 60,000 Whetstones, 20,000 Cow Chains.
6. Ovens 64 tons: 40.
7. Above totals approximately 2,174 gross metric tons. At time of shipment some items may not be available. Cable or telephone your concurrence or make suggested changes.

O.T.P.

[Ag. Retel.]

Polish Ship

Tel. call.

Reference.....

Mem 13.

6th April, 1945

To: Mrs. Horner

From: R. Miller

Subject: Message for inclusion in telephone call today on Polish shipment.

1. With regard to our proposed shipment to Poland (refer your 266 dated 8th February) we cabled you on 6th March, No. 425 Enjoy asking for your comments and those of Polish Provisional Government on the cargo which we proposed to ship.

We telephoned you on 22nd March and again on 29th March asking for a reply. On 29th March you said that a reply to our telegram would be expedited.

This is the third time of telephoning and I feel that you should let us know something even if you cannot get an answer from Warsaw. We have to get our cargo together early this month.

2. In addition, will you let us know:-

a) whether it is in order for us to accept gifts from voluntary societies specifically designated for Poland and to include them in our cargo;

b) whether it is in order for us to include in our cargo, and distribute with the goods we have procured, about 300 tons of goods (mostly clothing but including some medical supplies) collected by the Polish Government in Exile.

Refer 711 attached

R.D.

(512)
Wt53313/2330
2,000,000 2/44
JC&SLtd
Gp736/208
(REGIMEAN)

Code 5-33-0

They have replied that they will accept gifts of clothing & supplies. Follow your 5th April letter. The goods are being collected by the Polish Government in Exile. We are waiting for the goods to be shipped. The goods are being shipped to Poland. The goods are being shipped to Poland. The goods are being shipped to Poland.

2000 M. front

also my hand ⁵⁸⁶ / author and

as to process 300 T. Tops

¹³⁰⁰
~~3300~~ T. from quarry

Sent copy to use. processing
facility

Sh.

Pol 1st sh.
U.N.R.R.A. (GENERAL).

ACTION: Mr. de Waal.

U.N.R.R.A. Washington to U.N.R.R.A. London.

No. 764.

Dated: 6th April, 1945.

Rec'd: 7th April, 1945.

Dominick advises De Waal, following cargo shipped Poland and Czechoslovakia:

Poland.

220 Chevrolet Truck Chassis and Cabs;
2 Hudson Automobiles;
265 Crates;
85 Bundles Artisans Tools;
8 Anvils;
1448 Bales Cotton Comforters;
162 Bales Wool Blankets;
13 Bags Lettuce Seeds;
868 Bags Beet Seed;
8 Bags Onion Seed;
42 Bags Cucumber Seed;
22 Bags Cauliflower Seed;
44 Bags Tomato Seed;
6105 Bags Pea Seed;
8959 Cases Dried Prunes;
546 Barrels Dried Milk;
500 Barrels Bonita Fillets;
93 Cases Soap;
7121 Drums Lard;
9635 Cases J NNZKS (sic);
1752 Cases Canned Meat.

TOTAL: 3,714.4 long tons.

Czechoslovakia.

80 Chevrolet Truck Chassis and cabs;
3083 Bales used Clothing;
481 Bales Cotton Comforters;
2070 Drums Lard;
519 Boxes;
2090 Cartons Meat;
10239 Boxes Fatbacks;
5 Bags Onion Seed;
11 Bags Cauliflower Seed;

TOTAL: 1,917.1 long tons.

M.F.33.

X

SH CF
AG MS

IR

ACTION COPY

Sh. 17/1/18
Copies on CF. 4
CF 4/-/18

U.N.R.R.A. (General).

ACTION: Mr. Homan.

FROM U.N.R.R.A. (WASHINGTON) TO U.N.R.R.A. (LONDON).

No. 779.

DATED 6th April 1945

RECEIVED 9th April 1945

-----000-----

Re 425.

