

At a meeting on May 28 the Central Committee of the UNRRA Council authorized the Administration to extend assistance to Italian nationals displaced in enemy or ex-enemy areas thus making it possible for UNRRA to assist in the care of repatriation of an estimated 850,000 Italians displaced in Germany. Plans are now also being made by the Italian Mission for assistance to these persons as soon as they cross the Italian border.

c. Provision of Medical and Sanitary aid and supplies. As was said above a total of 112 tons of medical supplies and equipment were shipped to Italy through April 1945. Nutrition assessment teams composed of welfare and health personnel completed surveys of nutritional deficiencies of Italian mothers and children and of refugees. UNRRA's health personnel have, moreover, established close relationships with Italian medical authorities and have engaged in joint planning with respect to the control of epidemics, especially the threat of malaria in areas deliberately flooded by the Germans; a definite plan for malaria control is consequently being adopted. X-Ray teams made surveys of both United Nations nationals and Italian refugees. On such survey made near Rome showed that the Italians were worse off than United Nations nationals thus emphasizing the importance and urgency of the child feeding program, especially for tubercular and pre-tubercular children.

The distribution of penicillin was started in Italy during May. Approximately 250,000 ampoules, each containing 100,000 units, will be available every month for five consecutive months. As long as the supply is restricted the Italian medical profession will determine the selection of Italian patients to receive penicillin.

7 June 1945

To: Mr. Xanthaky

From: Mr. House

Subject: Greek Mission - Vacancies in top positions

For your information the following top positions in the Greek Mission appear to be vacant at the present time:

Deputy Chief for Supply and Distribution (formerly occupied
by Duthie)

Deputy Chief for Services (occupied by Dr. Kirk on an
acting basis)

Deputy Chief for Finance and Administration (Rohrbaugh
resigning)

Personnel Director (Downie resigning)
Budget Director (Jones resigning)

Regional Director (Compton resigning)

RBlinn/vm

Greek Mission - 440

COPY

TO: George Xanthaky

FROM: Grace M. Angle

In accordance with your request at the staff meeting I am listing the incoming communications that I shall need to see immediately upon their receipt in the Administration in order to fulfill the reporting function of the Office of Country Mission Affairs.

1. Letters or cables referring to periodic narrative and/or statistical reports by the missions.
2. Periodic narrative reports on mission activities. At present these are -----
3. Whatever periodic statistical reports on mission activities are required by the ERO and Headquarters.

I shall need also, in order to implement the summary -----

7 June 1945

TO: George Xanthaky
FOR: Roy Hendrickson
FROM: William G. Walk
SUBJECT: ERO Comments on Bureau of Areas study on "UNRRA Plans and Operations - France."

The attached letter from ERO has reached my desk, presumably for comment since I had some responsibility in the planning and direction of the study referred to above. May I say that I definitely disagree with the views expressed in the ERO letter. The study in question was the first of a series of reports on the progress of UNRRA's plans and operations in individual liberated countries which the Bureau of Areas had planned to undertake. The purpose of these studies, which would have been periodically brought up to date, was to analyze UNRRA's relationships with, programs for, and operations in individual areas and to describe the progress made in UNRRA's work. It was thought that the information provided by them would be useful to members of the UNRRA staff wherever located, to UNRRA Council and Committee members, to officials and agencies of member Governments, and to certain other groups especially interested in UNRRA's activities.

The preparation of these studies did, of course, take some time and effort but to my knowledge no worthwhile piece of research has ever been prepared without them. The criticism that the title "Plans and Operations" is inappropriate is easily answered by a careful reading of the table of contents. ERO need not "assume" that the study on France is accurate — the study is accurate for it was very carefully prepared and was checked by all Headquarters bureaus and divisions concerned. The classification "confidential" was given merely to prevent unauthorized use by the press and the public at large — it is no bar whatsoever to wide distribution to UNRRA Council and Committee members, to interested officers and agencies of member Governments and to other responsible interested groups. The study if, of course, not perfect — it can be and would have been improved in a second edition bringing it up to date. Yet, even in its initial experimental stage, it was welcomed most cordially by the French Embassy and the French missions here and we have received repeated requests for copies for distribution to French officials here, at the San Francisco Conference and in Paris.

The ERO is now the logical UNRRA office to continue these or other types of country studies. At Headquarters, the project has been stopped after the recent reorganization and no additional studies will be prepared. If at any time detailed and documented information on the course of UNRRA's policy and program for a particular country is required, I should think that without studies such as these, periodically brought up to date, it will be difficult if not impossible to provide the desired information quickly and effectively.

Attachment

France 680

7 June 1945

To: Mr. Xanthaky

From: Mr. House

Subject: Papers relating to the death of Mr. Earle Williams

We have received and forwarded to the Personnel Division the following papers relating to the death of Mr. Earle Williams:

1. Covering letter from Mr. Maben stating that Mr. Williams' body has not been recovered; that a final report, including the legal opinion covering the incident, will be furnished later; that appropriate information should be passed on to the widow; and that Mr. Maben will write a personal letter to the widow at the conclusion of the official inquiries.
2. A report on the hearings before the Greek Special Naval Court which has under indictment, for manslaughter with the death penalty demanded, the Captain, the Commander of the Port, the Commander of Movements, and two other administrative officers. The prosecution argued:
 1. That the Captain violated the order of the Admiralty by accepting more than forty passengers and excessive amount of freight.
 2. That there was no inspection made.
 3. That no effort was made for obtaining adequate life saving equipment.

In behalf of the defense it was argued:

1. That weight alone could not have caused the capsizing.
2. That the ship was defective in stability.
3. That the removal of the plate might have left openings.
4. That the Steering Mate was incompetent.
5. That there were no life saving equipment available at the port of Piraeus and that, therefore, there was no point in calling for it.

400-Williams, Earle J.

6. That the order limiting the number of passengers to forty was not absolute but discretionary.

In reply, the prosecution maintained that the order even if it were not a directive, still held the Captain liable for the consequences resulting from its deviation.

The Court adjourned in order to give an opportunity for a commission of experts to conduct tests and experiments on the sister ship, SS Evrotas, with particular reference to the point of stability. This is now taking place in the harbor of Piraeus. The Court will then resume its session to consider the Commission's report.

3. A report on the hearings before the Court of Inquiry of his Majesty's Land Forces which was appointed to hear and determine the cause of the accident.
4. Statement by Mr. Rodney S. Young of UNRRA.
5. Statement by Mr. J.M. Saunders, Friends Relief Service, c/o UNRRA Rhodes Region, ML (Greece) HQ, CMF.

REL:m/vm

7 June 1945

TO: Mr. George Xanthaky
FROM: P. W. Kuo
SUBJECT: Director General's Reports

For use in the Director General's reports to the Council it would be desirable to secure statements from the European Regional Office covering major policy decisions and organizational changes in the Office itself as distinguished from the European missions. The present reporting procedure makes no provision for such statements from ERO although they are obtained from the other organizational units. The need for them is increased by the recent reorganization, as well as by the fact that ERO Progress Reports and the surveys of information prepared formerly by the Regional Liaison Office are to be discontinued.

A statement from ERO along the lines indicated above is needed now for the Director General's report on the period from 1 April to 30 June.

Sc: Weinberg:ht

6 June 1945.

TO: George Xanthaky
Country Mission Affairs

FROM: Oscar J. Falnes

SUBJECT: Data for Quarterly Report of the Director General
to the Council

Netherlands: Mr. J.B. Hollister of Cincinnati, Ohio, has been appointed Chief of the UNRRA Liaison Group going to The Netherlands. He will be accompanied by Mr. Paul E. Sackett of Lynchburg, Va., and Mr. Edwin C. Gamble of Cincinnati, Ohio, who will serve as his assistants. Present plans call for their departure from Headquarters on June 7 or shortly thereafter.

The three Liaison Officers assigned to The Netherlands for Health, Welfare and Displaced Persons reported to ERO some time ago. The Netherlands Government recently inquired about an Agricultural Rehabilitation Liaison Officer for a period of two or three months to assist it in the work of agricultural rehabilitation. For this appointment ERO is considering J.W. Cassels.

Efforts to recruit Netherlands personnel for work in UNRRA assembly centres were not very successful during the period under review. Welfare representatives spent some time in mid-April interviewing candidates in The Netherlands. They considered 195 candidates applying for all the different jobs in the assembly centres. For the position of Welfare Officer there were only 17 candidates and of these only 5 were recommended as Assistant Welfare Officers. There is in The Netherlands a great shortage of professional welfare workers since many were recruited by the Dutch authorities for relief teams of their own.

The Head of The Netherlands Repatriation Commission made an unfortunate mistake when placing an advertisement on UNRRA recruitment in the papers since the notice stated that only men were being recruited. This mistake was remedied on a later recruiting campaign in the newly liberated northeastern provinces.

Norway: Members of the UNRRA Mission to Norway were preparing late in May to leave ERO and take up their assignment with the re-established Norwegian Government in Oslo.

Some 94 tons of clothing for Norway were included in the table of Emergency Relief Supplies which by 18 May had been handed over to the military or to the receiving Government for shipment (or shipped by UNRRA).

Denmark: The question of sending an exploratory mission to Denmark was raised by ERO and on 12 May 1945 Headquarters authorized ERO, if it saw fit, to send such an exploratory mission into Denmark.

272

6 June 1945

To: Mr. George Xanthaky

From: Morse Salisbury

We would like to ask the cooperation of your staff in advising Public Information about the arrival in Washington of experts from the countries of Europe and the Far East who are concerned with relief and rehabilitation. Very often such persons, whether they are connected with UNRRA or not, possess information on living conditions and relief operations which is most valuable to us in preparing material for the press, magazines and radio. We would simply arrange to have someone in Public Information interview them and obtain their permission for the publication of whatever material they might give us.

If our request meets with your approval, we will be glad to have someone call the office of each of your country mission advisers for the information once every week.

MBeers/ah
6 June 45

500 ———

6 June 1945.

TO: George Xanthaky

FROM: Frank Weisl

SUBJECT: Quarterly Report of the Director General to the Council

Please find attached hereto reports on Poland and Czechoslovakia for the months of April and May in connection with the Quarterly Report of the Director General to the Council.

Attachments:2

FWeisl/lef
6 June 45

272

Material on Czechoslovakia for Quarterly Report of
Director General to Council

Agreement with Government

The basic agreement between UNRRA and the Czechoslovak Government of 26 February 1945 was supplemented on 13 April 1945 by a series of six separate agreements. These supplementary agreements, signed by Foreign Trade Minister Ripka for Czechoslovakia and by Mr. Rhatigan for UNRRA, covered health and welfare services, agricultural and industrial rehabilitation, and displaced persons.

Supplies

Total relief shipments to Czechoslovakia up to the end of May amounted to approximately 17,600 long tons. The breakdown into major categories in long tons is as follows: food 14,800, clothing 800, industrial rehabilitation supplies 400, agricultural rehabilitation supplies 850, and medical and sanitation supplies 750. Six ships with relief supplies have sailed from the United States and one from the United Kingdom. The arrival of the first UNRRA supplies in Czechoslovakia was reported by the Czechoslovak Government on 8 May 1945.

Status of Mission

As Czechoslovakia was only completely liberated in mid-May the UNRRA mission has not yet entered the country. However, an initial mission to consist of 16 persons is being assembled in London and its departure is expected soon. The Mission Chief, Mr. Peter Alekseev, is reported to have left Moscow for Czechoslovakia in May.

HDaniel:eb
4 June 1945

6 June 1945

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: V. J. Tereshtenko *V.J.*

Please find attached hereto data for the Quarterly
Report of the Director General (April and May).

Attachment
VJTereshenko/amr
6 June 1945

POLAND

Relief shipments to Poland via Constanza continued during the period in view. During the months of April and May, 25,684.3 metric tons of various relief supplies were shipped. Thus, together with 6,492.7 metric tons sent in the first quarter of 1945, the total amount of shipments to Poland reached 32,177 metric tons by June 1st. Of these, 28,966 metric tons were sent from the United States, and 3,211 metric tons from the United Kingdom. The major part of the cargo consisted of food (23,513 m.t.) and agricultural supplies (4,456 m.t.). The rest of the cargo consisted of clothing (1,912 m.t.); industrial supplies (1,119 m.t.), and medical supplies (1,176 m.t.). The estimated total value of the whole cargo is, in round figures, \$9,250,000. At the end of the month of May, the radio station of the Provisional Government of the Polish Republic broadcasted the arrival of more than 500 freight cars loaded with UNRRA relief supplies, and mentions specifically food, clothing, seeds, tools, soap, beds, linens and medicines. On May 22nd, the Lublin radio broadcasted that the first transport of 50 railway cars laden with trucks sent by UNRRA arrived in Lodz. The broadcast emphasized the cooperation of the Soviet authorities and the Internal Allied Control Commission in Roumania in arranging for transportation of the supplies from Constanza to the territory of Poland.

The Lady Sinclair Fund, U.K., informed UNRRA about their desire to contribute to Poland relief supplies to the amount of £40,000 sterling. A similar offer was made by the ORT Federation, regarding a contribution of 5 tons of hand tools and 50 sewing machines. The necessary clearance was made with the Provisional Government of the Polish Republic, which advised us that, in both instances, they will be only too glad to accept the gifts.

Establishment of closer contact with the Provisional Government of the Polish Republic during the period under consideration was reflected in frequent exchange of cables regarding various supplies, specifications of such supplies, the question of priorities in shipments, etc. At the end of May an enquiry was cabled to Warsaw, asking for further information regarding the needed supplies in connection with our planning of supply programs for Poland for the third and fourth quarters of this year. The Polish Provisional Government, in turn, inquired about our eventual budget for Poland in terms of dollars and tons as a basis for working out a suitable relief plan. In view of the advice of the Provisional Government of Polish Republic that the ports of Gdansk and Gdynia will soon be available for shipping, the necessary steps are being taken by UNRRA to clear up the question of sending supplies to Poland via the above Baltic ports.

During the month of March further changes were made in the membership of the Temporary UNRRA Delegation to Poland. The whole Delegation has been assembled in Washington and is ready for departure to Poland, arrangements for visas and transportation pending.

6 June 1945

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Charles L. House
SUBJECT: Director General's Report to the Third Council Session
- Greece

Health

The Health Division is participating with the Greek Government in an energetic program designed to stamp out malaria through the use of the latest scientific techniques, including the airplane spraying of malarial areas with DDT. UNRRA has purchased five airplanes to be fitted with the necessary spraying apparatus and supplied with adequate amounts of DDT. This should prove a very valuable weapon in the fight against malaria in Greece as by this method heretofore isolated breeding areas can be reached quickly and effectively.

Another major health activity in Greece is the tuberculosis program. Tuberculosis became increasingly serious during the occupation years since the population, from its sufferings, lacked normal resistance to the disease. Substantial progress has also been made in typhus control work and the repair of damaged hospitals and other institutions.

Welfare

The Welfare Division has been instrumental in advising the government in the drafting and administration of the recent Welfare Center and Public Assistance law. The government has appropriated 75 million drachmas for the first three months' administration of this new law which is expected to be of material assistance in meeting the problem of distribution of supplies to the indigent.

The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare has replaced the Swiss Red Cross Mission as a central authority in the administration of the child feeding program.

Every effort is being made to expedite the return to their homes of approximately 14,000 internally displaced people who at the opening of the quarter were in Athens.

The Voluntary Society teams have played a leading part in the distribution of clothing and in cleaning up the damaged hospitals.

272

Displaced Persons

With UNRRA's aid, the first contingent of refugees from the Middle East camps reached the Aegean Islands early in the quarter, and by the end of May some 6,000 had been returned.

Reports from Macedonia indicate the probable influx of a large number of refugees from Central Europe. To date 2300 Greeks have returned to Greece across the northern borders and 500 or 600 Yugoslavs have also entered Greece.

Agricultural Rehabilitation

Though the acreage planted this season is apparently larger than in recent years, the yield is not expected to be very high due to the lack at the time of the spring planting season of fertilizers, pesticides, draft animals, tractors and other needed agricultural equipment.

Industrial Rehabilitation

The largest industrial rehabilitation project so far undertaken in Greece is in relation to the Souli-Marathon Dam which supplies Athens with water and the repair of which was essential due not only to the damage to the dam, but also to the unusually dry season in Greece.

Arrangements are also being made for the importation of essential industrial spare parts which will go a long way toward enabling the resumption of normal industrial and commercial activities.

Shelter

Arrangements have been completed for the shipment of the necessary supplies for the shelter program for housing the rural and mountain population whose homes were destroyed by the enemy as reprisals during the occupation.

Mission Staff

In May, Mr. Buell F. Mahen was appointed Chief of the UNRRA Mission to Greece and shortly afterwards Colonel G. White, United Kingdom, was appointed Senior Deputy Chief of Mission.

By the end of May, the imported staff of the Mission consisted of 291 persons occupying regular positions and 364 non-American voluntary society personnel serving on teams engaged in special activities. No substantial change in the size of the staff is anticipated at the present time.

Cooperation with Special Missions of the Allied Governments

The United Kingdom is dispatching a small mission to Greece in June to

6 June 1945

conduct an economic survey of the country. This mission is headed by Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, Chairman of the Committee of the Council for Europe, and formerly a Deputy Director General of UNRRA. The UNRRA Mission expects to work in closest collaboration with Sir Frederick Leith-Ross and his associates.

The UNRRA Mission is also participating actively in the work of the Allied Mission for the restoration of Greek transportation which is preparing two programs; a short term program to be completed by the fall of 1946 and a long term program to be carried out thereafter.

Relations with the Greek Government

A Joint Policy Committee consisting of representatives of the Greek Government and of UNRRA, and including also the British and American political, economic and financial advisers in Greece, has been established as the vehicle through which UNRRA offers advice to the Greek Government at the highest level. All matters in Greece in which UNRRA is interested fall within the competence of this Committee. Much of the Committee's business is conducted through its four sub-committees, which deal respectively with wages and prices, transport, rationing and welfare.

Crete

Upon the German surrender of Crete, special arrangements were made for the furnishing of food and relief to the population.

Transport

Domestic transport in Greece remains tragically inadequate and relief operations, as well as the general economic life of the country, continue to be hampered thereby. Fortunately, there has been some improvement in the supply of caiques which are the mainstay of coastal transport. However, the railroads are not operating at all except for a few isolated stretches. The condition of the roads and the absence of adequate trucks has kept inland transport practically at a standstill.

Supply

Shipments of supplies for Greece programmed for the Second Quarter of 1945 (April, May and June) are estimated at 341,138 tons. Flour and cereals are the major food items programmed for these shipments. For June and subsequent months the program of shipments will emphasize raw cotton and wool and other raw materials to assist the Greek people to produce their own textiles and clothing and also the raw materials necessary for the shelter program for the population in rural and mountainous areas whose homes were destroyed by the enemy.

6 June 1945

Voluntary Agencies

Plans for long range activities of the voluntary societies in Greece, as well as for cooperation with UNRRA during the UNRRA period, have been advanced during the visits to Greece of the President and Executive Director of the Greek War Relief Society and the Executive Director of the Near East Foundation.

Take-over from M.L.

Supplies. UNRRA has purchased from the military civilian relief and rehabilitation supplies which the military had in Greece on 1 April 1945 and which were landed in Greece by the military after that date.