(a) Information here indicates only small percentage medical supplies indicated for shipment available U.K. chiefly surgical instruments. Suggest maximize all categories medical supplies, and furnish soonest detailed listing.

(b) Suggest follow our 590 extent possible. March loadings ex U.S include no textiles except footwear, blankets. OF. 4

(c) Increase number Lorries if possible.

(d) Henson will cable information 1,500 tons suggested Cargo Agricultural Rehabilitation for Poland, on basis availabilities brought by Gaumnitz dated 22nd March 1945.

(e) Pending information wool scouring facilities are preparing 880 short tons scoured wool for Poland. Suggest substitute scoured if possible. If not ship greasy. Replying your 586, authorized procurement 300 tons tops plus 1,300 tons fine greasy for Poland. Cabling Poland regarding wool processing facilities. No information so far. CF 4/-/18

CDC 25.

AC.

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

Pl
Gen?

U.N.R.R.A. (GENERAL)

ACTION: Mr. Martin.

U.N.R.R.A. Washington to U.N.R.R.A. London.

No. 560.

Dated: 21st March, 1945.

Rec'd: 23rd March, 1945.

Reference telephone conversation 15th March, Menshikov contemplates to proceed with H.Q.S. staff via London, and to assemble delegation there. We will advise you of any change in plans. Suggest London members of delegation, in co-operation with respective Divisions, prepare and forward airmail list information for delegation's use, indicating preparation European Regional Office, and assistance needed from H.Q.S.

Suggest they completely familiarize themselves with procurement, and shipping plans, and schedules for Poland, and general supply situation, all items in Polish requirements with particular reference to U.K. and European availabilities. No discussions by delegation members are to be carried on with Polish Government in London.

Request Menshikov be kept informed currently by cable.

C. 5220.

IR

OUTGOING TELEGRAM.

(EN CLAIR)

U.N.R.R.A. (General)

FROM U.N.R.R.A. (LONDON) TO U.N.R.R.A. (WASHINGTON).

No. 528 ENJOY

D: 12.30 hours 17th March 1945

-----OoO-----

Reference telephone talk McMullan-Lacey 15.3. Lease Lend
Lorries for relief ship Poland. Now informed 160 reserved UNRRA.
These ordered subject your confirmation. Please cable reply.
M.O.P. are clearing Lease Lend aspect.

C576

Pol.
12th Sh.

COPY

Our 488

WASHINGTON

ENJOY

No. 503

We are now informed no possibility of
obtaining tonnage our para. 1, but para. 2
stands.

CYPHER
OTHER

15.3.45

Originator: G.O. Hoskins
15.3.45.

Poland.

FD

OUTGOING TELEGRAM.

(EN CLAIR)

U.N.R.R.A. (General)

FROM U.N.R.R.A. (LONDON) TO U.N.R.R.A. (WASHINGTON)

No. 493. ENJOY

DATED 10.00 hours 15th March 1945

-----OoO-----

Peterson to Cairns.

French not interested spiced herring. Have offered it to
Dutch reply expected 19 March. If Dutch not interested might ship
to Poland. Arranging for its shipment to U.K.

(SIGNED) G. L. Peterson.

C726.

F (or Pol)

X

OUTGOING TELEGRAM.

CLAIR)

U.N.R.R.A. (GENERAL)

FROM U.N.R.R.A. LONDON TO U.N.R.R.A. WASHINGTON.

No. 487

D. 18.00 hours 14th March, 1945.

-----000-----

IMMEDIATE:

Your 429.

1. Your 1(a). Following availabilities 1 April. Proposed shipment to Poland included. Tons metric, see our 425.

(1) Food (tons). Wheat biscuits 439; Dehydrated Mutton (Australian) 230; Dehydrated Mutton (Argentine) 130; Dehydrated beef 0.5; Viosterol 16.5(a); Miscellaneous 1485(B); Soap 86(B); Salt 10(B); Total 2397.

Notes: (A) Whole of Viosterol obtained for Czechoslovakia. (B) Stocks do not become property of U.N.R.R.A. until procured under firm request or purchase order but are specifically reserved to U.N.R.R.A. at short call. We propose draw 200 tons out of this as token shipment to Poland but these stocks are primarily set aside by us for small emergency shipments including supplementary relief and displaced persons. We do not wish to exhaust them in general supply allocations.

(ii) Lorries - 3 cwt. Army rating. Some 50 lorries weight 125 tons should be available for proposed Polish shipment.

(iii) Medical Supplies (No. of units). Emergency units (single) 226; 40-bed hospitals units 45; 200-bed ditto 37; Midwifery bags 674; Dental units 22; Atabrin tablets 18 million; Quinine ampoules 5000; Total 1753 tons.

(iv) Clothing & Textiles (tons) 200; Raw wool 2000. These shipments earmarked for Poland.

(v) Agricultural (units). (a) Veterinary: C3 Instruments & dressings 4; C2 Consumable materials 203; C1 Drugs: Pig 31; Sheep 124; Cattle 67; Horse 16; Total 1125 tons (b) Machinery. Cultivators 1757; Fertiliser distributors 1682; Zigzag harrows 3273; Disc harrows 3293; Beet lifters 500; Mowers 300; Horse rakes 1500; Combined side rakes & swathe turners 600; rotary tedders 400; Tractors, Fordson 1250; Threshers 77; Tractor hitches 432; Total 7466 tons (c) Hand tools. Picks, mattocks 13400; Shovels 40000; Spades 80000; Whetstones 40000; Axes 24000; Hoes 16000; Rakes 28000; Tools for Assembly Centres (sets) 200; Knapsack sprayers (units) 2800; Total 642 tons. (d) Pesticides (tons) Lead arsenate 22; Sodium arsenite 5; Paris green 5; Mercury seed dressings 106; Cupric oxide 50; Derris powder 5.5; Lime sulphur 150; D.N.C. 50; Carbolineum Plantarium 250; Tar oil winter wash 100; Carbon bisulphide 5; Copper Sulphate 1000; Total 1746 tons.

Your 1(b). Following show availabilities in metric tons by broad groups only. We are airbagging detailed quantities and tonnage figures as for April availabilities. Figures are (a) May (b) June (c) July to September.

(i) Food.

Pol.

(i) Food. (a) Nil (b) Nil (c) Pickled herrings 7500;
Red Herrings 2500. These are from 20000 total of 1945 catch
expected to become available between 1 July and end of year.

(ii) Lorries. (a) 250 (b) 500 (c) 1250

(iii) Medical (a) 1513 (b) 1478 (c) 2553.

(iv) Clothing and Textiles. (a) 400 (b) 500 (c) 1500. Rough
Estimates only. Raw Wool (a) 2000 (b) 2000 (c) 6000.

These quantities nominal.

(v) Agricultural. Machinery (a) 240 (b) 303 (c) 273
Hand Tools (a) 292 (b) 320 (c) 462. Pesticides (a) 1046
(b) 226 (c) 735.

3. Your 1(c): No information at present

4. Your paragraphs 2 & 3 noted.

C. 724.

1. There is possibility we may be offered three or four ships out of military programme loading U.K. April - May for Yugoslavia, Albania, Greece. Total tonnage 15000-20000. Alternatively we may be offered some space on these ships.

2. We are requested by Ministry of War Transport prepare programmes for U.K. loading May-June for one ship monthly for Greece and one ship monthly Yugoslavia and Albania. Total tonnage 20000. This additional to anything we may get in para. 1. above.

3. Refer our (Number of cable listing shipping availabilities in reply to Washington 429) and following airbag letter. The tonnages immediately in sight are by no means impressive and we are considering what action we can take to improve availabilities, but suspect these will mainly be Food (for early months) and raw wool. Please advise immediately your views on cargoes we should seek to ship.

WASHINGTON

ENJOY

NO. 488

CYPHER
OTHER

14.3.45.

Originator: G.O. Hoskins
13.3.45.

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

A.G.

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION.