Personnel. During the first two months of direct UNRRA responsibility in Greece, UNRRA relied heavily on personnel borrowed from ML to fill certain categories of positions which UNRRA was not prepared to cover. By the end of the quarter, however, it is anticipated that any ML personnel needed permanently by UNRRA will have been released from the military service and will have joined UNRRA as regular members of the staff.

Transport. The transport which ML had available to turn over to UNRRA for supplies and for staff use was very limited. This factor has hampered UNRRA seriously in all its operations in Greece.

General Problems

UNRRA operations in Greece have been seriously hampered by the failure of the November, 1944, stabilization decrees to achieve their purpose and the subsequent development of the serious inflationary movement which has hampered all economic activities of the country. While the solution of the problem of inflation and prices falls outside the scope of UNRRA responsibility, it is anticipated that the arrival of supplies in substantial volume will do much toward checking further inflationary developments.

There have been three cabinets in office since the liberation of Greece but the political problems left as a legacy from the Civil War have not yet been solved and the present cabinet is serving simply as a "service" or "caretaker" government pending such time as it may be possible to hold elections.

Industrial and commercial activity has not yet been revived to any substantial extent due largely to the absence of essential spare parts and of raw materials. Until normal industrial and commercial activity is revived, the Greek economy will continue to remain in a relief stage with widespread unemployment, and there will be no important developments in the direction of self supporting economy.

Evaluation of the Program

Greece has suffered in the war an almost total destruction of its economic life and the restoration of normal economic and social conditions in the country require assistance on a broad scale covering all aspects of the economy.

The role of UNRRA is to furnish immediate relief to the people of the country but responsibility lies elsewhere for restoring the general economy of the country. The scope of UNRRA does not extend to meeting the basic economic issues in restoring industry, commerce and employment. The UNRRA program in Greece, in terms of supplies furnished and service programs inaugurated, has substantially fulfilled the role assigned to it. An undue burden has, however, been placed upon UNRRA in Greece since other economic agencies and programs have been lacking and there has thus been a tendency to depend upon UNRRA to take the steps necessary to restore the general economy of the country and for public opinion to expect of UNRRA action that is beyond its proper scope.

Blinn/Andritsakis/jkr

6 June 1945

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Greece 124.3 D.G

6 June 1945

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Agricultural Rehabilitation

Though the acreage planted this season is apparently larger than in recent years, the yield is not expected to be very high due to the lack at the time of the spring planting season of fertilizers, pesticides, draft animals, tractors and other needed agricultural equipment. These difficulties are all being definitely faced through the shipment of fertilizers, pesticides, draft animals and tractors to Greece and the provision of technical personnel in the Mission which the Greek Government is using in every phase of the agricultural and fisheries rehabilitation program.

Industrial Rehabilitation

Industrial rehabilitation in Greece has been adversely affected by the uncertain currency situation, lack of raw materials and high wage scale due to inflation in commodity prices. The military program of imports into Greece did not provide for the essential raw materials. UNRRA has already loaded cotton and wool for the textile industry and certain other chemicals and rock phosphate for the production of fertilizers and pesticides. The largest single industrial rehabilitation project is one for supplementary water supply to Athens through the importation of more than five miles of large high pressure steel pipe, pumping equipment and power transmission lines to tap a new source of water at Souli to supplement before December the dangerously low Marathon Reservoir. Under present conditions of scarcity of such steel pipe this is a very considerable achievement.

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6 June 1945

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6 June 1945

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6 June 1945

To: George Xanthaky
From: William G. Walk
Subject: Luncheon Meeting on Italy

At Mr. Ortom's invitation, I had luncheon today with Mr. Sacerdoti of the Italian Technical Mission in the United States, Mr. Ortom of the Italian Embassy, and Messrs. Dort and Dorsey of the War Areas Economic Division of the Department of State. The main purpose of the meeting was to discuss the possibility of Italy's obtaining civilian relief and rehabilitation supplies after the withdrawal of the military from the Italian theater.

The State Department representatives indicated that conversations were at the present time being actively carried on on that subject within the United States Government but gave no indication as to what their possible outcome may be. Mr. Dort indicated, however, that some decision in the matter is expected soon, possibly by the end of this week and that it was possible that some parts of the military program for civilian relief might be continued for some months beyond 1 July.

During the course of the conversation, it was suggested that after repeal of the Johnson Act, prohibiting loans to countries which had defaulted on their obligations toward the United States, Italy had good prospects of receiving fairly substantial aid in the form of loans from the Export-Import Bank. It was admitted, however, that while this was a possibility for the more distant future, it did not solve Italy's immediate and pressing problem of where to turn when the military program comes to an end.

Italy's most pressing present needs are raw materials and coal for the industries of the North which have suffered very little damage and are ready to operate whenever raw materials and fuel can be provided.

Italy

6 June 1945

To: George Xanthaky
From: William G. Walk
Subject: Sale in the United States of Juniper Berries
from Italy. ✓

I was finally able to reach Peter Treves of FEA who handles these matters after his recent return to the city. He said that all United States imports from Italy are sold in the United States by the U.S. Commercial Company as the agent for the Allied Commission in Rome which in turn acts for the Italian Government. Since imports are limited, sales here are generally made to importers of record in pre-war years in proportion to their pre-war purchases.

Treves suggests, however, that your friend address his request directly to the following:

U.S. Commercial Company
Attention: Mr. Edwin Elbert
Foreign Economic Administration
Washington 25, D.C.

who will be able to tell him whether there is any possibility of his receiving a share in such imports.

Italy - 728.6

5 June 1945

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Charles L. House
SUBJECT: May loadings for June arrivals

From the best figures available of supplies loaded in May for June arrivals, exclusive of U.K. and possible shipments from Italy and the Middle East other than fuel, we have the following:

Food supplies	90,000 tons
Other supplies	29,000 tons
Fuel (hard and liquid)	<u>20,000 tons</u>
Total	139,000 tons

The approximate daily per capita caloric content of the food imports for June is 1500. This figure is arrived at by taking the total population of Greece as 7 million and an average caloric content per pound of food as 1600.

These figures cannot be considered accurate, but it would be safe, I believe, to assume that the error is within 10%, one way or the other, and probably within 5% up or down.

CLHouse/jkr

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MEMORANDUM

5 June 1945

TO: George Xanthaky - Room 312
FROM: Elaine N. Carr
SUBJECT: World Jewish Congress Offer of 20,000 pounds of
Clothing for Bergen Belsen Camp.

We have received a firm offer from the World Jewish Congress of 20,000 pounds of clothing for distribution to the former inmates of the Bergen Belsen concentration camp which is now in an area under the control of British Military authorities.

May I have your advice on the following draft of cable to be sent to ERO:

World Jewish Congress firm offer contribution twenty thousand pounds contributed clothing for former inmates Bergen Belsen camp. Would appreciate first line distribution to Jews, but this not restriction. If inmates scattered, Congress agrees distribution according to need, without discrimination and free to original recipient. Clothes packed for export in ten days. Congress latest information twenty four hundred Bergen Belsen inmates moved by army to Hillersleben near Magdeburg. Headquarters anxious to accept. Please advise.

ENCarr:lm

Blue Copy — 738.

5 June 1945

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Charles L. House
SUBJECT: Director General's Report to the Third Council
Session - Middle East Office

The Middle East Office was formally organized in Cairo, Egypt, on 14 March 1945 for the purpose of managing the Middle East Camps, repatriating the refugees in these camps and elsewhere in East Africa, Cyprus, Iran, Iraq and India, and performing such procurement functions as might be necessary in the Middle East.

The repatriation of the refugees in the Middle East camps to Greece and Yugoslavia, respectively, has proceeded according to plan, approximately 3,000 refugees having been returned to Greece and approximately 10,000 to Yugoslavia during the months of April and May. By the end of August, it is anticipated that UNRRA will be running only two camps in the Middle East -- El Shatt with about 8,000 refugees, of whom some 6,000 would be Dodecanese, and El Arish, where between 200 and 300 Yugoslavs, who have declared their refusal to return to their country and who will become the responsibility of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees in October, will remain temporarily.

UNRRA will assume physical possession of the remainder of the Balkan Middle East stockpile on 1 July 1945 but it appears probable that the greater portion of this stockpile will have been called forward to the country missions by that date.

The country missions are making increasing demands upon the MEO for middle east procurement of items independent of the stockpile.

RBlinn/jkr

272

54 file
4 June, 1945

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Jozo Tomasevich
SUBJECT: Highlights on UNRRA Operations in Yugoslavia
During May 1945

Organization of the Mission and Personnel

On 20 May the Chief of the Yugoslav Mission, Mr. M. A. Sergeichic, a citizen of the U.S.S.R., arrived in Belgrade and took over the direction of the Mission. Prior to joining UNRRA Mr. Sergeichic was associated with Sovirantrans, U.S.S.R. Government agency in Iran engaged in expediting war supplies to the Soviet military.

At the end of May the Mission personnel in Yugoslavia was about 166, of which 50 were in the Headquarters in Belgrade and 50 in the offices at Split, Dubrovnik and other points along the Dalmatian Coast. The remainder of the personnel remain in Bari, are en route or in process at the request of the Mission. Originally 83 Voluntary Societies personnel were assigned to Yugoslavia. Of these about 40 were loaned to the Italian Mission and the remainder will mostly be reassigned as the activity of the Voluntary Agencies in Yugoslavia will probably be very limited.

The Mission is now engaged in setting up regional offices in Yugoslavia to correspond to the federal units of the Yugoslav State. Offices have already been established in some federal units and are being established in others.

Supply Programming

After arrival in Belgrade our Supply people discussed the Supply Program on the basis of Appendix 2 of the Mission Guide. As the port capacity of Yugoslavia was not definitely agreed upon between the Military and the shipping authorities, three alternative Supply Programs were prepared for the first month of full UNRRA responsibility. These programs called for 50,000, 65,000 and 110,000 tons of supplies respectively.

yugos. Miss - 271

Various programs show considerable differences in priorities. In the following discussions additional special requests were presented by the Yugoslav Authorities and conveyed to the HQ. The Yugoslavs also presented a program for the first month's shipments through the Black Sea ports. All of these programs are still under consideration.

Two special highlights in the Supply arrangements could be pointed out, namely: (1) planned delivery by air of 50 tractors from Cairo to help the Yugoslavs in planting their Spring crops. Sixteen of these tractors were delivered in the last few days of April while for the remainder of 34 tractors difficulties developed and the final go-ahead signal for their delivery was given by the HQ on the 15th of May; (2) the request of the Yugoslav authorities for delivery by air of 300 tons of food to Zagreb and 100 tons to Sarajevo. These two cities were liberated in the closing stages of the war and their population is living on a starvation ration of 35-40 grams of bread daily. This problem is still under consideration.

The question of port capacity remains still open. A survey of the ports was undertaken by the UNRRA-Yugoslav officials. According to recent information the AFHQ, MWT, and UNRRA agreed on a June port capacity of 95,000 tons without Fiume, Trieste, Salonika and the Black Sea ports. Besides the actual port unloading capacity there is also the problem of clearances of the ports and both the Yugoslav authorities and the UNRRA Mission have asked for additional trucks to help in hauling supplies from the ports.

According to a preliminary report of the Bureau of Supply of 28 May, 1945, actual shipments through April and estimated shipments for May and June for Yugoslavia will amount to about 199,000 tons.

Displaced Persons

UNRRA and the Yugoslav authorities have established in Belgrade a joint information office for displaced persons work. Displaced persons from the Western Countries found in Yugoslavia are being shipped out by air. The Greeks are assisted by the Yugoslavs in reaching their homes. The Yugoslav authorities are establishing a certain number of reception camps for the displaced Yugoslavs who will be coming from abroad, primarily from Germany and Austria. Up to the end of May about 4,500 Yugoslavs have been repatriated from the Middle East Camps, managed by the Middle East Office.

Health

The Mission has asked for additional personnel for the

health program, especially in Sanitary Engineering and for personnel who can be engaged in Typhus-control work. The work of the US Typhus Commission, which is operating in Yugoslavia according to a special agreement with the Yugoslav Government, is going to be taken over by UNRRA within the next few weeks. UNRRA officials plan to assist the Yugoslavs during the next summer in preventive work which would, they hope, make impossible an outbreak of typhus epidemics next winter.

JTomasevich/eg
4 June 1945

4 June 1945

To: Mr. Xanthaky
From: Mr. House
Subject: 2nd Fortnightly Report of the MEO

The 2nd Fortnightly Report of the MEO, covering the first half of April, was received in this office on 1 June. While the information contained in the report is fully explanatory of the actions and problems of the missions during early April, it was received here too late to be of any value in terms of Headquarters' offering suggestions or recommendations regarding the problems of the mission.

The report was received in the Bureau of Finance and Administration in duplicate and that bureau ordered the duplication of the principal report and the distribution of the six appendixes. It is noted that the minutes of the Director's meetings were routed only within the Bureau of Finance and Administration. Accordingly, we are routing our copy of these minutes to the other interested offices.

The report states that the first repatriation moves went off extremely smoothly; that the civilianization program in the camps made further progress; that the registration of the Polish refugees was stopped at the request of the local Polish authorities who owe allegiance to the London Poles; and that a disproportionate amount of energy had to be expended on problems of internal administration. It was agreed that the ML Balkan stockpile should be taken over physically by UNRRA on July 1.

The report of the Liaison Office, a copy of which has been forwarded to Mr. Feller, discusses the negotiations with military authorities regarding facilities and services to be extended to MEO and a proclamation by the military governor regarding facilities to be accorded by the Egyptian authorities. Remaining problems with the military concerning UNRRA payment for facilities and services furnished to Voluntary Society personnel have been referred to ERO for decision. The proclamation of the military governor has been referred to Washington for advice, particularly in relation to the question of claiming diplomatic rank for certain UNRRA staff members.

RBlinn/vm

Middle East off 271

4 June 1945

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Charles L. House
SUBJECT: Director General's Report to the Central Committee -
Greece and Middle East Office

ORIGINE:

On 17 May Mr. Buell F. Haben of San Francisco was appointed Chief of the UNRRA Mission to Greece, and shortly afterwards Colonel G. White of the United Kingdom was appointed Senior Deputy Chief of Mission. Mr. Haben had been serving as Acting Chief since the resignation of Mr. Archer on 1 March 1945.

The program for loadings of supplies has improved during the month, and loadings to Greece from the Western Hemisphere only totaled 123,000 tons. The Greek Mission and the ERO have recommended the acceleration of the Greek supply program and have asked that the major portion of the six months program should, if possible, arrive in Greece during the first two months. The Greek Mission justifies its request for such acceleration on the basis that it would be of real value in restoring confidence in the currency and in aiding the government to install and enforce essential controls.

Domestic transport in Greece remains tragically inadequate and relief operations, as well as the general economic life of the country, continue to be hampered thereby. The UNRRA Mission in Greece has sent representatives to Crete to explore the possibility of obtaining the transport left behind by the Germans and to Teheran to explore the possibility of obtaining surplus Army transport which may be available there. If these and other measures fail to meet the transport problem in Greece the situation will remain critical.

Substantial progress is being made in the procurement of materials for the shelter program for the inhabitants of the villages burned by the enemy in rural and mountainous areas. These supplies must arrive in Greece not later than August if they are to serve their purpose of furnishing shelter to these homeless people during the coming winter.

With UNRRA's aid the first contingent of refugees from the Middle East Camps reached the Aegean Islands. It is anticipated that all Greek refugees in the Middle East Camps will have been repatriated by the end of July.

272

4 June 1945

MIDDLE EAST OFFICE:

The Middle East Office has been reorganized to consist of the Bureau of Services, the Bureau of Requirements and Supplies and the Bureau of Finance and Administration. The Camps Division has been abolished and its functions distributed among these three bureaus.

The repatriation of Greeks and Yugoslavs has proceeded according to plan and it is anticipated by the end of August that UNRRA will be running only two camps - El Shatt, with about 8,000 refugees, of whom some 6,000 would be Dodecanese, and El Arish, where between two and three hundred Yugoslavs, who refuse to return to their country, would remain and who will become the responsibility of the inter-governmental committee on refugees in October.

UNRRA will assume physical possession of the remainder of the Balkan Middle East stockpile on 1 July 1945, but it appears probable that the greater portion of this stockpile will have been called forward to the country missions by that date. At the same time the country missions are making increasing demands upon the M.E.O. for Middle East procurement of items independent of the stockpile.

Nandritsakis/RBlinn/jkr

4 June 1945

TO: George Xanthaky
Country Mission Affairs, Rm.312

FROM: Oscar J. Falnes

SUBJECT: Data for Monthly Report of the Director General
to the Central Committee

Norway: ERO reported recently that members of the UNRRA Mission to Norway were leaving shortly to take up their assignment with the re-established Norwegian Government in Oslo.

Denmark: Headquarters on 12 May, 1945 authorized ERO, if it saw fit, to send an exploratory mission to Denmark.

Netherlands: Mr. J.B. Hollister of Cincinnati, Ohio, has been appointed Chief of the UNRRA liaison group going to The Netherlands. He will be accompanied by Mr. Paul E. Sackett of Lynchburg, Va., and Mr. Edwin C. Gamble of Cincinnati, Ohio, who will serve as his assistants. Present plans call for their departure from Headquarters on June 7 or shortly thereafter.

The three Liaison Officers assigned to The Netherlands for Health, Welfare and Displaced Persons, reported to ERO some time ago and are at work on their assignments. Recently The Netherlands Government requested also an agricultural rehabilitation liaison officer for a period of two or three months to assist it in meeting some of its problems in this field. J.W. Cassels is being considered for this appointment by ERO.

Efforts to recruit Netherlands personnel for work in UNRRA assembly centres have not been very successful to date. ERO Welfare representatives on a recruiting mission in April were able to recommend only 5 of 17 candidates presenting themselves for the post of Welfare Officer. One difficulty arose from the circumstance that Dutch authorities were recruiting relief teams of their own for the section of the country then still occupied.

272

3 June 1945

TO: George Xanthaky

FROM: Frank Weisl

+ Zechoslovskia

Please find attached hereto data on Poland for the
Monthly Report of the Director General to the Central
Committee.

Attachment

Monthly Report of the Director General to the Central Committee
POLAND

Relief shipments to Poland via Constanza continued during the month of May. The Provisional Government of the Polish Republic's officials reported (Warsaw, Polpress, May 23), that more than 500 freight cars loaded with UNRRA relief supplies have been received in Poland from ships docked at Constanza since April 6th. These shipments included food, clothing, seeds, tools, soap, beds, linens and medicines. The first ship was the "El Mundo". It docked at Constanza on April 6 with 2,700 tons of food and clothing, and was unloaded by April 19th. The "Henry Longfellow" arrived at Constanza on April 24th with 3,775 tons and was speedily unloaded. On May 15th, the "Delmar" brought 3,224 tons of supplies, food, coffee and medical supplies. The fourth ship was the "City of Omaha". It docked at Constanza on May 17th with 5,000 tons of medicines, food and other articles. Shifting the cargo to freight cars began immediately.

On May 22, the Lublin radio broadcasted that the first transport of 50 railway cars laden with trucks sent by UNRRA arrived in Lodz.