ACTION Mr. Calkins.

U.N.R.R.A. WASHINGTON.....to.....EUROPEAN REGIONAL OFFICE.

No. 458

DATED 7th March, 1945.

RECEIVED 8th March, 1945.

OOO

Re A21 and other recent communications dealing with similar matters. In view of Yalta decision it is reasonable to expect changes in the Polish representation on council, and council committees. Meantime all matters pertaining relief and rehabilitation program for Poland, including questions of technical character, should be taken up only with the provisional government of Polish Republic or their representatives.

C.4889.

168.

OUTWARD TELEGRAM

OUT FILE

66. 17/1/18

S

[CYPHER]

UNRRA (GENERAL)

FROM UNRRA (LONDON) TO UNRRA (WASHINGTON)

No. 425 ENJOY
6th March, 1945.

D. 3.45 a.m. 6th March 1945

4 4 4

[Supplies]

POLISH SHIPMENT

We hope to ship in April the following supplies but quantities in most cases very approximate:

(a) Medical supplies 400 tons made up as follows:-

Emergency units - single	70
40-bed hospitals	35
200-bed hospitals	15
Midwifery bags	300
Dental units	15
Atebrine tablets	1,000,000
Quinine ampoules	1,000

(b) Clothing and footwear minimum of 100 tons of assorted clothing and footwear but this quantity we hope may be increased.

(c) 50 lorries 3 tons, Army rating, with spare parts.

(d) Agricultural Rehabilitation supplies principally farm machinery up to about 1,500 tons. We are cabling separately proposed cargo list and total availabilities.

Have you agreed with Polish Committee what kinds of equipment, particularly farm machinery and hand tools are most urgently needed assuming supplies arrive in Poland late July. Also which pesticides are most urgently needed assuming this delivery date. We assume general need for veterinary supplies.

(e) Food: token shipment of 200 tons

(f) Wool: probably 2,500 tons greasy, Australian or New Zealand origin.

We desire Polish views on this item especially whether they have necessary chemicals combing and other processing capacity.

(g) Small parcels of supplies collected by voluntary organisations.

2. All above is very approximate estimate. Will send

/fuller....

- 2 -

fuller details earliest possible, but in the meantime please
cable your comments and those of Polish Committee.

OTP

SA: 16/1/6

pass Smith

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

Sh.

U.N.R.R.A. (GENERAL).

ACTION: Mr. De Waal.

U.N.R.R.A. Washington to ... U.N.R.R.A. London.

No. 406.

DATED: 3rd March, 1945.

REC'D: 5th March, 1945.

Re your 346.

Dominick advises De Waal no shipments Poland, Czechoslovakia made yet, but loading first vessel begins this week, largely food, medicals, used clothing. Will cable actual shipments promptly also airmail you shipping targets for second quarter when ready. Paragraphs two and three answered separately.

C.4785.

Czechoslovakia - all set - 2 weeks

Note for Washington telephone call 2 March

Shipment for Poland

Can you arrange for charter - *Sanctus*
If we are successful in getting a ship for Poland for early April loading, the following is the position at present for a cargo:-

Food

Token quantity 200 tons. We are assuming that first ship to arrive will be from U.S.A. and will carry considerable quantities of food. As a general principle we do not expect to make regular shipments of food from the U.K.

Clothing and Footwear

We cannot commit ourselves beyond 100 tons of assorted clothing and footwear. We might be able to improve on this, however, but cannot say by how much at present.

Medical Supplies

Approximately 400 tons.

Industrial Rehabilitation supplies

50 lorries and spares to go as deck cargo. Weight 125 tons.

Agricultural Rehabilitation

We can probably take up any space left to us with agricultural machinery. We are counting on late July arrival in Poland, and will probably concentrate on harvesting equipment, but will clear with Washington the details of what should be shipped.

Raw Wool:

2nd March, 1945.

*Wool is being for
2000 tons greasy. 2/3 tons over*

R.T.

at
to
and
C. J. G. G.