During the month of May, members of the Temporary UNRRA Delegation to Poland, Dr. H. Hollie, M. Hays and E. Teesdale, who were in London, arrived to Washington. Thus the whole Delegation has been assembled in Washington and is ready for departure to Poland, arrangements for visas and transportation are pending. The Delegation consists of:

Michail Menshikov	Head of the Delegation
Frank Weisl	Chief Assistant
Oscar Schacter	Legal Adviser
Clifford Willson	Chief Supply Officer
Clarence Anderson	Requirements and Supply Specialist
Maurice Hays	Agricultural Rehabilitation Specialist
Dr. Henry Hollie	Medical Officer
Charles R. S. Stein	Specialist on Displaced Persons
Eric Teesdale	Accountant
Gertrude Mott	Secretary

The position of Industrial Rehabilitation Specialist is vacant due to the resignation of Mr. Alan-Gordon Finley from E.R.O. The appointment of a new Industrial Rehabilitation Specialist is under consideration.

Director General's Monthly Report to Central Committee -
Material on Czechoslovakia

At the present time there is no UNRRA mission in Czechoslovakia. The initial mission which will consist of 16 persons is being assembled in London and is expected to depart in the near future. The Mission Chief, Mr. Alekseev, is reported to have left Moscow for Czechoslovakia.

By the end of May six ships with relief supplies had sailed from the United States and one from the United Kingdom. Total tonnage, most of which consisted of food-stuffs, amounted to approximately 17,600 long tons.

On 9 May 1945 the Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Clementis cabled his Government's thanks on the arrival of the first consignments of UNRRA supplies in the Republic.

HDaniel:eb
4 June 1945

2 June 1945

To: George Xanthaky
From: William G. Welk
Subject: Monthly report on Italy

As requested in your recent memorandum, I am giving you below a report on the major developments in UNRRA's operations in Italy during the past month.

Supplementary Feeding of Mothers and Children

The Mission reached an agreement with the Italian Government on the shipment of about 8,000 tons of food to every province in liberated Italy which is not included in AMG territory. This action will put at the disposal of the various provinces enough food to feed about one million Italian children 750 calories a day for one month. Actual feeding under this scheme, however, will begin only after rail or coastwise transport for the commodities involved has been provided for.

A district office has been opened in Bari to assist in UNRRA's operations in southern Italy.

In the Naples area, where feeding had been under way for some time, it was estimated that early in May 30,000 children were being fed. In Rome 16,000 children living in institutions of various kinds are receiving milk, and other foods. Plans are being prepared for the distribution of food to an additional 6,000 Roman women and children.

A four-day nutrition conference for Italian public health nurses was held in Rome. At this conference, attended by high Italian public health officials, simple recipes for the preparation of UNRRA foods were given to the participating nurses.

Food distribution has also begun in the five devastated provinces of Aquila, Chieti, Frosinone, Latina and Pescara. Aquila received four tons benefiting 7,800 children up to 8 years of age; Chieti, 42 tons distributed to 31 communes benefiting 10,000 women and children up to 8 years of age; Frosinone's 42 communes received 81 tons for 35,000 women and children up to 12 years of age; Latina's 21 communes received 155 tons for 68,000 women and children to 12 years of age; Pescara has received 10 tons for 13 communes for 2600 children in asili from 3 to 6 years of age. Standard distribution includes milk, lard, sugar, peas, beans, flour, and fish.

Aid to Displaced Persons

As of May 1, the following accommodation centers were transferred from AFHQ to UNRRA: Lecce, Di Leuca, Di Bagni, Ferramonti, and the hospitals

Italy Mission 24

2 June 1945

at Di Leuca and Maglie. The transfer of full responsibility of Santa Cesarea Center is being held in abeyance for the time being.

A transit camp has been established in Ortona for approximately 15,000 Italian refugees expected to pass through from Northern Italy on their way to UNRRA camps in southern and central Italy. These refugees are being repatriated to their homes in the Abruzzi region.

A commissary for non-Italian displaced persons has been opened in Rome at which 2500 people received food during the four weeks ending May 19. UNRRA foods distributed include milk, fish, farina, beans, peas, margarine, sugar.

AFHQ has approved the Mission's recommendation that the 2,000 refugees from Switzerland be sent to the Southern Italian camps instead of being divided between them and Philippeville. There is sufficient room in Italy, accommodations and services are better, and supervision is easier. Also the returning of refugees to their homes is likely to be easier than from Philippeville.

Medical Care and Supplies

The distribution of penicillin in Italy has started during the month. Approximately 2500 ampoules each containing 100,000 units will be available every month for five consecutive months. As long as the supply is restricted, the Italian medical profession will determine the selection of Italian patients to receive penicillin.

The X-Ray team completed its survey of the refugees at Ginecitta - both United Nations nationals and Italians. Results show that the Italians are much worse off than United Nations nationals, and emphasize the importance and urgency of the child feeding program, especially the need of getting additional food to tubercular and pre-tubercular children.

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2nd June 1945

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: V. J. Tereshtenko *W.*
SUBJECT: Visit to the State Department.

This is to sum up our conversation with Messrs. D. Gilpatric and D. Dort of the State Department, as far as questions pertaining to Poland were concerned.

1. In connection with the discussion by you and Mr. Welk on the question of shortage of coal in Italy, it was pointed out that in view of the fact that delivery of coal to Italy from Great Britain and other countries is rather problematic, the potentiality of the Czech and Polish mining industry should perhaps be taken into consideration. I pointed out that, according to recent reports, Swedish authorities, for instance, are considering the possibility of importing coal from Poland and some quantities of coal are presumably already available in Gdansk for transportation on Swedish barges. Messrs. Gilpatric and Dort agreed that, depending upon further developments in Poland and Czechoslovakia, their coal supplies are worthy of consideration.

2. In connection with the question of the repatriation of Italians and Yugoslavs and the problem of those refugees who do not want to be repatriated, it was mentioned that a similar problem arises regarding Poles in France. Mr. Gilpatric stated that in so far as these Poles are on the territory of France, it is up to the French Government to make the necessary arrangements. The question is, however, whether UNRRA should or should not display any initiative in this regard and approach the French authorities. I pointed out that there is every reason to think that on the territory of France there may be numerous Poles who would be only too anxious to go back to Poland. It is extremely difficult, however, to arrange for the immediate repatriation of such persons, and there probably will be a certain period of time during which somebody has to take care of those people in France. According to our information, the London Polish group makes some arrangement to help the Poles in

....
Poland 724.1

2nd June 1945

France, on one hand through the channels of voluntary Polish organisations, and on the other hand, through the Ministry of Social Welfare of the Polish group. By not developing any program of its own, UNRRA, indirectly forces all such Poles to accept the aid from the London Poles as they have no other choice. At the same time, from the standpoint of the Provisional Government of the Polish Republic, Warsaw, such an association with the Polish group in London and an acceptance of help from them, may prejudice the repatriation of Poles in view in the future. In other words, by "rendering" Poles in France to the Polish group in London UNRRA, at least indirectly, contributes to further political complications, as a result of which the number of non-repatriable Poles may increase considerably. Messrs. Gilpatric and Dort agreed that some thought should be given to this problem. At the same time it was emphasized that if UNRRA undertakes a program, regarding Poles in France, there should be certain limitations of time established as to how long UNRRA may take care of them, in order to avoid the situation of having on its hands Poles who will deliberately refuse later to be repatriated.

1 June 1945

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Charles L. House
SUBJECT: President's request and O.W.I. questionnaire on needs
of liberated Europe

In compliance with your request I am attaching herewith a statement regarding Greek needs following the suggested points in the O.W.I. questionnaire, which was given to us by the Office of Public Information.

Two copies are attached and in this office there are a further nine copies available.

Attachments - 2

CLHouse/jkr

270 (O.W.I.)

1 June 1945

~~22 May 1945~~

To: George Xanthaky
From: William G. Welk
Subject: Reply - for Italy - to OWI Questionnaire

As you requested I have prepared and am attaching hereto a reply for Italy to questions 5 and 6 of the OWI Questionnaire regarding the needs of liberated Europe.

Attachment

270 (0.20.2)

COPY

George Xanthaky

31 May 1945

David Weintraub

Private Shipments to Greece

The correspondence with the Mediterranean Sponge Company is in the hands of our Ocean Shipping Branch, which will act on that Company's request along the lines of the discussions we had in my office, which you attended, on handling commercial shipments.

In reply to your question on the future handling of similar requests, I suggest that you route all such requests directly to my office so that I can assign them for action to the appropriate units in the Bureau of Supply.

Greece 754 (Diving
Sump)

30 May 1945

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Charles L. House
SUBJECT: Christopher Janus

Attached for your information are the Washington copies of certain items relating to the visit of Mr. Janus to Turkey. No action appears to be called for in this matter, but I believe you will want to read the correspondence as background information in case you should hear of the matter from other quarters.

Attachments - 3

RBlinn/jkr

400-Janus, Christopher

29 May 1945

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: V. J. Tereshtenko *V.T.*
SUBJECT: News on Roumania and Poland.

1. According to a Roumanian radio broadcast of May 15th, the first trainload of raw cotton, comprising of 20 truckloads arrived at Constanza from the Soviet Union.

2. The Roumanian Economic Delegation under Finance Minister Durma returned to Bucharest from Moscow after a commercial treaty with the U.S.S.R. was signed. This treaty covers a wide field stipulating quantities of goods of great variety. It is anticipated that the Treaty will aid in reviving Roumanian industry and will produce a considerable effect on the economic reconstruction of the country.

3. The May issue (#12) of the Welfare Intelligence Bulletin released by E.R.O. brings a story regarding relief action for Polish refugees in France. Collections for these Poles have been organized in Great Britain. Both British and Polish organizations take part, in particular "The Polish Children Rescue Fund" headed by Lady O'Malley and Lady Anstruther. Also the Polish Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare (London group) makes purchases of clothing and food in Spain and Portugal for Poles in France. The latter Ministry sent 6,000 gallons of rose-hip syrup to Polish children last January. Among other commodities, the above Polish Ministry sent clothing, footwear and blankets valued at more than 16,000 L. Among the larger groups of Poles in refugee camps, schools and nurseries are being organized. In February, the Polish Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare (London group) sent to France 72 cases of drugs and small surgical instruments.

The provision of parcels for children is being organized on a larger scale with the help of the World League of Poles Abroad. Reprinting the article from the Polish newspaper "Dziennick Polski" of 10 April, 1945, the above release of E.R.O. continues: "The Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare has worked out special plans for the Polish refugees in France which are to be considered by UNRRA and also by the Council of American Polonia."

Roumania - 670

29 May 1945

To: Mr. George Xanthaky

From: Morse Salisbury

I have just seen No. 1 of the document titled "Weekly News Report - Poland", dated 26 May. This should be a very valuable service and I want to congratulate Mr. Torres on his enterprise and thoroughness. I do make the suggestion that the title of it be changed to "Weekly Intelligence Report - Poland". This will avoid any possible misunderstanding. If it is labeled a news report and copies get outside (as they well may since it is not classified as confidential), people will be puzzled since none of the information contained in it is news about UNRRA. The purpose, I take it, is to give UNRRA people a digest of news about Poland, and that purpose falls under the term "intelligence" rather than "news" in the customary usage.

MSalisbury/ah
29 may 45

562 (Weekly News Report)

George Kanthaky
Country Mission Affairs, Room 312

29 May 1945

Oscar J. Faines

I am attaching resume of the displaced persons situation in Norway,
Denmark, The Netherlands and Sweden which you asked for some days
ago.

Harvey 640

RESUME OF DISPLACED PERSONS SITUATION:

NORWAY

Fairly reliable estimates in April 1945 of Norwegian displaced and intruded persons gave the following categories and figures:

A. Displaced Persons in Norway:

German civilians	20,000
Danes	5,000
Dutch	4,000
French	
Belgian	1,000 ?
Poles	

B. Prisoners of War in Norway:

Russians (including Russian civilians)	60,000
Yugoslavs	1,700
Poles	1,000

C. Internally Displaced Norwegians:

Political prisoners (including those imprisoned in the home district)	8,000
Evacuees from Finnmark and Northern Troms	35,000
Laborers forced to work some distance from home	110,000

D. Norwegians Displaced Abroad:

In Sweden	39,500
In the U.K., U.S., Canada and on the seas	32,500
In Germany (including prisoners of war)	8,000
Elsewhere	1,000

While the war was on the Norwegian government with the benevolent permission of the Swedish authorities provided a host of services for its nationals on Swedish soil. These services were centralized in the Norwegian refugee office in Stockholm (Flygtningkontoret). There were two branch offices and sixteen provincial representatives. In Värmland province (east of Oslo) there was established a transit camp and provision was made successively for camps and billets (including family billets), homes for boys, for old people, children, convalescents and expectant mothers, as well as camps for men and for women awaiting employment. A workshop for partially

disabled persons was established, as well as a disciplinary camp. At first able bodied men were placed chiefly in forestry work but after 1943 most of them were enrolled in camps for the training of a Norwegian "police" force. The refugee office organized a variety of educational courses for various ages and occupations.

Repatriation activities of the Norwegian government will be handled by the Norwegian refugee office in Stockholm (Flygtningskontoret) and the so-called R-office in London. The latter, established within the Norwegian Ministry of Social Affairs, for the purpose of looking after labor camps and internally displaced Norwegians, was due to handle also the repatriation of Norwegian civilians from the United Kingdom. Very likely departures are now taking place, perhaps from some port in Scotland. Repatriation plans for the refugees in Sweden were worked out by the refugee office in Stockholm. Assembly points were arranged near the Swedish railways leading into Norway. Presumably these centers are now working at their maximum. The bulk of the Norwegians at the police training centers in Sweden (8-9,000 received at least rudiments of this instruction) returned promptly to Norway this month to take a part in the problems attendant upon liberation.

RESUME OF DISPLACED PERSONS SITUATION:

DENMARK

The outstanding development in Denmark is the very sharp increase in German refugees and wounded military personnel during the last six or eight weeks of hostilities. The stream became pronounced in March of this year. By the middle of the month there were reports that nearly 12,000 had crossed the Slesvig border while a body twice that figure was supposed to have reached the capital city Copenhagen. During the ensuing weeks figures on the German arrivals went up phenomenally and by the middle of May fairly reliable estimates indicated that the totals may have passed the 300,000 mark. A set of figures relating to the middle of April reported that in Copenhagen and vicinity there were then 109,000 German wounded soldiers, and 120,450 civilian refugees. In Jutland the combined total then was near 50,000. At first the bulk of the refugees came from the Danzig and Koenigsberg areas but later they debarked from West Pomeranian ports, or came directly across the Slesvig border, from areas in northwestern Germany. We have no information as yet that any of these recent arrivals have started back for Germany.

The German refugees arrived in Denmark full of hope and glowing promises, many of them under the impression that the Danish authorities had invited them to come, and that they would be treated generously. But Danish authorities are following the rule that the German refugees are to be given only such aid as will serve the interests of the Danish population. All Danish hospitals, for instance, have been notified that German refugees are to be refused aid and are to be referred to the German field hospitals. Exceptions are permitted in such cases as typhus, paratyphus, dysentery and spotted typhus patients, since these might endanger the local population.

Apart from the German refugees which crowded into Denmark in the closing weeks of hostilities there must be considered the displaced and intruded persons of the war years proper. A compilation made early in 1945 listed these foreign nationals in Denmark:

Germans (chiefly officials perhaps)	16,000
Netherlands citizens (including prisoners of war)	1,000
Finnish citizens	2,000

Danes displaced abroad were given as:

Germany	21,000
Sweden	16,000
Norway	6,000
Czechoslovakia	800

Internally displaced Danes were estimated in April 1944 at 22,300. This figure is a very uncertain one for there is no reliable criterion against which to check it. In the case of foreign nationals in Denmark the figures on German nationals no longer mean anything in the face of the overwhelming influx of German refugees during the closing weeks of hostilities.

RESUME OF DISPLACED PERSONS SITUATION: NETHERLANDS

Estimates of the number of Dutch nationals displaced in Germany and other countries vary a good deal. The following figures seemed reasonably reliable as of February 1945.

Displaced Persons in Germany

Frontier Laborers	98,330
Other laborers	282,446

Recent SHAEF figures state that about 89,000 Dutch nationals have been repatriated. Other sources suggest that another 15,000 have been evacuated, presumably to other countries.

Dutch Nationals displaced in other countries include:

France	about 45,000
Belgium	" 15,000
Switzerland	" 15,000
United Kingdom	" 15,000

The figures on Dutch nationals displaced in Poland and Russia are incomplete and hard to evaluate. The most acceptable estimate of the number of Dutch nationals in these two countries is probably 200,000.

There are relatively small numbers of nationals of other countries displaced in the Netherlands. According to reports received in April, 1945 there were in the Netherlands 2,000 Belgians, 3,000 Czechs, 2,000 Poles and about 1,000 Russians. The number of Germans displaced in the Netherlands has been estimated at 25,000.

In order to make effective the repatriation of Dutch nationals from other European countries and the nationals of other European countries from the Netherlands, bi-lateral agreements have been concluded between the Netherlands and France, Belgium and Czechoslovakia.

The Dutch Government has established a rather elaborate set of mechanisms to handle the problem of displaced persons. The Government Commissioner in charge of repatriation, Mr. Ferwerda, has established close contact with the Allied authorities charged with responsibilities of repatriation. In the liberated countries repatriation missions have been established to assist the various Governments in the care and repatriation of Dutch citizens in their respective countries. The work of these missions will obviously be circumscribed by the provisions of the bi-lateral agreements alluded to above.

The Government Commissioner in charge of repatriation is also concerned with the problem of caring for and repatriating Dutch nationals found in enemy territory. The Dutch Government has kept in close touch with the work of the repatriation branch of SHAEF and has signed agreements with SHAEF concerning the procedures to be used in repatriation. The Netherlands repatriation officials have been assigned to units of the Allied Armies. These

officials were prepared for their task through intensive training carried on in England and in France. Although the repatriation officials represent the Netherlands Government they are directly responsible to SHAEF. As the responsibility for displaced persons is gradually transferred to UNRRA it is hoped that the same cooperation that has existed between the Netherlands repatriation officials and the military can be transferred to UNRRA. Once the displaced persons have reached the Dutch border they are no longer the responsibility of SHAEF, UNRRA or the Dutch Commissioner for Repatriation. At that point the job of caring for displaced persons is transferred to the repatriation section of the Dutch military Government.

To administer the task of repatriation within the Netherlands the repatriation section of the Dutch Military Government has worked out a rather elaborate procedure. The country is divided into 8 zones with a military repatriation commissioner in charge of each. The zones are sub-divided into from 2 to 4 districts. A district chief is in charge of the daily management and supervision of repatriation matters within his district.

The displaced persons are to enter the country via the old "transit posts" of the customs officials. It will undoubtedly be necessary to add to this list a few additional points of entry. The plan is to have the people directed as soon as possible in small groups to a reception center situated in the neighborhood of the reception post at the frontier. Here the displaced person will be cared for temporarily until he can be moved back to his home. Medical examinations and special attention to the carriers of contagious diseases will be the responsibility of the health people at these reception centers. Provision for quarantine camps and hospitals are also under consideration.

Besides ascertaining that the displaced person is in good health and will not become a menace to his community the question of political loyalty and general desirability of the person seeking admission will also be examined at the reception center. If the applicant for admission is found to be a politically undesirable character or if, for some other reason than health, he can not be admitted he will be transferred to a temporary internment camp to await the decision of judiciary authorities. These camps are under the jurisdiction of the military authorities.