151

[Polish shipment]

Herbert-Wainhaus 16.2.45

Regarding shipment referred to your 266 and last sentence your 325: in reply to our request Ministry of War Transport have agreed that they are prepared to receive bid for April shipment. We are to advise them of space required by end of February. Our Line Divisions are finding out what supplies would be available for this shipment, ~~but we do not anticipate being able to send food.~~

23rd February, 1945.

X

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

ACTION Mr. Herbert.

U.N.R.R.A. WASHINGTON.....to.....EUROPEAN REGIONAL OFFICE.

No. 345.

DATED 22nd February, 1945.

RECEIVED 23rd February, 1945.

-000-

For Herbert.

1. Machinery planned immediate shipment Poland, Czechoslovakia, imposes responsibility for the prompt assembly and operation of equipment by governments. Future supply such equipment dependent upon full and prompt utilization.
2. Expediting organization this work centers London agricultural rehabilitation division.
3. As agreed Henson Calkins, U.N.R.R.A. Headquarters working with manufacturers, seeking their designation qualified technicians to assist.
4. U.N.R.R.A. Headquarters also has limited personnel located for assistance organizing efforts, assemble trained operators and establish effective field utilization, seeking competent agricultural engineers, although these are largely in war work or military at present.
5. At least 10 or 12 technicians required Czechoslovakia, 20 to 25 Poland earliest possible. Additions later.
6. Have the 5 or 6 persons each for Czechoslovakia and Poland been employed London as planned? Cable steps taken and proposed to assure prompt assembly, efficient operation, full use equipment.
7. Immediately available here: Jeff Flanagan, C.S. Anderson, H. Price, H.C. Hansen, Paul Knight, John Deal, A.H. Nohel, F. Spruyt.

C.4655.

OUTWARD TELEGRAM

*for port or Washington
shown*

S

[CYPHER]

U.N.R.R.A. (GENERAL).

FROM U.N.R.R.A. (LONDON) TO U.N.R.R.A. (WASHINGTON)

No. 346 ENJOY.
21st February, 1945.

D. 3.10 p.m. 21st February, 1945.

... ..

IMMEDIATE.

Shipments Czechoslovakia and Poland.

*See attached
note.*

Please advise us in detail what supplies (a) you have already shipped; (b) you propose to ship in immediate future. We are anxious to have as full detail as we have given you in our 263. We are cabling further details on food items. Czechoslovakia and Poland should be listed separately. We should like this information in respect of all future shipments as a matter of routine and we will of course keep you fully informed.

2. Agricultural Machinery - Herbert/Weintraub Telephone. (a) We have not got all details necessary. Please cable including names of manufacturers to enable us to send suitable man for assembling. State whether machines completely knocked down or semi-knocked down. Are assembly instructions accompanying machines? (b) Please airbag complete detailed specifications and if possible copy of assembly instructions.

3. Lorries. We assume you are shipping in cases for assembly at port of arrival. What facilities have you ascertained for assembling?

O.T.P.

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

P.O.

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION.

ACTION Mr. Hoskins.

U.N.R.R.A. WASHINGTON.....to.....EUROPEAN REGIONAL OFFICE.

No.325

DATED 16th February, 1945

RECEIVED 17th February, 1945

—o—o—o—

✓ Re your 263 we have informally advised W.S.A. and British Merchant shipping mission of your exceptional bid placed directly M.W.T. London for Czech shipment. Please inform Cargo loaded also result discussions with M.W.T. for Polish U.K. loading re our 266.

C.4579.

Mr de Waal.

Are you taking care
of this? Yes.
McLark

sent

24-19

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

3.

U.N.R.R.A. (GENERAL).

ACTION Mr. Herbert.

U.N.R.R.A. Washington .. to U.N.R.R.A. London.

No.267.

DATED : 10th February, 1945.

RECEIVED: 12th February, 1945.

Following message sent Moscow 7th February.

"Please transmit following message for Edward OSUSKA MORAWSKI, Prime Minister Provisional Government of the Polish Republic, Warsaw, Poland:

"U.S.S.R. has informed us that Constantza and Galatz ports are available for receipts of UNRRA supplies for Poland. We are making arrangements to send supplies to Constantza and expect that ship will probably depart from U.S. this month. We shall subsequently inform you of place and time of delivery and quantities. Please advise immediately whether you are prepared to receive supplies at port."

C.4492.

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION.

ACTION Mr. Homan.

U.N.R.R.A. WASHINGTON.....to.....EUROPEAN REGIONAL OFFICE, LONDON.

No. 266

DATED 8th February, 1945.

RECEIVED 9th February, 1945.

-----oOo-----

Arrangements you propose in 213 entirely satisfactory. Suggest if exceptional arrangement can be made boat for Poles the same way, it be done without further reference here except keeping us informed. Re six (a) and (b) assured by U.S.S.R. that cargo can be handled promptly and every possible cooperation will be given.

We understand considerable quantity veterinary supply farm machinery pesticides, hand tools immediately available U.K. and urge these also be considered for emergency shipment.

C.4467.

C. G. Human 7/2/45

Human v. Hopkins already taking action.

ACTION COPY

Poland

U.N.R.R.A. (GENERAL).

SECRET.

ACTION: Mr. Herbert.

U.N.R.R.A. Washington to U.N.R.R.A. London.

No. 205.

DATED : 2nd February, 1945.

RECEIVED: 6th February, 1945.

Your 141.

Answered in our 267 10th Feb. '45

1. We agree your suggested procedure pending Dominick's arrival as completely in line with arrangements we should like to finalize.

2. After consultation on maximum shipping available for Eastern Europe in light of requirements, see our CASB-1, we applied 6th December to CSAB for interim shipping allocation first quarter 1945, Czechoslovakia Poland total 15,000 tons monthly from U.S.A. in addition to November application for soap and medicals referred paragraph 2 our 63. We assume copies these documents sent you but apparently they were not. In future will advise you by cable of bids for tonnage and allocations received thereunder. Tentative allocation 8,000 tons January loading U.S., referred our 63, could not be confirmed because we did not receive in time notice of port acceptance and on shipment of programmed cargo. CSAB now expects to allocate approximately 10,000 tons loading February from U.S. for Black Sea ports and will determine March tonnage allocations mid-February. We hope to establish continuous operations this area.

3. List submitted by Czechoslovak Government contains items like biscuits, rice pudding, which we question on grounds of essentiality. We are including 150 tons Canadian soap February shipment, planning 300 March, 150 April, all from U.S. ports in addition to items listed our 166.

4. See 5 below.

5. We would like to apply CSAB for March allocation from U.K. to carry following tonnage to Black Sea ports for Czechoslovakia: dehydrated meats 900; fats 700; pulses 300; sugar 250; soya 200; medicals 70; trucks 120; various Czechoslovak Government supplies listed under paragraph 4, 31. Total about 3,600 tons. Since this is not shipload, we should like to apply simultaneously for other cargo available in U.K. for Poland as well as Czechoslovakia to bring total to between 7,000 and 8,000 tons in accordance your 169. Will you cable soonest specific items you recommend.

6. Your 107 and your 161. Black Sea ports presumably available for Czechoslovakia and Poland relief cargoes from any loading area without further individual clearance but investigating this and will advise you.

7. We intend to ship all possible initial supplies for which we can obtain allocations regardless of absence of

(continued)

+ who should send the

X Soviet visas our representatives in accordance our 166.
As interim procedure, we are consigning goods to
provisional government of Polish republic and representative
republic of Czechoslovakia which will make necessary
arrangements for reception of goods and on shipment upon
our cabled advice to them that cargo has been shipped.

C.4430.

(EN CLAIR)

U.N.R.R.A. (GENERAL)

U.N.R.R.A. London to U.N.R.R.A. Washington.

No.11. Enjoy Saving.

29th January, 1945.