After the displaced person has undergone the necessary investigations at the reception center he is sent to a rallying place for departing persons. There the details in connection with the transportation to his home community are arranged.

RESUME OF DISPLACED PERSONS SITUATION:

SWEDEN

The earliest installment of wartime refugees to reach neutral Sweden came from Finland during the Winter War and the Finnish element continues to be the largest in the country. Figures released by the Swedish Foreign Office on the refugees within the country as of 1 January 1945 showed this listing:

Norwegians	32,383
Baltic refugees	29,313
Danes	14,831
Finns	6,598
Estonian Swedes	6,509
Continental (Poles, Czechs, Germans etc.)	9,692
Others	11,396
Finnish civilian evac- uees	37,835
Finnish children	<u>44,190</u>
Total	192,747

Information recently available to ERO indicated that by the spring of 1945 the Norwegians in Sweden numbered nearly 39,500 persons of whom nearly three-fourths had arrived after 1942. To this total it was necessary to add nearly 1,000 quislings for whom Norwegian authorities took no responsibility. The return of Norwegian refugees to Norway must by now have started but we have as yet no specific information on the subject. Very likely most, if not all, of the Norwegians and Danes enrolled for "police" training in Sweden have now returned to their respective countries.

During the last days of April and the first days of May this year the number of refugees was sharply increased by about 16,000, due to a venture undertaken by the Swedish Red Cross. This was the large scale transfer of between 7,500 and 8,000 Norwegians and Danes plus about 7,200 women of different nationalities from German concentration camps to detention centers in Sweden. Negotiations with Himmler began last February (it was in the course of these negotiations that Count Folke Bernadotte of the Swedish Red Cross was entrusted with Himmler's proposal for capitulation to the Western Allies). Eventually Himmler agreed to let the Swedish Red Cross evacuate Norwegian and Danish inmates of Oramenburg and other German camps to Neuengamme near Hamburg. Late in April he permitted a further transfer to camps in Denmark and between 25 April and 5 May various groups totalling nearly 16,000 were brought across to centers in Sweden. The Swedish undertaking was well organized. Headquarters of the relief operation, with a personnel of 250, was set up at the castle of Friedrichsruh (later burned out) near Hamburg. Transportation was carried out by a fleet of 75 large busses under the direction of two Swedish Army men.

29 May 1945

To: George Xanthaky
From: William G. Welk
Subject: Camps for Displaced Persons

It is reported from Rome that the Allied Control Commission has set up 40 repatriation camps in Northern Italy to handle 1,000,000 Italians and ease the 'displaced persons' problem. Special steps are also being taken to move some 100,000 Italians from the Po Valley to Southern Italy and, in reverse, from Southern Italy to their homes in Northern Italy.

Allied Military Government units are also trying to speed the movement of an estimated 50,000 refugees now on the roads who crossed the borders into Northern Italy before the frontiers were closed. The shortage of rail transport, however, has handicapped these movements, particularly through Bologna and Rome.

640
(anna)

29 May 1945

To: George Xanthaky
From: William G. Welk
Subject: Economic Situation in Northern Italy

From reports received recently from Italy it appears that the major industrial installations in the north of Italy have escaped destruction almost entirely. The New York Times reports that Mr. Antolini, in charge of the Economic Section of the Allied Commission, assesses the production potential of northern Italy at 80 percent of the pre-war capacity after his returning to Rome from his first tour of the liberated areas of the north. Mr. Antolini's figure is somewhat lower than the most optimistic estimates but considerably higher than that based on estimates of the destructive efforts of Allied bombings. The situation found after liberation bears out General Baker's earlier statement that Allied Air Forces had never intended to smash Italian factories in the north. During Mr. Antolini's recent survey it was found that northern Italian factories not only retained four-fifths of their normal machinery but that they have the possibility of providing goods, such as textiles, not only for Italy but also for other parts of Europe provided raw materials and fuel can be obtained.

The single most important need of Italy at present is coal. Of the million tons a month consumed in peace time about three-fourths went to the furnaces of the north. Mr. Antolini estimates that the present minimum need is for 300,000 tons a month.

Since, according to Mr. Antolini, the first stages of spinning can draw on coal-less electric power an expanded program of production in the textile industry could start promptly once raw cotton can be obtained. Similarly, if raw materials could be obtained, the motor vehicles, chemical and fertilizer industries could be rapidly revived.

The revival of Italian industry is, of course, important not only for strictly economic but also for political reasons since continued unemployment of several million factory workers in the north would undoubtedly complicate even further a political situation which at the present time is already extremely complex and difficult.

Italy 672

29 May 1945

To: George Xanthaky

From: William G. Welk

Subject: Further Developments in the Italian Government Crisis

It is now almost certain that there will be a new government in Italy very soon. The new government will apparently include members of all the six parties of the original Committee of National Liberation and it will be the first to represent the entire Italian nation, excepting Istria and Trieste at present still under Yugoslav control.

The leading candidates for the Premiership appear to be Pietro Nenni, the Socialist leader; Mr. Parri, the Actionist leader in the north who is being credited with forging the unity of the Northern Committee of National Liberation; Foreign Minister de Gasperi, a Christian Democrat who might serve as a conciliator between conservative elements of the south and the leftists factions of the north. Besides these new candidates Mr. Bonomi, the present Premier, still appears to be a possibility since he still seems to be the best all-around compromise candidate available in Italy at this time. It is doubted that the premiership would go to Mr. Togliatti, the Communist leader, since it is believed that the Communists do not feel that the time is ripe for an open bid for leadership of the country.

A statement made by Mr. Nenni, Secretary General of the Socialist Party, after the political meetings recently held in the north said that "agreement has been reached on the following points: there will be a new government—there will be a government with a new policy—there will be a program which will express the views of the six parties."

Italy - 675

28 May 1945

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. George Kanthsky
From: P. W. Kuo

Confirming my telephone conversation with you, and with reference to your recent memorandum concerning attendance at Central Committee meetings, Mr. Hendrickson told me that it will not be necessary for you or Dr. Walk to attend the meetings of the Central Committee when matters relating to Country Missions are discussed. However, he would like you to be prepared to come to today's meeting to give additional information if you are requested to do so.

I trust you have received the documents for today's meeting which were sent you for your reference.

SC/Kuo/11r

122 Central Comm.

28 May 1945

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: V. J. Tereshtenko *751*
SUBJECT: Contribution of 100 Holstein Heifers by the Brethon Service Committee as Gift to Spolem, Poland.

Mr. Lincoln Clark, Secretary of UNRRA Internal Committee on Cooperatives, invited me to-day to participate at a meeting with representatives of the Brethon Service Committee in the U.S.A. Mr. Clifford Wilson, Mr. Byerly (Agricultural Rehabilitation Division) and Miss Carr (Contributed Supplies Division) also participated in the meeting. The Committee under consideration was represented by Messrs Zigler and Buckel.

The Brethon Service Committee (22 South State Street, Elgin, Illinois) is a Relief Committee of the so-called "Church of the Brethon". This is a small sectarian group having about 250,000 members. The members are mostly farmers in the Middle West States. It is a church organization (I understand that from a religious standpoint, it approaches Mennonites and Quakers), and has no political color. Their Relief Committee operates in this country, Puerto Rico and China. They never had their representatives in Poland. Since the majority of the members are farmers, the activities of the Relief Committee consists mostly of contributions in kind: Holstein heifers are collected, and then sent as gifts to various church, cooperative and voluntary relief organizations for the needs of their members. In the case of China, contributions were made through the Co-operative League of China.

The organization in view wishes to make the gift, through the channels of UNRRA, to "SPOLEM" in Poland. The latter organization is one of the oldest and largest Cooperative Federations in pre-war Poland. After the liberation of Poland, Spolem was re-organized and is working at present under the guidance of the Provisional Government of the Polish Republic. In various broadcasts from Warsaw and in speeches of the members of the Provisional Government of the Polish Republic, references to

.....

Poland 721.2 Limited

28 May 1945

Spolem were made very often. For instance Polpress, Moscow, of April, 1945 informed that an agreement was concluded between the Government, Spolem and the Peasants' Mutual Aid Association, regarding delivery by the Government to Spolem of a considerable amount of manufactured goods in return for agricultural food-stuffs which Spolem is expected to collect from its members.

Since neither Mr. Zigler nor Mr. Buckel know nothing about Co-operatives in Poland, I was asked to give them some information on this subject. I also stated that if they are anxious to send a gift to Polish Cooperatives then Spolem should be their first choice. It was agreed that UNRRA will clear this question with the Provisional Government of the Polish Republic.

The technical aspect of the proposition in view, I understand, is handled by Messrs Byerly and Willson since shipment of a few hundreds of Holstein heifers is planned for July anyway. I understand that Mr. Byerly has a problem in finding the necessary group of persons to take care of the cattle during the ocean transportation. Mr. Zigler stated that they are ready to help us in this case and to provide people to take care of the cattle enroute to Constanza. Mr. Byerly will proceed with the necessary arrangements.

The Brethon Service Committee doesn't attach any stipulations to their gift with the exception that it should be considered a gift to Spolem. They also stated that they would be very anxious to later find out what happened to the heifers. Mr. Willson stated that at an appropriate time UNRRA will have a report on the distribution of various supplies sent; as to the eventual disposal of the cattle by Spolem however, this information probably can be obtained later by the Committee directly from Spolem.

After the meeting, the following cable was drafted by Mr. Clark:

"Brethon Service Committee in U.S.A. wishes to send 100 Holstein heifers as gift to SPOLEM. Kindly inform us whether this contribution is acceptable".

CC: Frank Weisl

26 May 1945

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: V. J. Tereshtenko *V.T.*
SUBJECT: News on Poland

1. The recent issue of Polpress News states that Edward Bertold, Minister of Agriculture, reporting on the May 4th Session of the National Council of Poland, Warsaw, stated that the Provisional Government plans to transfer 180,000 farm families from over-crowded areas to the Western areas of Poland regained from Germany. 9,000 families began to settle in Opole Silesia (in my recent statement on the Displaced Population in Poland, I gave the figure of 100,000 families as presumably brought from the territory East of the Curzon Line and, presumably prepared to be moved to the Western Provinces.
2. The same source indicates that Joseph Hajret, Czech Ambassador to Poland, in his statement to Polpress stressed that Czechoslovakia watches with great interest the development of the Polish transportation system in view of the interest of his Republic in trans-shipment of Czech goods through Polish ports on the Baltic.
3. The same source of information reports that while discussing the prospects of foreign trade, Lilary Minc, Minister of Industry, Warsaw, recently disclosed that Poland expects soon to conclude a trade treaty with the Soviet Union. He also indirectly confirmed the previously reported information that the textile industry in Lodz works on raw materials imported from the U.S.S.R.

VJTereshenko/amr
26 May 1945

Poland 553.1

25 May 1945

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Philip Hammer
SUBJECT: Communications

I hope that our experimental procedure of sending you all incoming materials from the field and a complete accession list is serving its purpose. By the end of next week, on or about 1 June, I would think that your office would have a pretty good idea of what comes in and what will be needed by the country mission desks. Will you ask Miss Spellacy if she will cross off items from the accession list as soon as possible in order that we may cut it down even before the end of the experimental period? At the present time, it is taking the time of $1\frac{1}{2}$ persons per day to work up this list.

It is my understanding that at the end of this period, we will resume our regular procedure under which designated categories of materials will flow to the appropriate area desks. I would hope that we may be able to discontinue the accession list after we are both satisfied that the flow of materials to the area desks is assured.

PHammer/alg
25 May 1945

cc: Carl Brednax

25 May 1945.

or Information

TO: George Xanthaky
Country Mission Affairs, Room 512

FROM: Oscar Falnes

SUBJECT: Report of Interview with Mr. Shirley G. MacDonald,
Commercial Secretary Designate, Can. Legation, Norway.

Mr. MacDonald, introduced by the Canadian Legation, called yesterday and asked a number of questions about UNRRA's plans for operating in the Scandinavian countries. He was one of the Canadian officials who early in the war assisted in the establishing of the Norwegian Air Force at Little Norway, Ontario, and he had had wartime experience overseas on missions involving Norway: he seemed unusually familiar with Norwegian affairs.

The conversation went on to some length, Mr. MacDonald being interested not only in supply matters but also in certain political aspects of the situation in Norway and in Denmark. We discussed the Norwegian purchasing program in Sweden and the relations between this program and Norway's place in the general UNRRA-Combined Boards Program.

Mr. MacDonald was interested also in Sweden's relief program and the possible connection between it and UNRRA's general program, particularly in matters of supply and the exchange of displaced persons. Mr. MacDonald, when queried, said that because of the brevity of his stay in Washington this time felt that he could not see many UNRRA people at Headquarters. He was very much interested in the general organization of E.R.O. and I gave him the names of several people who might be useful to him when he arrived in London.

24 May 1945

To: George Xanthaky
From: William G. Walk
Subject: Notes on Italy's International Financial Position

I had lunch today with Mr. Peter Treves of the Italian Division of FEA and Dr. Tamagna of the Foreign Department of the Federal Reserve Bank, New York. We discussed the general overall aspects of Italy's present international financial position and the sources through which imports of food and rehabilitation materials might be financed.

Although Italy's international financial position is still very critical it is gradually beginning to show some signs of improvement. Part of the most essential civilian supplies needed in Italy are still being provided by the military authorities. This, however, is a minimum required to prevent unrest and is bound to diminish as Allied armies will move out of the Italian theater of operations. The main resource of foreign exchange at the disposal of the Italian Government at the present time is the rather substantial sum of dollars accumulated in the U.S. Treasury as an equivalent of the occupation currency provided for Allied troop expenditures in Italy. This, it is estimated, is well in excess of \$100 million and amounts, with other much smaller items of income, such as income from emigrant remittances, exports, etc., to about \$150 million. Italy's exports, though very small at present, are expected to be reviving gradually and to contribute more and more effectively to the increasing this total.

Further economic aid is expected to derive to Italy from the purchase of surplus military property made available by Allied armed forces and from the acquisition, by the Italian Government, of military stores and equipment abandoned in Italy by the Germans after the collapse of their armies.

The most substantial source of foreign exchange for reconstruction purposes would, of course, be foreign loans, both governmental and private. There is, however, little likelihood that such loans can be obtained in the near future although efforts are being made to obtain a repeal of the Johnson Act prohibiting loans to countries which have defaulted on their obligations to U.S. investors.

Italy 672

Original file

23 May 1945

George Xanthaky
Country Mission Affairs, Room 312

Oscar Falnes

Data on Country Missions

Attached is the data on Country Missions for the Netherlands,
Norway and Denmark as requested in your memorandum of 21 May 1945.

OFalnes/gh

Netherlands Mission-408

INFORMATION ON COUNTRY MISSION:

The Netherlands

- A. It is possible that one or two of the Liaison Officers of the Mission to The Netherlands may be on Dutch soil but we have no definite word to that effect. We have not been told that any steps have been taken as yet to secure Mission Headquarters.
- B. The Chief of Mission is Mr. John Baker Hollister. Other positions on the Mission that have been filled are:

Liaison Officer - Displaced
Persons Division

Capt. B.H.J. VanDieren

Liaison Officer - Health
Division

Dr. D.F. Daubanton

Liaison Officer - Welfare
Division

Miss C. Karius

Positions listed on the Minimum Budget request still vacant are those of Executive Officer, Finance and Personnel Officer, Supply Officer, Agricultural Rehabilitation Liaison Officer, and Industrial Rehabilitation Liaison Officer. Headquarters has made a firm recommendation of Douglas Cannon for the position of Supply Officer and of Dirk Offringa for Agricultural Rehabilitation Liaison Officer. Headquarters feels that the position of Industrial Rehabilitation Liaison Officer should be filled by ERO but if asked to make a recommendation it is prepared to recommend Morris Machol.

Mr. Hollister, the Chief of Mission, after conferences with a number of people at Headquarters on 22 May, feels that it would be advisable for him to go into the country with as small a staff as possible and determine on the scene what need there may be for additional personnel.

- C. Once clearance with the Government is in order the Mission should be able to get into the country promptly.

NOTE: Headquarters is now processing these appointments to the Mission:

Assistant to the Chief of
the Mission

Mr. Paul E. Sackett

Administration Officer

Mr. Edwin C. Gamble

INFORMATION ON COUNTRY MISSION:

NORWAY

- A. The Mission has not yet departed for Norway and so far as is known here no Headquarters have yet been selected.
- B. The Chief of the Mission to Norway is Brigadier T.T. Waddington. Other members appointed to the Liaison Mission are:

Supply Officer	Mr. H.R. Scott
Liaison Officer - Displaced Persons Division	Mrs. Ingertha Sviggum
Liaison Officer - Health Division	Dr. W.C.V. Brothwood
Liaison Officer - Welfare Division	Mr. Harold Lund
Liaison Officer - Agric. Rehabilitation Division	Mr. Herbert C. Hanson
Secretary 1	Miss Permain

We have recently been informed that Administrative Officers for this Mission have been appointed in ERO but we have, as yet, not been informed of their names. Two positions listed on the Minimum Budget remain unfilled so far as we know, namely: the positions of Executive Officer and of Finance and Personnel Officer.

- C. Once clearance with the Government is in order the Mission should be able to get into the country promptly.

INFORMATION ON COUNTRY MISSION:

DENMARK

- A. No Mission has as yet been chosen to go to Denmark; ERO has recently been authorized to send an exploratory Mission into the country.
- B. No Chief of Mission has been designated but the name of Dr. C. Sverre Norborg of ERO has been suggested for Chief of Mission to Denmark.
- C. After taking care of clearance with the Danish Government an exploratory mission should be able to get into the country promptly.

George Xanthaky
Room 312

23 May 1945

Joel Gordon

William D. Hinchman

I telephoned Mr. Hinchman yesterday and we agreed that in view of his physical condition it would be unwise to consider further the possibility of his appointment as Chief of the Mission to Ethiopia.

JGordon/gh
23 May 1945

400 Hinchman, Wm

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

23 May 1945

TO: George Kanthaky
FROM: Charles L. House
SUBJECT: Attached letter

The attached letter to my wife, with a few stories of individual experiences, ties conditions and reflects attitudes of individuals to the situation in Greek Macedonia. I think you will be interested to read them.

I have sent copies to the Welfare and Health Divisions for their information.

Attachments - 2

CIHouse/jlr

690

Central File

23 May 1945

To: George Lantaky
From: William G. Welk
Subject: Notes on the Problem of Trieste and of Italy's Eastern Frontier (Memo No. 2)

Since my first memorandum on the above subject a number of further events have occurred which first worsened and then improved the situation at Trieste.

1. On May 20 Field Marshal Alexander was reported to have told Allied Armed Forces in the Mediterranean theater that he had failed to come to a friendly agreement with Marshal Tito and that "we are now waiting to hear whether Marshal Tito is prepared to cooperate in accepting a peaceful settlement of his territorial claims or whether he will attempt to establish them by force."
2. The Belgrade Radio broadcast Marshal Tito's contention that the Yugoslav Army, in the same manner as other Allied Armies, had the right to remain in territory which it had liberated and that the presence of his troops in the zone would not prejudice decisions of the Peace Conference.

According to Allied sources such occupation, however, ran counter to a definite agreement between Marshals Alexander and Tito reached last February in Belgrade and confirmed at a later conference in Marshal Alexander's headquarters in Italy. It was upon these agreements that the Anglo-American demand for the immediate evacuation of Trieste by Yugoslav troops mainly rested.

3. On May 22 it was reported that since Yugoslav troops had agreed to evacuate the Austrian provinces of Carinthia and Styria which they had occupied, the tension over the Trieste issue had also been eased and Allied authorities were hopeful that the dispute would be settled without an armed clash.
4. On May 23 it was announced that Marshal Tito had accepted "in principle" the western Allies' proposal on Trieste and Venezia Giulia. An Allied military government team for Venezia Giulia is reported ready to move into Trieste and to become the supervisory authority for civil affairs in the city and the surrounding territory. It was also announced that during the preceding day further Allied troop movements into Venezia Giulia had taken place and that Allied troops had occupied positions up to a line running northward from Trieste to a point five miles east of Gorizia. This was described as a peaceful taking over of part of the territory agreed on for the western Allies' occupation in previous conferences with Marshal Tito.

Italy 675

It appears from these reports that the Trieste crisis has been eased considerably and that a generally acceptable solution of the problem has been arrived at for the time being. The Yugoslavs, of course, have absolute assurance that the question of the future sovereignty of Trieste and its status as a national or internationalized port remains completely open.

23 May 1945

To: George Xanthaky

From: William G. Welk

Subject: Notes on the Present Italian Political Crisis (Memo No. 2)

You may be interested in the text of two documents which shed interesting light upon the political atmosphere at present prevailing in the north of Italy.

On May 18 the Northern Italian Council of the Italian Socialist Party met and adopted the following order of the day:

"The North Italian Executive Council of the Italian Socialist Party of the Proletarian Union, after hearing its representatives in the CNL of Northern Italy report on the Rome meetings: re-states the urgent need for a radical change of government as a logical consequence of the complete liberation of the country from Nazi-fascist oppression, a liberation which has introduced new energies and new ability into political life; notes that the prolongation of the present lack of a national policy gravely prejudices the solution of pressing problems which torment the working masses, and demands that the promise formally made by Bonomi and his collaborators to resign as soon as northern Italy was liberated be kept at once; it asks that the crisis of the Bonomi Government, which has been going on for the past 20 days be solved in conformity with the wishes of the CNL of northern Italy, which represents the people, within the next few days and that, should this not be the case, the CNL of northern Italy formally declare itself for the immediate resignation of the said Bonomi government."

On May 19 the Committee of National Liberation of Northern Italy approved and published the following resolutions:

"The CNL of Northern Italy believes that the gravity of the situation demands a sense of responsibility from all anti-fascist parties in so far as in the absence of constitutional representatives they are going their best to interpret not only the opinions of their members but of the nation."

"In order to organize a new Italian democracy on a firm basis and to embark upon the immense work of reconstruction, it is of extreme urgency to set up a new government, both strong and respected, which will represent all the democratic forces of the country and particularly those forces which for 25 months have carried on the victorious struggle in the north, under the leadership of the CNL, against the Germans and the fascists."

Italy 675

"The continuation of the present situation is prejudicial to the solution of problems which weigh heavily on the Italian working masses and on the whole country. The Committee, therefore, demands:

"(a) That a new government be nominated by the Central Committee of National Liberation, acting as the body replacing Parliament in conformity with the fundamental pact of unity among the anti-fascist parties and with the still valid legality of the constitution.

"(b) That the national liberation movement of the north which organized, directed and carried out the uprising be granted representation befitting it as the interpreter of that part of the Italian people which fought for the defeat of Germany and the destruction of fascism.

"(c) That the legislation of the Italian state be complemented, with suitable modifications, by legislation enacted and applied by the CNL in the north as the delegate of the Italian Government, especially as regards the purge. The purge must be carried out with speed, severity, tenacity and firmness, in accordance with legal principles and social legislation.

"(d) That the heroic Freedom Volunteers be received into the Italian Army and into the police forces which must form the main part of the armed forces of the country.

"(e) That the new government proceed immediately, in agreement with the central CNL, to set up a provisional representative assembly for the purpose of preparing the electoral laws for the election of the constituent assembly.

"(f) That the President of the Council of Ministers and those in the government give concrete guarantee that the aforesaid principles will be applied."

23rd May 1945

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: V. J. Tereshtenko *V.T.*
SUBJECT: Regarding the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, Inc.

I talked with Mr. James Brunot, Executive Director of the President's War Relief Control Board, regarding the organization in view. The United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, Inc. is not a relief administering agency. Some time ago it applied to the President's War Relief Control Board and asked for a license. A license was not granted as it was found that the type of the service which the Committee proposed to render could be rendered through agencies which already existed in this country and abroad. It was stated, for instance, that as far as relief to Ukrainians of Soviet citizenship, they may be helped through the channels of the Russian War Relief which serves the Soviet Union as a whole.

The Committee is a subsidiary organization of a number of Ukrainian Fraternal Organizations. The money which they collect (or collections in kind) reach their destination through the channels of the Unitarian Service Committee, which has its branches also in Paris, Switzerland and England. As to the strength of the organization, Mr. Brunot thinks that "they must have a sizeable support", since their total contributions reach a quarter of a million dollars a year. As to the general orientation of the organization, Mr. Brunot stated that "their emphasis is on Ukrainian nationality".

I hope that I shall be able to secure additional information regarding the organization in view from other sources, in addition to the President's War Relief Control Board.

VJTereshenko/amr
22 May 1945

*United Ukrainian American
Relief Comm - done*

22 May 1945

To: George Lanthaky
From: William G. Welk
Subject: Notes on the Displaced Persons Problem in Italy

As you requested I am briefly outlining below the essentials of the displaced persons problem in Italy as they appear at the present time and the action which is now being taken in this field by the Italian Mission.

Aid to displaced persons in which the Italian Mission is at present or may come to be interested in the future falls into the following main categories:

I. Aid to United Nations' Nationals and Assimilated Persons Displaced in Italy

- A. Aid to such persons in camps
- B. Aid to such persons not assembled in camps

II. Aid to Displaced Italian Nationals

- A. Aid to persons displaced within Italy
- B. Aid to Italians displaced outside of Italy

I. Aid to United Nations' Nationals and Assimilated Persons Displaced in Italy

As estimated in February 1945 the total number of displaced persons of non-Italian nationality to which UNRRA is empowered to extend assistance amounted to about 40,000. Of these about 20,000 were located south of the front lines and 20,000 north of that front. The principal groups represented were Czechs, Greeks, Poles, Yugoslavs and stateless Jews. Of the displaced persons south of the front line between 2,000 and 3,000 were in camps or hospitals; the remainder were dispersed.

Assistance to United Nations Nationals and Assimilated Persons in Camps and Accommodation Centers. As of March 31, 1945 the population of accommodation centers and hospitals operated by UNRRA in southern Italy totalled 2,094 distributed as follows:

Santa Maria di Nagli	447
Santa Cesarea	752
Santa Maria di Leuca	637
Ferranonti	213
Leuca Hospital	37
Nglie Hospital	8
	<u>2,094</u>

Italy 6 + 2

The capacity of all these camps and hospitals greatly exceeds their present population so that additional refugees from the north might be received there.

In addition to the southern Italian camps the camp at Philippeville, Algeria, is attached to the Italian Mission as a reserve camp. At the end of April 1945 the camp population amounted to 389 persons of whom 248 were stateless refugees transferred from the Fedhala Camp and 141 were stateless Hungarian Jews. The potential capacity of the Philippeville Camp is about 40,000.

Assistance to United Nations' Nationals and Assimilated Persons not Assembled in Camps or Accommodation Centers. For displaced persons of United Nations nationality and other persons for whom UNHRA is empowered to care who are not assembled in camps two types of relief have been put into effect: the granting of cash assistance and the issuance of monthly rations of food and other items difficult or impossible to purchase in Italy.

The program of cash relief went into effect on April 1, 1945. Assistance payments are being made to persons in need of such assistance who apply at designated places where they are interviewed by UNHRA representatives. Cash assistance rendered is expected to cover the costs of the basic primary items such as food, clothing, fuel, and miscellaneous living expenses. Scales of assistance payments will be computed separately for various localities and will be related to the cost of living in those areas. They will also vary for single individuals and family groups and according to income which the applicant may be receiving from other sources.

The project of issuing supplementary rations of food and other scarce items to needy United Nations Nationals was begun in the Rome region on April 25, 1945. A commissary was established in Rome stocked with food brought from UNHRA warehouses in Naples. Items distributed included evaporated milk, canned mackerel, dried peas, beans, farina, breakfast cereal, sugar, margarine, and laundry soap.

While UNHRA is underwriting the project as a whole countries not in need of UNHRA assistance will be asked to pay for the assistance rendered to their own nationals in this way while UNHRA will assume the cost for nationals of countries adjudged unable to pay.

II. Aid to Displaced Italian Nationals

According to an estimate of April 1, 1945 the number of Italian refugees (persons outside their home communes) and of the "sinistrati" (persons whose dwellings and property have been destroyed) amounted to a total of 800,000, of which approximately 300,000 were in the area already liberated on that date and approximately 500,000 were estimated to be in the territory still occupied by the Axis.

Italians displaced outside of Italy ~~for whom the Italian Government has requested UNHRA assistance~~ were estimated to be distributed as follows:

A. Prisoners of war and service units in Allied hands

In British hands (U.K., North Africa, Egypt, Palestine, Iraq, East Africa, South Africa, India, Ceylon, Australia)	340,000
In American hands (United States, France, N. Africa)	110,000
In French hands (North Africa)	35,000
In Russian hands	<u>70,000</u>
Total	555,000

B. Civilians, military internees and co-belligerent soldiers

In Germany (captured or disarmed soldiers)	500,000
(civilian workers)	390,000
In Switzerland (military and civilian refugees)	35,000
Southern France (civilians)	30,000
Balkans (mostly co-belligerent soldiers)	<u>75,000</u>
Total	990,000

Grand Total 1,545,000

Aid to Italian Nationals Displaced Within Italy. UNRRA assistance to displaced Italians within the country has consisted to date principally of the assignment of voluntary agency personnel to assist the Italian High Commissioner for Refugees in such tasks as moving refugees back to their homes, issuing supplies such as food, used clothing, soap, evaporated milk, etc., and assisting in various ways in the care of refugees in the government's camps. A certain number of voluntary agency teams formerly attached to the Balkan Mission were borrowed for this work and operated in southern Italy and in refugee camps near Rome. The services rendered by voluntary agency personnel in this work were so highly satisfactory that the Chief of the Italian Mission requested in April that additional teams be detailed for such services to the Italian High Commissioner for Refugees.

The destitution of the estimated 800,000 refugees in Italy is such that it is estimated that 60 percent of the total, or 480,000, are in need of clothing and shoes. Approximately one-fifth of these needs can be met by the Italian Government and other relief agencies leaving over 500,000 to be aided by UNRRA.

Aid to Italian Nationals displaced outside of Italy. In February 1945 the Italian Government formally requested UNRRA assistance in the care and repatriation of Italian Nationals who, as a result of the war, were displaced and are found in territory liberated or occupied by the United Nations.

A full discussion of this problem is contained in a memorandum by the Director General to the Central Committee, dated May 16, 1945, and need not be repeated here.

It is expected that a decision on the request of the Italian Government will be made by the Central Committee at its forthcoming meeting on May 23.

22 May 1945

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Grace M. Angle

To finish the job Mr. Gill requested in connection with his survey of recurring and non-recurring reports we need to define what the Office of Country Mission Affairs expects to do with reference to reports from the missions and to advise Mr. Gill of reports we expect to issue.

I suggest the following:

1. Reports received from missions

The weekly, bi-monthly or monthly reports from the missions are of enough general interest to Headquarters staff to justify duplication and distribution as soon as they have been seen by the people primarily concerned, i.e. the man on the country desk and myself.

Any other materials should be duplicated at the request of your office only, in order to establish some centralized control of the kinds of materials that are duplicated and the amount.

2. Reports issued by the Office of Country Mission Affairs

The only recurrent report I visualize at present is a monthly report to the Director General summarizing the problems, activities, and progress of the missions. This report, or a supplement to it, should

271 returning
3 copies remaining

include the statistical data that the missions will be asked to report. Distribution should be similar to distribution of the monthly report of the Bureau of Areas - all missions and field offices, all bureaus and divisions at Headquarters.

If you approve these suggestions I can pass them on to Mr. Gill's office as the plans of the Office of Country Mission Affairs. Attached is a copy of a memo I have sent Mr. Steele.

COPY

Advice of Action Taken by Position Review Committee

21 May 1945

To: George Xanthak
Chief of the Office of Country Mission Affairs

The following position has been granted exemption from the temporary freeze made effective by the memorandum of Roy F. Hendrickson dated 9 May 1945:

<u>Pos.</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Salary</u>
2715	Adviser, Norway, Denmark, Holland Northern Europe	11	\$5600

Personnel and Training Division has been authorized to proceed with the issuance of the usual personnel documents. This advice does not substitute for such documents.

By Authority of the Committee:

Robert D. McRae
Secretary, Position Review Committee

410

Advice of Action Taken by Position Review Committee

21 May 1945

To: George Xanthaky
Chief of the Office of Country Mission Affairs

The following position has been granted exemption from the temporary freeze made effective by the memorandum of Roy F. Hendrickson dated 9 May 1945:

<u>Pos.</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Salary</u>
2715	Adviser, Norway, Denmark, Holland Northern Europe	11	\$5600

Personnel and Training Division has been authorized to proceed with the issuance of the usual personnel documents. This advice does not substitute for such documents.

By Authority of the Committee:


Secretary, Position Review Committee

Copies to: Budget Division
Personnel and Training Division

413

21 May 1945

To: George Lanthaky
From: William G. Welk
Subject: Notes on the Present Italian Political Crisis

The most recent information from Italy points to the fact that there is a strong likelihood that a new government will be formed in that country, perhaps within the coming week. The main developments in the political situation leading up to the present crisis may be briefly summarized as follows:

Insistent and pressing demands for a reorganization of the government in line with their wishes have been advanced by the Committee of National Liberation of northern Italy ever since the liberation of the north took place.

Returning to Milan on May 15 after a visit to the Capital the representative of the Central Committee of National Liberation of northern Italy said that "to say we met with understanding in Rome would be to lie without need or reasons and it is time after so many years of untruths that the truth be presented to the Italian people as it is. The Government is weak in composition and lacks a firm policy. We explain the meaning of the revolutionary tendency which has come to fruition in the north and the urgent need for a new government. Above all we are firm in demanding that the popular and unitarian spirit which has served us so well in battle be maintained in reconstructing the country."

"In the economic field there are urgent problems of exceptional gravity. They cannot be adequately solved unless everyone all over Italy unites in the same effort. The basis on which a beginning can be made already exists: it is composed of the revolutionary institutions which the people, in an unprecedented crisis, erected to defend democracy and freedom. It is the system of the Committees of National Liberation. The new government must be constructed on this basis."

A few days later a group of political leaders and members of the government in Rome went to northern Italy to confer with leading figures of the resistance movement there on a possible solution of the political crisis. Premier Bonomi's resignation is being insistently demanded by important political groupings in the north. Socialist groups in the north are urging that Premier Bonomi be replaced by a man supporting the aims of the working classes, and, also, a speedy summoning of a constituent assembly, the preparation of a concrete reconstruction program and the elimination of the monarchy and the establishment of a new "truly democratic government."

Italy 675

There is reported to be an unrelenting pressure in the north for the ousting of the House of Savoy, not only from the Communists but also from the Socialists, and there is every indication that the liberation movement in the north proposes to be uncompromising on this issue.

While there is a possibility that Premier Bonomi may remain in office simply because no other man able to meet the favor of all parties in the north and south may be found, reports state that a strong candidate for the Premiership is Professor Parri, a member of the action party in the north and deputy commander of all Partisan formations which fought for the liberation of northern Italy.

Whether or not Premier Bonomi will remain in office it is quite clear that powerful forces in the north - certainly all the parties of the left - prefer a change. Premier Bonomi is regarded as "a good competent man" who, however, lacks the vigor and new outlook demanded by present conditions. It is reported that even among the parties of the center and the right there is a desire for the rapid setting up of a new and vigorous government.

21 May 1945

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: V. J. Tereshtenko

I am attaching, hereto, " A Statement of the Displaced Persons Problem in Poland", prepared in accordance with your advice.

Poland-640

19 May 1945

To: George Xanthaky
From: William G. Welk
Subject: Notes on the Problem of Trieste and of Italy's Eastern Frontier (Memo No. 1)

The problem created by the Yugoslav occupation of Trieste and of Italy's eastern province of Venezia Giulia is becoming more and more acute. I am, therefore, outlining below some of its main aspects for your information; the chronology of events is based mainly upon reports published in the New York Times and by the European News Digest of the Office of War Information.

A. The Background of the Problem

Trieste is a city of about 250,000 population, the bulk of which has long been Italian. The city was once the principal port of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and had figured prominently in the demands of Italians during the long struggle against the Austrian Empire.

After the first World War it was given to Italy along with the Istrian Peninsula and the smaller city of Gorizia in the north. The city of Fiume in the south, which President Wilson had suggested should go to Yugoslavia, was also acquired by Italy after having been arbitrarily occupied by d'Annunzio with a group of Italian volunteers.

On May 1, 1945, when the German Armies in Italy were nearing collapse it was reported by Marshal Tito that Trieste had been entered after seven days of fighting against strong German forces and that the entire territory of Istria had been liberated by Yugoslav troops. On May 2 Allied troops were reported to be moving swiftly towards Trieste and to have made contact with Marshal Tito's men at Monfalcone, about 18 miles west of Trieste. On May 3 the Yugoslavs announced the complete occupation of Trieste, Gorizia and Monfalcone, sealing off the Istrian peninsula. On May 4 it was announced that Trieste had been formally occupied by the British 8th Army which joined Yugoslav Partisans there and that the German garrison surrendered to General Freyberg of the British 8th Army. On the same day it was announced that Gorizia had also been occupied.

On May 7 it was reported that American troops had moved into Trieste to join the British troops already there. It was also reported that Yugoslav Partisans, men and women in varied uniforms all bearing the red star of Tito, were stationed in all the villages throughout this territory and that killing of ten civilians and one British soldier occurred

Italy 675

when Partisans attempted to disperse a group of Italians by firing over their heads. A curfew forcing all Italians into their homes at 7:00 p.m. was announced. Allied troops were meanwhile beginning to put port installations in order for impending supply operations for the Allied armies. At the same time Partisans armed with rifles and grenades stood guard in all parts of the city.

On May 13 it was reported that Allied military government in Trieste had been unable to function since the Yugoslavs had already taken over the functions of local government. On May 14 it was announced that according to an agreement reported to have been reached in Belgrade Allied soldiers would remain to operate the port of Trieste and Yugoslav soldiers would meanwhile continue to occupy the major portions of the city.

The Archbishop of Gorizia arrested by Marshal Tito's men on May 2, and kept in custody for five days was released and sent to Rome under Yugoslav orders excluding him permanently from Gorizia and all Yugoslavia. The Archbishop is reported to have said that the Yugoslav conscription of Italians in that area was one of the principal points of friction.

On May 17 it was reported that Marshal Tito had ordered his men west of the Isonzo River to withdraw to the east bank of that river. This stopped the infiltration of Yugoslav elements which had gone as far west as the Italian city of Udine.