1. Dr. Lychnowski statement referred to in letter Hendrickson to Feonov December 28th. Final Polish requirements for household and communal feeding equipment airbagged December 20th, attention Gold. See also our 1230 and 113.

2. Shall appreciate your cabled instructions procurement U.K. cooking and communal feeding equipment.

C.322.

Polish

OUTGOING TELEGRAM.

(EN CLAIR)

U.N.R.R.A. (GENERAL).

U.N.R.R.A. London to U.N.R.R.A. Washington.

No.167.

D. 17.30 hours 26th January, 1945.

Grateful your immediate comments suggested Polish team
kit list brought over by Cramer 8th January.

C.318.

Sorry only have one
spare copy -

OUTGOING TELEGRAM.

(EN CLAIR)

U.N.R.R.A. (GENERAL).

U.N.R.R.A. London to U.N.R.R.A. Washington.

No.161.

D. 12.15 hours

26th January, 1945.

Important.

Your 107.

Please inform us :-

(1) What arrangements have been made for Soviet Permits covering shipments via Roumania. Is there an over-all agreement or must application be made each shipment. Are we to take any action for U.K. supplies.

(2) In absence Soviet Visas for our representatives are sizeable shipments to be made to Czechoslovakia and Poland.

(3) Are you making arrangements for reception of goods Roumanian ports, or do you wish us to take any action.

Separate reply being made other points your 107.

C.310.

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION.

ACTION Mr. Herbert.

U.N.R.R.A. WASHINGTON.....to.....EUROPEAN REGIONAL OFFICE.

No.107

DATED 18th January, 1945.

(CYFHER)

RECEIVED 20th January, 1945.

-----oOo-----

Re our 63. We have received advice that Societ authorities agree accept relief supplies for Poland and Czechoslovakia at Black Sea ports Constanza and Galati. We making arrangements for initial shipment as soon as tonnage made available. Also negotiating with the combined shipping board for increased continuous shipping both from U.S. and U.K. Therefore information asked for in par. 4 our 63 on commodities available or to become available in U.K. is urgently needed.

C.4189.

*For Poland
file.*

OUTGOING TELEGRAM.

(EN CLAIR)

U.N.R.R.A. (GENERAL).

U.N.R.R.A. London to U.N.R.R.A. Washington.

No.112.

D. 14.30 hours 17th January, 1945.

Refer our No.1203.

Reply urgently requested. Believe Distribution Officer
for Polish Mission definitely needed.

C.243.

*There was a negative answer to this
some time ago which I saw,
BTW.*

Polish ref.

OUTGOING TELEGRAM.

(EN CLAIR)

U.N.R.R.A. (GENERAL)

FROM U.N.R.R.A. LONDON TO U.N.R.R.A. WASHINGTON.

No. 71.

D. 15.15 hours

11th January, 1945.

-----OOO-----

Reference Day's memorandum November 28th to Hendrickson suggest you discuss Polish refinery equipment requirements with their expert Wandycz now Washington covering oil requirements generally. No requirements made by Poles here.

C.195.

RESTRICTED DISTRIBUTION.

FOR INFORMATION ONLY.

U.S.A. EMBASSY, MOSCOW.....to.....U.S.A. EMBASSY, LONDON.

No.X2353

DATED -----

Copy to E.R.O.

RECEIVED 26th December, 1944.

On December 21 the Embassy sent to the Commissariat for Foreign Affairs by letter the two messages from UNRRA forwarded in telegrams from the Department dated December 15 and 19. First was delayed in transmission and reached Moscow only on the evening of 19 December (This message sent to Department).

As soon as Morawsky has had an opportunity to receive the telegram and take action thereon, the Embassy will be glad to support the request for assurances of cargo reception and transshipment by USSR authorities.

With respect to issuance of visas for members of the Technical Mission, in order to expedite action Embassy would need names of the various people interested.

However, in the light of recent change of attitude on the part of the Polish Committee regarding admittance of personnel of the Red Cross, Embassy wonders whether the invitation of the Committee of 3 October is still in effect. The failure of Soviet officials to act on the applications might be explained if such is not the case.