On the same date it was also reported that the Yugoslavs had installed their own Prefect in Trieste Province, placed Trieste on Yugoslav time and renamed the city's main street "Corso Tito." It was also stated that conscription policies were initiated and men from 17 to 50 were whisked away from their homes for service in the Yugoslav Partisan forces. To avoid service in the Yugoslav Army, many Italians were reported to have fled across the Isonzo River into Allied occupied Italian territory. At least 1,000 Italians were reported arrested without any description of their offenses.

It was estimated that there are 35,000 Yugoslav troops in Trieste and Gorizia. These troops march the streets, continue to occupy all administrative buildings with little regard for the presence of Allied soldiers in the same cities.

On May 19 it was reported that a "general assembly of the city of Trieste" - made up of 500 delegates chosen during the past few days by "Factory and Workmen's Circles' elections" was convened in the city's main theater. Over the proscenium of the theater were banners hailing "Autonomous Trieste in the Yugoslav Democratic Federation" and a profusion of Yugoslav flags. The clenched fist salute was given and speeches were made in Italian and Slovene, including one by the Commander of the Yugoslav garrison. The Yugoslav controlled local newspaper "Nostro Avvenire" (Our Future) stated in its leading article that "Trieste is a bastion which, wrenched from reactionary imperialism, has attained an advanced position in the new and truly democratic world. The united forces of our people who have wanted it will know how to defend it against anyone."

Beneath the surface of courteous official military relations, the political situation appeared to be extremely complex and difficult.

B. The Yugoslav Position

The Yugoslav position is reported to have been stated as follows by E. Kardelj, Vice Prime Minister, in an interview on May 13: "It is necessary first of all to stress that the Yugoslav Army liberated Trieste and Istria by its own forces...From the formal point of view it is entirely natural that the Yugoslav Army should have exactly the same rights in the territory it has occupied as other Allied Armies, who, in the fight against the enemy, occupied certain foreign territories....The attitude of Yugoslavia with regard to the present position of these territories does not distinguish itself from the attitude of other Allies to territories they have occupied. Hence it would be comical to dispute the right of the Yugoslav Army to organize military occupation to ensure order and reconstruction of these territories pending final solution of the Yugoslav Italian border problem by definite agreement between the two countries." As to Trieste Mr. Kardelj said, "Let us leave aside the fact that Trieste by itself can neither be an independent port nor be amalgamated with Italy without Slovene territory again being joined to Trieste, in which case the very thing would happen to the Slovene people which these well-intentioned outsiders wish to avoid happening to Italians. It is generally known that a town belongs to its hinterland and not vice versa." He then brought up economic reasons for the interdependence of the town and its Slovene surroundings in support of the Yugoslav claim.

C. The Italian Position

As soon as news of the Yugoslav occupation of Trieste was received in Rome there were demonstrations in the streets against the Yugoslav occupation of the city. Premier Bonomi conferred with Allied leaders and stated that the Government's position was that the disputed area must be entrusted in accordance with the terms of the Armistice to Allied administration as had been done with the rest of Italian territory.

On May 5 renewed demonstrations in favor of an "Italian Trieste" were reported from Rome. A few days later the Italian Foreign Minister warned that any attempt to continue holding Trieste by force on the part of Marshal Tito would result in "a strong nationalistic and reactionary government in Italy." He said that Italy was willing to accept a peaceful compromise at the proper time, but that the present Yugoslav method of maintaining control in the city by imprisoning Italians or by just whisking them out of sight would make any future plebiscite a farce. The Foreign Minister suggested that the Allied military Government take over Trieste. Italy is willing to have Slovenes in local offices in areas where the population is predominantly Slovene but emphasized that the general administration must be neutral.

On May 14, it was reported from Rome that the delegates of the Committee of National Liberation from Venezia Giulia were received by Premier Bonomi. They expressed concern over the mass arrests in Trieste and said that many citizens who had been active in the Italian resistance movement had been arrested by Yugoslav Partisans. The father and son of the Socialist Party delegate to the Italian Committee of National Liberation had also been arrested and had not been heard from since.

The leaders of two of Italy's most influential parties, the Socialists and Communists, declared that a good share of the present tension had been created by reactionaries and diehard Fascists who hope to stir up trouble between the Anglo-Americans and the Russians.

On May 16 Pietro Nenni and Palmiro Togliatti, the Socialist and Communist leaders, both again affirmed Italy's claim to Trieste in separate statements and reiterated that the boundary of Italy as well as those of other nations must be determined by negotiation and not by seizure. They warned the Italian people, however, to beware of false steps that would lead them into the snare of nationalism, a warning which they said applied equally to Marshal Tito.

B. The Anglo-American Position

After several warnings to the Yugoslavs, on May 13 a formal statement by Acting Secretary of State Clegg was published opposing Yugoslav claims to occupy and control Trieste and the surrounding region. Mr. Clegg recalled that the area is an Anglo-American theater of operations, that Anglo-American troops forced the surrender of the Germans at Trieste and that Marshal Tito agreed last February to Anglo-American military control there because of the importance of the city in the communications and supply line to Central Europe. The question, Mr. Clegg declared, is of much greater than local importance because it raises the issue of the settlement of international disputes by orderly process rather than by unilateral action. The disposition of the disputed territories must await a definite peace settlement in which the claims of both sides and the peoples concerned will receive a full and fair hearing or be made a matter of direct negotiation freely entered into between the parties concerned. No territorial problem can be solved by proclamation in the "wake of an army on the march."

On May 15 it was reported from London that the American-British governments had sent similar notes to Marshal Tito saying that Trieste must remain under Allied control until its future had been decided upon at the Peace table and proposed that Yugoslav troops should meanwhile be withdrawn. It was also reported that Moscow had been notified of this action. At the same time one British cruiser and two destroyers were reported to have arrived at Trieste. The Allied notes pointed out that Trieste and Istria formed part of Italy when the Italian armistice was signed and are, therefore, legally still under Allied military control. Therefore, the Allies cannot tolerate the present situation under which Tito's forces have occupied the city, taken over its civic administration, dealt summarily with some officials and removed almost all its civil servants.

E. Concluding Remarks

As appears from the foregoing pages the problem of Trieste is an extremely thorny one and one which raises a number of fundamental political issues. There is no doubt that its ultimate solution must be sought at the Peace table. There is no doubt too, that the vast majority of the population of Trieste is Italian and has been Italian for centuries. So are the populations of the coastal cities and communities in Istria; the population of the interior, on the contrary, is predominantly Slovene. Yet it is quite possible to determine a frontier running closely along the lines of ethnical separation. The so-called Wilson line first suggested as a boundary between the two countries after the last war, was drawn roughly down the middle of Istria giving Italy the cities of Pola, Trieste, and Gorizia, and relinquishing Fiume and the Dalmatian coast islands to the Yugoslavs. Italy would now certainly accept such a border which would include the smallest possible number of Slovenes on the Italian side and would place predominantly Italian coastal cities on the Italian side of the boundary. If need be, Italians would also accept an internationalized Trieste as a port for all the nearby countries of Central Europe. They would, however, never willingly accept the complete surrender of Trieste, an essentially Italian city, to the Yugoslavs. Such a solution if imposed by force would be certain to leave a political danger spot which would not augur well for enduring peace between the two countries.

Foreign correspondents in Italy are observing that the Trieste issue already has done more to revive Italian nationalism than anything since the Armistice in September 1943 and that it is already affecting the political situation within the country regardless of the issue's outcome.

On the other hand, however, it must not be forgotten that Italian Fascists have inflicted tremendous wrongs upon Yugoslavia in the war which has just ended and that it is difficult indeed to expect the Yugoslav Government and people to remain entirely aloof and objective in their claims upon the Italians.

Finally, after all is said, it still remains to be seen what degree of support Moscow will give to the ambitions represented by the Yugoslav occupation of Trieste and its surrounding territories and what influence such support, or the lack of it, will have on the solution which will be ultimately worked out. The Eastern shore of the upper Adriatic and Trieste, its main port, may either continue to be Latin and western outposts to the East, or come to be viewed as desirable bridge-heads of the Slav world toward the Mediterranean and the West.

17 May, 1945.

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Jozo Tomasevich
SUBJECT: Communications desired.

To discharge its work properly the Yugoslav desk will have to obtain the copies of the following communications:

- (1) Incoming cables from Belgrade and other places in Yugoslavia; Bari; Tirana and other places in Albania, and Ruvo; as well as copies of all other incoming cables that have any reference to relief and rehabilitation operations in Yugoslavia and Albania, especially London and Caserta cables, or are connected with rendering of relief to displaced Yugoslav and Albanian nationals abroad.
- (2) Outgoing cables pertaining to all Yugoslav and Albanian matters, irrespective of where they go.
- (3) Copies of incoming letters, documents, reports, etc., pertaining to Yugoslav and Albanian matters whatever the source. The dispatch room should separate the various copies, send us our copy and distribute other copies to the respective divisions. When there is but one copy of a communication we would like to have this for a few moments to make a note of it and we will forward it to the division indicated.
- (4) I would suggest that all Missions in the field be advised to send to the Headquarters three, instead of two, copies of all documents pertaining to supply (one for us, one for the commodity branches, one for the proposed country coordinating desk in the Bureau of Supply).
- (5) I would like that the Yugoslav-Albanian desk receive all the UNRRA material that the Yugoslav Branch received up to now.
- (6) Also all the informational material, such as British News Digest, F.C.C. reports, etc., that the Yugoslav Branch received up to now.

Advice of Action Taken by Position Review Committee

17 May 1945

To: George Xanthaky
Chief of the Office of Country Mission Affairs

The following positions have been granted exception from the temporary freeze made effective by the memorandum of Roy F. Hendrickson dated 9 May 1945:

<u>Pos. No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Salary</u>
5701	Reports Analyst	11	\$5400
5316	Area Analyst	12	\$6000
5707	Information Officer	11	\$5000
5501	Chief of Branch	14	\$8000

Personnel and Training Division has been authorized to proceed with the issuance of the usual personnel documents. This advice does not substitute for such documents.

Action has been deferred on the following positions for the particular reason stated after each individual case:

Pos. No.: 5514
Title: Area Analyst
Grade: 11
Salary: \$4600
Reason: New appointment. Nominee has not been notified to report. The Committee deferred action on this case at its 14 May meeting until after the hearing on OCMA. Mr. McRae has checked with Mr. Xanthaky and he does NOT want him. Director of Personnel to be advised to discontinue recruitment for this position.

Pos. No.: 5401
Title: Chief of Division
Grade: 14
Salary: \$7800
Reason: Action on this case was deferred at the Committee meeting of 11 May until after the hearing on the OCMA. Deferred until Friday 18 May at request of Mr. Martin.

By Authority of the Committee

Robert D. McRae
Secretary, Position Review Committee

Copies to: Budget Division
Personnel and Training Division

413

16 May 1945

To: George Xanthaky
From: William G. Weik
Subject: Director General's Quarterly Report

As you suggested I carefully reviewed the draft of the Director General's Quarterly Report to the Council prepared by the Secretariat. I also gave copies of the sections of the report which particularly concerned them to the persons in charge of other country desks for their comment.

Mr. House and Mr. Gordon said that they had handed in their comments to you directly; Mr. Weial's are incorporated in the copy containing my own suggested changes which is attached hereto. Mr. Franck gave me his comments in the form of a memorandum which is also attached hereto.

The comments which I myself have are few and need no detailed explanation. Suggested changes are indicated in red pencil in the copy of the draft which is attached to this memorandum.

May I call your attention to the fact that our comments are requested by the Secretariat today.

Attachments

16 May 1945

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Nicholas Andritsakis
SUBJECT: Migration of Moslems from Thrace to Turkey

In relation to the information published in the press that a mass migration of Moslems from Thrace to Turkey was taking place, the following further information is contained in the "Daily News Digest", issued by the Office of Public Information, UNRRA, Greece Mission, Athens, No. 28 of Monday, 30 April, 1945.

"Salonica (28 April): According to an official announcement, the Turkish Government has prohibited all Moslems from Thrace to cross the Turkish frontier. The migration had slowed down, anyway, during the last few days after the intervention of the Beys (?). Many of the immigrants who had already crossed into Turkey were forced to return to Thrace."

NAndritsakis/jkr *NA*

553.1

16 May 1945

To: George Xanthaky
From: William G. Walk
Subject: Relations with the Bureau of Supply

As you know I have not, for the past few months, been concerned directly with operational matters. Before suggesting specifically what kinds of information I should wish to obtain from the Bureau of Supply and what specific liaisons I should wish to have established, I should prefer to have informal talks with a number of persons in that Bureau to determine where information of interest to me originates and what the channels are through which I would receive it. I would suggest, therefore, that I keep your request for a detailed statement on suggested relations with the Bureau of Supply in abeyance for the time being.

140
Bureau of Supply

16 May 1945

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Louis R. Franck
SUBJECT: Communications to be received on Western Europe

Please find hereafter a short list of the communications which should be received in my office on Western European problems.

1. CABLES

I think that copies of all incoming and outgoing cables pertaining directly and indirectly to French, Belgian and Luxemburgese questions should be received by my office

2. REPORTS FROM THE MISSIONS IN THE FIELD

I should receive one copy of each report sent either directly to Washington by the heads or the member of the UNRRA missions to France, Belgium and Luxemburg - or transmitted to Washington from London.

3. LETTERS CONCERNING PURCHASE REQUESTS.

I should receive - as it is already done now - copy made in the Bureau of Supply of all requests presented by the Governments to the Combined Boards, of the answers sent by the Combined Boards to the Governments, of the letters sent to the Bureau of Supply by the Governments, of the answers made by the Bureau of Supply to the Governments and to the Combined Boards.

4. INTER-OFFICE COMMUNICATIONS

As a rule, whenever an office like the General Counsel, the Bureau of Supply, the Financial Adviser, etc. has prepared a letter in draft form, pertaining to some negotiation with our three governments, the draft should be submitted to us for clearance.

5. LETTERS, REPORTS, AIRGRAMS FROM LONDON

As a rule, letters, reports, airgrams sent to Headquarters by the ERO and pertaining to France, Belgium, Luxemburg, to the organization of the Missions and to their work over there should be received - at least in duplicate form - in my office.

212

16 May 1945

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Nicholas Andritsakis *MA*
SUBJECT: Administrative Changes, Greek Mission

I. From the available information up to now no changes have been effected in the number of administrative regions numbering as previously from A - K.

II. ADMINISTRATION

- a. With effect from 12 March the boundaries between PATRAI and PREVEZA Regions were altered so as to include in PREVEZA Region territory NORTH and WEST of line PALAIROS - KATOUNA - due EAST to River AKHELOOS and then due NORTH to the original PREVEZA Region boundary.
- b. With effect from 18 March the Prefecture of Iurytania was transferred from PATRAI to VOLOS Region.
- c. On 21 March the Balkan Relief Unit reached PREVEZA and became known on arrival as Headquarters, PREVEZA Region, ML GREECE. The following are the areas of responsibility of 'D' and PREVEZA Regions:-

'D' Region:	all islands NORTH of PREVEZA and THESPROTIA.
PREVEZA Region:	remainder of former 'D' Region as extended in sub-para 'a' less THESPROTIA.

A map is attached indicating the boundary changes effecting C, D and F Regions.

III. Attached you will also find a list of the Administrative Staff as of 8 March 1945, contained in Progress Report No. 1 of 11 March 1945, Athens, Greece.

Attachments - 2

Nandritsakis/jkr

Greek Mission 440

15 May 1945

To: George Xanthaky
From: William G. Welk
Subject: Incoming Communications on Italy and Germany

Until I become familiar with the various kinds of communications received on the two countries mentioned above I shall be glad to have all such communications pass over my desk. I shall see that communications affecting other divisions or bureaus in UNRRA will be promptly transmitted to them. After acquiring familiarity with the material received I shall indicate the kinds which I shall need to see no longer.

Mrs. Senter informs me that with regard to the letters received from the Italian Mission the procedure has been to send them to the Italian Branch with all their enclosures. The Branch then provided for the transmission of individual enclosures to the proper bureaus and divisions.

Italy 210

Advice of Action Taken by Position Review Committee


14 May 1945

To: George Lanthaky
Chief of the Office of Country Mission Affairs

Action has been deferred on the following case brought before the Position Review Committee for the reasons stated:

Pos. No.	5514
Title	Area Analyst
Grade:	11
Salary:	\$1600
Reasons	New appointment. Would be effected by reorganization. Nominee has not been notified to report. Deferred pending clarification of Office of Country Mission Affairs.

By Authority of the Committee


Secretary, Position Review Committee

Copies to: Budget Division
Personnel and Training Division

413

14 May 1945

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Charles L. House
SUBJECT: Summary, UNHRA Middle East Office Fortnightly Report for 15 -
31 March 1945

The MIDDLE EAST OFFICE proposes to furnish fortnightly reports of which this is the first, covering the first period from the organization of the Office on 14 March 1945 to the end of March. The text is explanatory of the organization and problem of the Office.

The FUNCTIONS of the MEO are:

1. Care and maintenance of Middle East Refugees
2. Repatriation of refugees
3. Procurement in the Middle East

The MEO begins with a considerable inheritance, mostly unfortunate, from the terminated Balkan Mission. It might have been easier to have started from scratch. The problems of remuneration of staff have taken much time and progress is reported. Relations with the Employees Staff Association have been improved. Relations with the Egyptian Government have been clarified, but loss of APO privileges has not yet been compensated for. In connection with the repatriation of the refugees, last minute changes, particularly as regards food supplies to be provided, had to be made. The process of civilizing the camps is being speeded up, and is to be completed by 1st July. In view of the prospective large movement from camps, the problems of accurate estimates for supplies are trying; one cannot be sure of enough stable factors to enable accurate estimates. Indeed, many of the decisions in MEO are subject to the same limitation.

HENDRICKSON'S MEMORANDUM of 13 March 1945 creates the MEO. A chart of the office is provided.

MINUTES OF DIRECTORS' MEETINGS which have been held frequently and which have done much to clarify matters and secure added morale, are available in full and give an almost day-to-day account of the activities of the Office.

THE DECISION OF THE EGYPTIAN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS giving UNHRA definite standing and providing diplomatic rights for certain of its officers, is reported in full.

DIVISION OF RESPONSIBILITY between Repatriation Division and Camps Division is shown by the Directive of the Director of Operations.

m 80 271

14 May 1945

DIRECTIVE CONCERNING ISSUE TO REPATRIATES, is given in full.

THE BUREAU of FINANCE and ADMINISTRATION accompanies its report with copies of the significant informational and administrative memoranda.

THE REPATRIATION DIVISION reported itself as all set to carry out the repatriation program as of 31 March. Reports from representatives in Africa, India, Dodecanese Islands, Cyprus, Palestine and Iran are summarized.

THE CAMPS DIVISION REPORT notes chief interest in Headquarters Organization and Budgetary Finalization. The Health Section writes in a spirit of friendly criticism that more adequate use has not been made of the available Public Health Service officers.

BUREAU OF REQUIREMENTS AND SUPPLY notes delegation of powers to Camp Commandants for local purchases, difficulty in getting vehicles ex British Army, delay in Uniforms for UNRRA personnel.

PUBLIC RELATIONS SECTION plans to specialize on repatriation activities but lists a considerable amount of information released.

CAREed/jkr

14 May 1945

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Charles L. House
SUBJECT: Summary; UNRRA Greek Mission Weekly Interim Activity Report
No. 1, for week ending 25 April 1945

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF DIVISIONAL AND BUREAU HEADS on 27 April, summarize the chief activities and are being mimeographed for general distribution. Congressman Dirksen (Illinois) attended a part of this meeting.

SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION notes that supplies are not reaching the most needy since in many localities, government officials are refusing to classify properly as indigents, many who are in actual need. The Mission Chief states that people all must have food; for cash if they can pay; if not, free. Caiques and motor transport are urgent needs. Livestock is being sought from Turkey. Plans are completed for supplying needs of the anti-malarial campaign. A total of more than 23,500 tons of civil relief material has been unloaded.

FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION REPORT lists many activities of the Bureau. Problems of office facilities and housing are being worked out. A local staff bus service from Phaleron, Kifissia and Thessalonika has been organized. Hotel accommodations for staff are improving. A list as of 20th April of "imported personnel" as requested by Washington, has been prepared.

THE HEALTH DIVISION REPORT notes the arrival of Dr. Hochwald, the sending of seven nurses to the districts, the arrival by air of one of the Sanitary Engineers from Kalami for medical treatment, a slow progress on the malaria control program, and activity by the Tuberculosis section.

DISPLACED PERSONS DIVISION notes that GHR MEF announced that 4000 civilianized Greek Battalion Personnel would be returned to the Aegean Islands beginning this week, which will probably slow down UNRRA repatriation. Tentative arrangements for the repatriation of 1600 refugees from Syria and Palestine have been cancelled. A second contingent of refugees from Middle East Camps were landed on Samos, Icaria and Chios on 19th and 20th April. Foreign displaced persons in the Athens area look forward to being provided for in Assembly Centers. Four Displaced Persons Parties hoped to leave 30th April for Salonika, Patras, Kavalla, Kalamata. Hope is expressed that senior staff of DPD will soon reach its full complement, "thus enabling the Division to send other urgently personnel to the field."

WELFARE DIVISION submits a long draft of a public assistance plan, reports Government help for refugee movements, has organized a Committee on Home Industries; is planning standards for Children's Summer Colonies, and urges

the filling of Unfilled Budget lines.

Greek mission 271

14 May 1945

THE REPORT ON REGIONS summarizes "On the whole, distribution seems to be proceeding smoothly ... an unbroken flow of supplies ... no bottleneck."

PUBLIC INFORMATION lists its accomplishments.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS SECTION gives economic information of value. The growing spread between free and official rates upon the dollar is exciting much adverse criticism... and restrains drafts on foreign deposits.

CAReed/jkr

Advice of Action Taken by Position Review Committee

12 May 1945

To: George Xanthaky
Chief of the Office of Country Mission Affairs

Action has been deferred on the following position
for the reason stated below:

Pos. No: 5516
Title: Area Analyst
Grade: 12
Salary: \$6000
Reason: Promotion and reclassification deferred pending clarification of Office of Country Mission Affairs.

By Authority of the Committee


Secretary, Position Review Committee

Copies to: Budget Division
Personnel and Training Division

11 May 1945

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Nicholas Andritsakis *MA*
SUBJECT: General Strike Declared in Athens

ATLANTIS, Thursday, 10 May 1945:

General strike was declared in Athens at midnight. The trade unions are gathering at Constitution Square to celebrate the 1st of May. Grave anxiety hovers over the capital. There is grave danger that disturbances will occur; police and gendarmerie have been alerted.

NAndritsakis/jkr

Greece 553.1

Advice of Action Taken by Position Review Committee
11 May 1945

To: George Xanthaky
Chief of the Office of Country Mission Affairs

The following positions have been granted exception from the temporary freeze made effective by the memorandum of Roy P. Hendricksen, dated 9 May 1945:

<u>Pos. No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Salary</u>
5317	Administrative Assistant	7	\$3,300

Personnel and Training Division has been authorized to proceed with the issuance of the usual personnel documents. This advice does not substitute for such documents.

Action has been deferred on the following positions for the particular reason stated after each individual case:

Pos. No.: 5701
Title: Reports Analyst
Grade: 11 - - Salary: \$5400
Reason: Intra-office transfer. Deferred pending clarification of Office of Country Mission Affairs

Pos. No.: 5707
Title: Information Officer
Grade: 11 - - Salary: \$5000
Reason: Deferred pending clarification of the Office of Country Mission Affairs

Pos. No.: 5401
Title: Chief
Grade: 14 - - Salary: \$7800
Reason: Transfer and promotion deferred pending clarification of the Office of Country Mission Affairs.

By Authority of the Committee:


Secretary, Position Review Committee

Copies to: Budget Division
Personnel and Training Division

1 May 1945

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Charles L. House
SUBJECT: Progress Report for Greece, Albania and Italy

ALBANIAN BRANCH, HEADQUARTERS

Following the application of the Albanian authorities to UNRRA for assistance in relief and rehabilitation and the reply of the Director General, reported in last month's report, activities with regard to the Albanian Mission were resumed in this branch. Cables from Mr. Hendrickson and the Mission calling for action here resulted in the appointment of Colonel Oakley-Hill as Chief of the Mission on the 3rd of April 1945. Mr. Gene Simmons was appointed to Supply Procurement and Dr. Thompson appointed Deputy Chief of Mission for Relief Services.

The Second Quarter Budget was received and duplicated by the Branch and circulated for comments and action among the various bureaus and divisions concerned. Headquarters on 7 April made the following allotments. The Grand Total was \$170,880; for personal services \$100,000 of which \$75,000 is for convertible currency and \$25,000, local currency. The total of all other expenses was \$70,880, of which \$8,860 is for convertible currency and \$62,020 local currency. This allotment is subject to revision during the quarter, based upon the Mission's presentation of justifications for any revisions requested.

Mr. Haskell, former Chief of the Mission, returned to Washington and reported to the Branch on various aspects of his activities in the Mission. Mr. Filbert also returned and reported to the Branch.

In conjunction with the Welfare Division, the Branch participated in the Review of Voluntary Agencies for funds for Albania, held by the Office of the President's War Fund Committee.

The Branch reviewed the recruitment requests of the Mission and referred these requests to the appropriate bureaus for action.

ALBANIAN MISSION ACTIVITIES

At the beginning of the month the Mission had been reduced to Colonel Oakley-Hill and Mr. McLaren, through the loan to other missions or return to the ERO or Headquarters Washington as reported last month. After the visit of Mr. Hendrickson, Commander Jackson and Mr. Xanthaky to Albania all Mission

271
Greece

1 May 1945

members loaned to other missions were recalled and on the 17th of April, the Chief of Mission reported by cable that he was rebuilding the staff to operational strength.

The M.L. Albania Agreement was signed on 11 April 1945 and forwarded to Headquarters and the Chief of Mission reports that he is awaiting an early call from M.L. to go in with M.L. until such a time, yet to be decided, when UNRRA assumes responsibility for relief and rehabilitation activities in Greece.

GREEK BRANCH ACTIVITIES

The Greek Branch has been occupied with matters relating to the Second Quarter Budget of the Greek Mission, alterations in the Directive to the Chief of Mission, voluntary agencies in Greece, questions of supply and shipping; also food supplies for mission personnel.

The Second Quarter Budget was received and duplicated and circulated for comments by the Branch and on 11 April Headquarters made the following allotments: for convertible currency, \$759,479 and local currency \$963,790, which were broken down as follows:

	Convertible currency	Local Currency
Personal Services	\$ 383,954 plus	\$ 284,666
Travel & Subsistence	109,025 plus	617,390
Communication	10,500 plus	3,834
General Supplies & Materials	14,000 plus	35,200
General Equipment	53,000 plus	9,000
Other Contractual Services	8,000 plus	13,700
Special Services	180,000	-0-

This allocation was made in Headquarters cable #89 to Athens.

MISSION CHIEF DIRECTIVE

The Directive which had been prepared and taken by Mr. Hendrickson and Mr. Xanthaky was modified before issuance in Athens. The Directive so modified was circulated at Headquarters for comments and the Branch has collected these comments for final modification when the transfer of responsibility from Washington to ERO is made.

VOLUNTARY AGENCIES

The Branch has been participating in various discussions with regard to the relationships of voluntary agencies and UNRRA field missions during the month. The Greek War Relief Association had been considering plans for supplementary activities in Greece for some time. Mr. Spyros Skouras and Dr. Oscar Broneer had notified UNRRA of their desire to visit Greece in the early part of April and arrangements for their travel under the auspices of UNRRA were completed. Cables and letters with regard to the arrangements and purposes of their travel were drafted and despatched.

The Branch participated in arrangements for the shipment of six bulls to Greece as part of the Near East Foundation project of artificial insemination in Greece and the Branch also participated in discussions as to the general problems of supplementary projects by voluntary agencies in Greece and other country missions.

SUPPLY AND SHIPPING

With the assumption of full responsibility by the UNRRA Mission in Greece a number of supply questions which had been initiated by M.L. in Greece were referred to UNRRA for follow-up. Perhaps the most urgent matter so coming under consideration of the Branch was the supply of certain pipe and pumping equipment for the Athens-Piraeus water works. Between the liberation of Greece and the late winter one-third of the already diminished reserve of water was lessened by twenty million cubic feet and Athens and Piraeus are threatened with an acute water shortage which the military and other authorities in the field consider very serious.

The Bureau of Supply is making every effort on the highest level of authority to obtain some seven miles of twenty-four and thirty inch steel pipe in order to make available supplementary sources of water supply.

Other matters reported to Headquarters as of urgent importance are sulphur for grapevines, D.D.T. and airplanes for malaria control and more transport equipment, which is the limiting factor of all relief and rehabilitation in the country. In these and other matters of supply and organization the Branch has been currently involved.

MISSION ACTIVITIES

The Mission assumed responsibility for relief and rehabilitation for M.L. on the 1st of April. At the request of the Greek Government no great publicity was given to this fact because the Government felt that the inevitable delay in any increase in supplies would give rise to criticism of UNRRA.

As yet no detailed reports have come in from the Mission as to the activities during this first month of UNRRA responsibility and first acceptance of such responsibility in a liberated area. The Mission has encountered some difficulty in taking over the M.L. supplies and equipment which has raised questions not foreseen by the Agreements between M.L. The major difficulties, however, which have been encountered, as the lack of adequate transportation for the supplies and the lack of staff transport facilities that would enable the full and effective use of the Mission personnel, energetic efforts on the part of Mr. Hendrickson with military authorities, as well as the efforts of supply bureaus in Washington and ERO, have not as yet resulted in the necessary increase in this transportation equipment. An effort to obtain surplus Army trucks from Egypt was made and thirty such Class-6 trucks were sent to Greece but the Mission reports that they were unable to put them into operating condition for lack of spare parts and repair equipment.

The Mission Staff has been actively associated with plans for industrial rehabilitation and has also participated in the government commissions dealing with these matters and the rebuilding of the destroyed school buildings in order that the children may return to school by October of this year. As

1 May 1945

yet the arrivals of supplies during the month have not fully been reported and these reports will presumably have to be made one month late.

During Mr. Hendrickson's visit to Greece the project of the malarial control through the use of airplanes for spraying D.D.T. over breeding areas was recommended after consultation with the UNRRA Health Division and the Government Health Services. The Bureau of Supply at Headquarters has purchased five airplanes for this purpose to be fitted with the necessary spraying apparatus and supplied with adequate amounts of D.D.T. This should prove a very valuable weapon in the fight against malaria in Greece, as by this method heretofore isolated breeding areas can be reached quickly and effectively.

The Mission has called for the shipment of food supplies for 750 staff members and has asked that 20% of this be in the form of bulk shipments and 80% in individual ration packages.

ITALIAN BRANCH, HEADQUARTERS

A report was prepared for the Displaced Persons Division and the General Counsel on the Italian Government's request for UNRRA Assistance to Italians displaced outside of Italy. This report gives detailed information on numbers and categories of displaced Italians.

Numerous letters were received from needy Italian civilians. These letters were translated, replies prepared and copies forwarded to Italian Mission and American Relief for Italy.

The mail pouch from the Italian Mission was regularly reviewed and disposition made for the transmission of documents and for duplication.

Action on requests from the Mission were expedited.

Comments and suggestions were made to the Bureau of Supply on Italian Relief requirements.

The Acting Chief of the Italian Branch left to join the Italian Mission in Rome on April 10.

ITALIAN MISSION ACTIVITIES

Messrs. Keeny, Jackson, Hendrickson, Xanthaky and Salisbury visit the Pope. (Keeny's letter #59).

Two ships of supplies arrived in Naples - one from Algiers and the other was the first full UNRRA ship to land in Italy carrying 7300 tons of supplies. 900 tons of food were delivered to the Italian Government in Naples and 300 in Rome. A substantial part of the clothing and shoes were sent to the Southern Italy EAU project. (Letter #60)

25 jeeps were released by the Army to the Italian Mission. (Letter #63) The first distribution of UNRRA food was made in Naples Province to children's institutions, municipal kindergartens and to child care centers operated by OMNI (Opera Nazionale Maternita' ed Infanzia). It is estimated that approximately 55,000 persons would be served during this first food distribution. The ENDSI

(Ente Nazionale per la Distribuzione dei Soccorsi in Italia) will furnish its own milk to institutions and will distribute UNRRA foods to them. (Welfare Report attached to Letter #63)

Italian officials and UNRRA staff are working on plans for selection of persons to receive foods and of agencies to distribute them in the cities of Rome and devastated provinces of Frosinone, Littoria, Chieti, Aquila and Pescara. (Welfare Report)

An arrangement has been completed whereby UNRRA can requisition medical supplies both from AC and operational stores. (Letter #63)

Plans are well under way for the feeding of United Nations Nationals out of a Commissary in Rome and food will be brought in from Naples for this purpose. (Letter #62)

The first members of the Nutrition Team have arrived in Rome (Sevringhaus and Stebbins) and plans are already being made for the nutrition and tuberculosis control projects. (Letter #63)

CLHouse/jkr

27 APR 1945

Daniel F. Young, Inc.
8-10 Bridge Street
New York, New York

Subject: Forwarders Fees
UNRRA Cargo

Gentlemen:

Attached are an original and five copies of Public Vouchers, Form 1034, numbered by our office WSA-24 (Revised), in the amount of \$7.50, covering freight forwarders fees for UNRRA shipments during the month of April 1945.

The vouchers have been certified by our office and are in order for presentation to War Shipping Administration in New York for payment. Please submit an original and four copies to War Shipping Administration.

Very truly yours,

G. E. Lukas
Chief Accountant

✓ Attachments
LGMileski/es

Copies to: J. E. Kilby - FEA
M. E. Barrett - FEA
C. T. Crawford - WSA
W. J. Drought - UNRRA
E. B. Olds - UNRRA
L. G. Mileski - UNRRA



851

27th April 1945.

TO: G. Xanthaky
FROM: Joel Gorden
SUBJECT: Monthly Progress Report - Relief and Rehabilitation
Operations for Yugoslavia, Ethiopia and Bulgaria.

YUGOSLAVIA

UNRRA-YUGOSLAV AGREEMENT

The text of the UNRRA-Yugoslav Agreement concluded in Belgrade on 24th March 1945 has been received and generally distributed. An exchange of correspondence between Roy F. Hendrickson and Nikola Petrovich, Minister of Commerce for the Yugoslav Government, contains further amplification of the Agreement by way of interpretation of the provisions of the Agreement relating to: (a) lease of capital equipment, (b) diversion of supplies intended for Yugoslavia, (c) definition of net proceeds, (d) limitation of UNRRA personnel in accordance with Government's request. On the 15th of April UNRRA took over from ML, relief and rehabilitation operations for Yugoslavia.

2. MISSION ORGANIZATION

During the first week of April, UNRRA headquarters were established in Belgrade, Yugoslavia. By the last week of April, about 20 UNRRA officials were in Belgrade including: the Acting Chief of Mission; the Deputy Chief for Supply and Distribution and supply specialists; the directors of the Agricultural Rehabilitation, Industrial Rehabilitation, Health, Welfare and Displaced Persons Divisions. Not more than 40 officials will be located in Belgrade for some months to come and the number should never exceed 50. Some 50 UNRRA officials were in Split, Dubrovnik and other points along the Dalmatian coast and hinterland at the beginning of April. About 10 additional personnel went to this area during the month. The total personnel in Yugoslavia at the end of April was about 80 with 50 still in Bari. A fairly permanent base will be maintained at Bari, including the Shipping Section and part of the Administration Section to take care of the Mission needs on the Italian side.

The Mission is being reorganized along the following lines: (1) supply and distribution are being merged under a Deputy Chief for Supply and Distribution (Mr. Rolf Nugent) and will also include the Agricultural and

271
Bureau of Census

Industrial Rehabilitation Divisions, (2) the Health, Welfare and Displaced Persons Divisions will be placed under a Deputy Chief for Services (Mr. Alan Hall who will be relieved of his duties of Acting Chief of Mission when the permanent chief is available) (3) The Finance and Administration Bureau is being made a division of the Office of the Chief of Mission. About 80 ML personnel are being retained temporarily to assist UNRRA, chiefly communications and engineering technicians.

The development of the Mission's budget is being delayed pending the determination of the needs in the several offices of the Mission at Belgrade, along the Dalmatian coast and at Bari. The urgent personnel needs of the Mission are for experts in truck transportation operation, maintenance and servicing, for stenographic personnel and for a Director of the Finance and Administration Division. No further word has been received as to the acceptance of the post of Chief of Mission by Mr. Sergeichik, whose appointment has been determined by the Yugoslav Government to be acceptable.

A final directive on the purpose and scope of the Mission and the powers, functions and duties of the Chief of Mission has been approved.

Responsibility for supervision of the Health, Welfare and Displaced Persons functions of the Mission were transferred to ERO, effective 15 April 1945.

5. RECEIPT OF SUPPLIES AND THEIR DISTRIBUTION (ML)

As of 31 March the following tonnages of supplies were delivered to Split and Dubrovnik by ML: Total, 29,452; food, 20,402; clothing, 403; footwear, 101; Industrial Rehabilitation, 6,524; Agricultural Rehabilitation, 1,774; Medical, 247. The April and May tonnages called for are as follows:

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>58,897</u>
Grain and flour		24,120
Other foods		6,727
Soap		280
Coal		2,568
Miscellaneous		5,207
		<u>58,897</u>

May tonnages planned: Total, 48,000; food, 31,325; footwear, 750; Industrial Rehabilitation, 5,186; Agricultural Rehabilitation, 1,490; Medical, 1,299; unallotted, 10,000.

Numerous detailed reports by ML and UNRRA observers on the distribution of these supplies by the Yugoslav authorities, uniformly advise that the supplies are being efficiently unloaded and distributed to sub-depots and distributed equitably by the local civil authorities. Recently, however, goods are reported piling up in sub-depots for lack of trucks, which have been brought in in insufficient numbers.

On 15 April, UNRRA assumed financial responsibility for supplies provided by ML and supplemental shipments of up to 10,000 tons by UNRRA for June arrivals are being programmed.

4. UNRRA SUPPLY PROGRAMMING FOR JULY AND LATER ARRIVALS

The revisions of the Mission in the supply program for July arrivals in Yugoslavia provide for 3 alternative programs; based on port capacities of 110,000, 65,000 and 50,000 respectively with indication of priorities. This program was based on relatively no consultation with the Yugoslav authorities. Late in April, several cable communications were received reflecting the requests of the Yugoslav Government in Belgrade and considerably modify the original Mission Guide.