C.3031.

Washington to London 1120 and 1136

NOTE:-

The above is preliminary paraphrase, as supplied by U.S. Embassy 26.12.44.

K.RODGER.

*Mr. Rodger
Return to Mr. Rodger
5-1-45 R.R.*

*Mr. Schuyler
should see
Mr. E.
Mr. Rodger
14/12/44*

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

RESTRICTED DISTRIBUTION.

ACTION Sir Frederick Leith-Ross.

U.N.R.R.A. WASHINGTON.....to.....EURO EAN REGIONAL OFFICE, LONDON.

No.1120.

DATED

9

RECEIVED

21st December, 1944.

It is requested that the following message from Hendrickson UNRRA to Mr. Edward Osubka Morawski, the President of the Polish Committee of National Liberation, Lublin, Poland, be transmitted.

Before receiving your cable of November 6 negotiations had been commenced by us with shipping authorities for separate allocation of shipping space to UNRRA each month for relief supplies to be sent via Soviet ports. Since that time we have filed normal application for space and we are optimistic that in spite of the enormous demands for shipping space as a result of the critical position in the Pacific and in Europe some space will be made available to UNRRA at once but no decision has so far been made. We will let you know when we get a reply. Please begin making transshipment arrangements with USSR and inform us in detail.

It would be a good idea if you would look into the possibility with Soviet authorities of shipping to Poland small quantities of suitable items as broken storage as a supplement. Under this arrangement UNRRA would have cargo available in US. and UK. and other ports to be called forward for loading on ships destined for Soviet ports, now preferably Murmansk, and Black Sea ports when open. Monthly shipments of necessity would be very small but UNRRA has available now sufficient quantities of suitable items for this purpose, particularly clothing, medical supplies, shoes, soap. Please inform us of what comes out of your discussion on proposal for broken storage. If you arrange this procedure we could finish detailed loading arrangements with Soviet representatives here and any priorities you indicate would serve as a guide to London.

In addition, we would like to ship a special emergency load of medical supplies consisting of sulfathiazole, sulfadiazine, sulfaguanadine, sulfanilamide, DDT louse powder with pumps, penicillin, succinyl-sulfathiazol, digitalis, ascorbic acid, vitamin A and D concentrate liver extract, potassium iodide crystals, strophanthin, iodine crystals, morphine sulfate, opium tincture, needles, mapharsen syringes and adaptors. This shipment could go broken storage but it is necessary to provide refrigeration for penicillin. It is suggested that you discuss with Soviet authorities possibility of sending them supplies and planes flown from U.K. and U.S. by Soviet flyers and let us know the reaction. Your comments would be welcomed by us on selection of items.

Technical delegation will be prepared to depart immediately for Lublin upon receiving Soviet transit visas. Add information UNRRA from Hendrickson No.1120. This cable, sent to Osubka Morawski, took partly into account your 1237 which is under consideration by us.

C.3015.

Pl

MR. P. T. HOMAN

OUTWARD TELEGRAM

[EN CLAIR]

U.N.R.R.A. (GENERAL)

FROM U.N.R.R.A. LONDON TO U.N.R.R.A. WASHINGTON

No 1203 ENJOY

30th November 1944 D.6.31 p.m. 30th November 1944

c c c

Consider it essential in view of likelihood that distribution will be one of main problems in Poland that Distribution Division representative be appointed to Polish Mission. Candidates available London.

Poland

✓ dw

General Distribution

[CYFHER]

U.N.R.R.A.

FROM U.N.R.R.A. (LONDON) TO U.N.R.R.A. (WASHINGTON)

No. 1133 Enjoy
20th November, 1944.

D. 4.20 p.m. 21st November, 1944.

ø ø ø

IMMEDIATE

Following for Hendrickson from Lehman.

What if anything has happened since my departure regarding
my request for Shipping and Planes for Poland and elsewhere.

O.T.P.

Poland