Apart from the question of supply and shipping availabilities, the tonnages planned for Yugoslavia have been affected by questions as to possible port capacities of the liberated areas of that country. The Yugoslav Government states it can receive 168,000 tons monthly, but the shipping authorities are of the opinion that "less than 100,000 tons" can be handled. Plans to this point have assumed total port capacity of 50,000 tons, divided fairly evenly between Split and Dubrovnik, with only 3,000 tons through Salonika. It is reported that negotiations are under way between the Yugoslav and Greek Governments for the use of free port facilities in Salonika.

Mounting evidence has been received of the ever-rising importance of the need for trucks. Present allocations for Yugoslavia are viewed by the Mission as most "disturbing".

5. SERVICES

The Mission Chief reports, as a result of his discussions with the Yugoslav authorities in Belgrade, that the provision of services was regarded as "less important than the provision of supplies" but that the Yugoslav Government "had shown an interest in the services available from UNRRA and it had been agreed that specific projects should not be laid down in the Agreement until such time as the division directors of the UNRRA Mission were able to discuss with their opposite numbers in the Yugoslav Government". The UNRRA-Yugoslav Agreement provides for the conclusion of supplemental agreements on services. Mr. Hall was convinced that they would, at least, require doctors, agricultural and other engineers. Commander Jackson reported there was "a big health job to do" but that on "welfare matters the Government had its own plans but after finding out what they were, there might be many places where UNRRA could help".

Several reports received from health personnel who visited medical institutions along the Dalmatian coast indicate that the institutions are well run but lack adequate equipment and supplies of an elementary character. The institutions in Split which were visited were: Hygiene Institute, Civil General Hospital, Fever Hospital, Orphanage and Central Sanitary Office for Oblast of Dalmatia.

The private medical unit under Dr. McPhail is assisting in the care of children at an orphanage in Montenegro on invitation of the Yugoslav authorities.

MHFAU No. 4 was given permission by the Montenegrin Government to establish a unit in Kotor.

With the transfer of responsibility for care and repatriation of displaced Yugoslav Nationals in Italy from AGC to UNRRA, a question was raised as to whether UNRRA could accept the restriction of relief to persons designated by the Yugoslav delegate in Italy. This policy question is under consideration at headquarters. The final decision will be made when further details are received from the Italian Mission.

Thirteen hundred Yugoslav Refugees, cared for at El Shatt, arrived in Dalmatia during the middle of April, their repatriation being handled by the Middle East Office.

6. PRIVATE AGENCIES

The United Yugoslav Relief Fund budget, submitted to the President's War Relief Control Board and referred to UNRRA for review and comment, provides for increasing emphasis on the shipment of supplies to liberated areas of Yugoslavia. Hitherto the largest part of the relief supplies of this organization have been used for prisoners of war and assistance to the population in areas occupied by the enemy. The organization has submitted a general proposal for sending health personnel to Yugoslavia for a health and welfare project in that country. The proposal is under review.

The Mennonite Central Committee has submitted a proposal to send to Yugoslavia a doctor, one or more nurses, a dietitian, and a laboratory technician plus equipment and medical supplies for directing and supervising a country medical program; plus one or more men with mechanical skills in automotive maintenance and building or repair. This proposal has been referred to the President's War Relief Control Board for approval prior to its referral to the Mission and Yugoslav authorities.

7. MISCELLANEOUS

A number of human interest stories on the experiences of UNRRA personnel in Dalmatia have been received.

ETHIOPIA

Decision as to the scope and content of the program of the Administration for Ethiopia were deferred until the return of Commander Jackson. During the latter part of April discussions were held with him and additional data is being obtained as a basis for final decisions. The Ethiopian Mission is under the immediate supervision of the Middle East Office,

which sent Mr. Molineaux, transportation expert, to Addis Ababa to determine the supplies needed for rehabilitation of the railroad. Mr. Hubbard has returned to Washington from Cairo and Mr. Price from Addis Ababa. Mr. Emerson Brown, administrative officer, returned to Cairo. The establishment of a permanent mission will be undertaken as soon as decisions on the general scope of the Administration's program in Ethiopia have been determined.

A statement of the foreign exchange position of Ethiopia has been prepared by the Financial Advisor in anticipation of a determination of the ability or inability of Ethiopia to pay for relief supplies in suitable means of foreign exchange.

BULGARIA

The Soviet High Command "does not see the necessity for UNRRA to send its representatives to Bulgaria as relief to previous mentioned categories of people (displaced United Nations Nationals) is an obligation of the Bulgarian Government in conformity with the Armistice Agreement" according to a cable received by UNRRA from the chairman of the Allied Control Commission, Bulgaria.

24 April 1945

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Charles L. House
SUBJECT: Unrequisitioned Volagency Personnel

1. Reed and List (D. P. specialists) have been offered to Athens. (Cable #91, dated 11 April). No reply has yet been received.
2. Eimen (nurse) was offered to Cairo. Cairo #437, 6 April, states "definitely not needed."
3. Rice (GWO) has been terminated.

RBlinn/jkr

23 April 1945

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Charles L. House
SUBJECT: Status of Mission Directives

The March 19th Directives issued by Mr. Hendrickson for the Greek, Albanian, Yugoslav Missions and the Middle East Office met with our approval and we proposed that they be confirmed by cables to the Missions to stand until the date of transfer to ERO.

It proved impossible to obtain clearance of the cables, partly because of objections to the directives, and partly because of the imminence of the transfer to ERO and of the return of Mr. Hendrickson and yourself.

RBLinn/jkr

140 (missions)

23 April 1945

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Charles L. House
SUBJECT: Status of Second Quarter Budgets

GREECE:

1. Allotment has been made for the entire Second Quarter.
2. We understand that after one month's operations the Mission will submit a revised schedule of personnel requirements.
3. Comments have been collected from the interested bureaus and divisions but have not been sent out to the Mission.

ALBANIA:

1. Allotment has been made for the entire Second Quarter.
2. We expect to receive a revised Second Quarter Budget shortly.*
3. Comments have been requested from the interested bureaus and divisions but have not yet been received.

* Buvo's 22 of 17 April 1945

ITALY:

1. The Budget for the Second Quarter was scheduled to be mailed from Rome on Saturday, 21 April.
2. We have asked Keamy whether it was agreeable to him to handle his pending requests for additional positions under the new budget procedure rather than on the line item basis.

CASERTA:

1. Caserta has been requested to submit a Second Quarter Budget.
2. The cable approving the expanded staff for Caserta is being circulated for clearances. It is expected to be despatched today, Monday, 23rd April.

MIDDLE EAST OFFICE:

1. Allotment has been made for the month of April only. Action must be taken shortly on making allotments for May and June.
2. We expect to receive a revised Second Quarter Budget from Cairo shortly.
3. Comments of the interested bureaus and divisions on the Second Quarter Budget have been collected but have not been sent out to the Mission.

RBlinn/jkr

Greek Mission 335

10 February 1945

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Nicholas Andritsakis
SUBJECT: Translated despatches from the New York Greek daily newspaper "Atlantis".

POINTS OF DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND EAM

The outstanding points of disagreement between the Government and the EAM representatives in current discussions in Athens are:

- (1) EAM representatives are asking that demilitarization of ELAS forces be completed within six months. The Government insists that the demilitarization be completed in a much shorter time.
- (2) EAM representatives are asking that military law cease immediately. The Government's answer is that military law will not cease before the security of the country is established.
- (3) The EAM representatives are asking also that the Government undertake the obligation to compensate all who have suffered damages from EAM operations in the provinces. This is definitely opposed by the Government representatives.

GEN. THEODORE PANGALOS

The name of Gen. Theodore Pangalos has not been included in the catalogue of collaborationists currently being compiled. As a direct result of this, Pangalos is suing former Prime Minister Papandreou, who had imprisoned him without specific charges.

NAndritsakis/jkr N.A.

*Recd. 7.
Atlantis*

9 February 1945

TO: George Xanthaky
Attention: Richard Brown

FROM: John Corson

SUBJECT: Representation Allowance Claimed in
Behalf of Joel Gordon

I am attaching your memorandum of 20 January in which representation allowance in the amount of \$4.50 is claimed in behalf of Mr. Joel Gordon. I have indicated my approval of the purpose of the expenditure, but in order to obtain payment, it is essential that Mr. Gordon himself sign the voucher for reimbursement. As a matter of financial principle and auditing practice, payments to employees are made only when there is evidence that the employee himself is making the claim. Claims made by third parties can be honored only when the payee is unable to act for himself because of illness, incapacity, or other good reason.

If you will have Mr. Gordon submit a voucher for reimbursement, together with the memorandum attached showing your recommendation and my approval, payment will be made promptly.

GELukas/pa

cc: Sullivan
Dayton
Mileski
Lariviere

*Per
Gordon*

MEMORANDUM

9 February 1945

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Richard R. Brown
SUBJECT: Information required on returning field personnel.

An increasing number of persons are being returned from the field for one reason or another. Often these persons arrive unannounced and without sufficient information on which to arrive at decisions concerning such things as compensation and future assignments.

Attached is a draft of an outline of information which Headquarters should have for each person being returned from the field. This probably can be condensed but it will serve now as a basis for discussing the problem and procedures with Chiefs of Missions.

I would appreciate it if you would discuss this matter with the Chief of the Balkan Mission and others concerned in the problem as soon as possible after your arrival in the field and advise me concerning their comments. In discussing this I would suggest that you keep in mind the possibility of reducing the essential information to cable form to enable the Chief of Mission to transmit the required information in advance of the return of the field person to Headquarters.

Attachment

MBerry/lmk

Per 3-1

7 February 1945

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Wm. H. Stauffer
SUBJECT: Comments on "Country Mission General Regulations,
Provisional Edition, 1944, Greece."

I have made a rather quick review of those portions of the above styled regulations relating to displaced persons operations.

With respect to those sections on discipline contained on page 4, I do not observe any provisions with respect to dismissal. Section 39 empowers the head of a department to report adverse conduct and to request the employee's immediate suspension. This Division believes that it might be wise to define the terms of suspension and also to insure that absolute dismissal from the service cannot become the subject of arbitrary decision in the field. I think it is entirely proper to empower the field authorities to suspend but I do not consider it wise for them to be empowered to dismiss prior to a full report and clearance with the Headquarters division. This would not apply to personnel locally employed.

Section 367, iii, refers to authorities granted the Director of the Displaced Persons Division to communicate with other European Governments concerning the repatriation of displaced persons through the appropriate and authorized channels. The language of this section as it appears seems sufficiently protective to the mission interests.

The proposal contained in the airgram which says that "Such communications should be between the Mission Chiefs of the two countries involved," may present some problems of administrative dispatch and might be interpreted to mean that the responsibility for initiating communications rests with the mission chief rather than with the Displaced Persons Country Director. I think it would be better, if the language as originally stated is to be modified, simply to say that such communications will be cleared through the chiefs of mission of the respective countries rather than to hazard wording which will divide the authority for initiating such communications.

Page 3 - 1

5 February 1945

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Charles House
SUBJECT: State Department's 355 on the Rumanian typhus epidemic

The cable states that the typhus epidemic in Rumania is serious and may possibly become a great calamity. The U. S. representative on A.C.C. Rumania, General Schuyler, appears to be taking energetic measures to meet the situation and is endeavoring to make satisfactory arrangements whereby General Fox, whose assistance the Rumanian authorities would greatly welcome, should be allowed to undertake the typhus epidemic control under satisfactory conditions. These are outlined in the cable as:

1. Freedom to travel about the country accompanied by local Russian or Rumanian authorities in order to make a field survey.
2. He may freely confer with all or any health authorities, Rumanian or Russian.
3. To bring in the necessary transportation and personnel to Rumania. As soon as the epidemic has been controlled these people would leave Rumania.
4. Over and above what is locally available he may bring into Rumania such insecticides, dusters, medical supplies, etc.

Already arrangements for the immediate transferring of 40,000 cans of insecticides powder (about 5 tons) from Switzerland to Rumania for use of the Rumanian Red Cross have been cleared with A.C.C. The International Red Cross will transfer the 40,000 cans of insecticides from Switzerland to Rome immediately. ETOUSA has been asked to assist in furnishing airplane cargo space to Rumania for this five tons as soon as it arrives in Rome.

I have talked to Dr. Sawyer on the matter and he is in touch with the Typhus Commission officials in Washington with regard to UNRRA's general participation in the typhus control.

Presumably if General Fox was to obtain clearance for himself and the necessary personnel, UNRRA's participation would be considered. This, however, is only a presumption and might not be desirable. Dr. Sawyer expressed the hope that, on the basis of the Montreal resolutions, UNRRA could be represented. However, if I understood him correctly he considered the important thing would be for someone to start active preventative measures and to investigate the extent of the danger that existed.

With the knowledge thus acquired and the measures under way for the control of the epidemic further steps would follow as necessary.

CHouse/jlcr

Rumanian 657

5 February 1945

To: George Xanthaky

From: Robert Blinn

Subject: Cairo Office - Displaced Persons Budget

You will recall that in the budget discussions in December it was agreed to provide the budget for the Cairo Displaced Persons office, based on estimated personnel of nineteen (19).

Attached is CAWA 606, which in effect submits a budget request for sixty-three (63) people for the Cairo office for Displaced Persons.

You will notice that although a number of positions are marked "local", since this office is in Cairo and not in a liberated area, the funds for these positions cannot be furnished out of a so-called local currency budget.

I believe you will want to discuss this matter with the Headquarters Displaced Persons Division, and with Mr. Dayton, who appears to have approved this budget while in Cairo.

Attachment: CAWA 606

RBlinn/acc

Balkan Mission
330

4-11-45 5-2

Balkan Mission

3 February 1945

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Nicholas Andritsakis
SUBJECT: Translated dispatches from the daily Greek language newspaper, "Atlantis", issued in New York.

London, February 2. It is reliably reported that Premier Plastiras, was always the leader of the EDES and he will remain as such until that organization has completed its purpose. A three member council was directing EDES in Plastiras' name during the time that he was not in Greece. That is mentioned in the Constitution of EDES, written in September 1941 and signed by Gen. M. Zervas in 1942. (It is interesting to note, also, that General Zervas, leader of EDES, whose military forces of some 12,000 men in Epirus disintegrated under threat of attack by ELAS, is now most active in the Athens area, delivering speeches, appearing at political demonstrations, and otherwise mending his political fences.)

Athens, February 1. Quotations in the stock exchange are again rising today. The price of the English gold pound was quoted at 4,100 drachmas. The price quotations of the following basic foodstuffs are as follows:

White bread,	180 drachmas,	18 fold increase over prewar prices
Meat,	440 "	10 " " " " "
Fish,	480 "	12 " " " " "
Olive oil,	480 "	12 " " " " "
Pulses,	240 "	12 " " " " "
Onions,	60 "	12 " " " " "
Potatoes,	130 "	26 " " " " "

The above prices are in general prohibitive.

Athens, February 2. The leader of the British Labour Mission to Greece, Mr. Citrine, leaving Greece, declared that the most terrible thing he saw in Greece was the economic chaos and misery of the Greek people.

NAndritsakis/jr *y. a.*

Pub-7

3 February 1945

TO: Mr. George Xanthaky
FROM: Wm. H. Stauffer
SUBJECT: Cable No. 100 from Cairo re John Landesco.

The above styled cable indicates the wish of Mr. John Landesco to be considered for reassignment and possible designation as Displaced Persons representative for Roumania.

I have reviewed Mr. Landesco's folder and while I am impressed with the complementary references contained therein regarding his personality and capacity as a contact man it is not at all clear that he possesses those qualifications essential to good administrative direction.

In view of the fact that this Division has already recommended to London the name of Mr. Remet Schaffler, who is now in London as one of the Displaced Persons officers, and it further appearing that Mr. Hoebler has expressed favor in his consideration, this Division is not inclined to pursue further the suggestion coming from Mr. Landesco that he be considered for the Roumanian post.

If it should develop that Mr. Schaffler is not interested in going to Roumania then I would still feel that a better course would be to make a selection from among those persons who have already become familiar with the Displaced Persons planning and prospective operations and who have for some time past been attached to the European Regional Office and working with SHAEF.

This memorandum does not deal with the matter of Landesco's return to Washington since his employment is not related to the responsibilities of the Displaced Persons Division.

DP:WHStauffer:af

No yellow copy rec'd

John Landesco

2 February 1945

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Nicholas Andritsakis
SUBJECT: Translated dispatches from the daily Greek language newspapers, "Atlantis" and "National Herald," issued in New York.

The following are translated dispatches from the daily Greek language newspapers, "Atlantis" and "National Herald," issued in New York.

Athens, February 1. The Communist leaders, Siantos, Partsalides, Tsirimokos and Gen. Saraphis arrived in Athens accompanied by British Military. The Government insists that the representation of ELAS must be composed only of Communists, to the exclusion of Tsirimokos, unless he declares that he belongs to the Communist party. (Note: Elias Tsirimokos, a liberal, and a member of the EAM-ELAS committee, arrived in Athens. He is representing the Union of Popular Democracy (ELD) and four other conservative elements included in EAM.)

Athens, January 31. Prof. Kyriakos Varvaressos, appointed as administrator of the Bank of Greece, arrived in Athens.

According to the protocol signed by the British Labour leaders and Council of the Greek Federation of Labour, partial elections for labour leaders are going to be held on February 15th, in accordance with legislation in force prior to the Metaxas dictatorship.

N. Andritsakis: jkr *h. d.*

Part 7

2 February 1945

TO: George Xanthaky

FROM: J. J. Polak

SUBJECT: Financial Problems of Albanian Mission.

Mr. Daniels, Mr. House, Mrs. Ryshpan and I discussed yesterday the five "Outstanding Financial Questions" which are attached to the Albanian Mission Report of 23 December 1944, CAWA 539. A copy of these questions is attached.

It was our feeling that the answer to the above questions should be along the following lines:

(i) Local labour employed by UNRRA in Albania will be paid from the local currency to be made available by the Military, (if ^{the} labor is not made available gratuitously, by the local authorities).

(ii)(a) As in Greece, district finance officers should be limited by the central UNRRA finance officer as to the amounts they are entitled to draw from the Military. This limitation should be based on an estimate of the legitimate expenditure of local currency in each district.

(b) It is understood from the memorandum by Mr. Lloyd that there are certain limitations on the local currency to be paid out to UNRRA officials in order to prevent glaring differences in remuneration with local officials. These limitations will be taken into account in determining the amounts to be withdrawn under (a).

(c) M.L. (Balkans), however, appear to take the position that the Army will not make local currency available for "salaries and allowances of permanent UNRRA staff, and wages to servants employed for personal needs". This follows from a cable from the Albanian Mission to Cairo for the information of Lloyd, dated 27 December. It is to be noted that this position of M.L.B. is in contradiction to the attitude taken by the Military in Greece. It is also to be noted that Cable 130 from London, (9 January 1945), which indicates that the Military will advance currency in Albania to UNRRA, does not mention this restriction.

(iii) At present the Albanian Mission in Italy is obtaining lira by the payment of sterling in Cairo. The agreement with the Italian government at present under discussion envisages that that

Albanian Mission 200

government will bear "the Italian currency expenses incurred by the Administration within Italy, in connection with relief and rehabilitation of other areas" (Art. IV(a)). Therefore, if and when the agreement will be signed in its present form, lira will be made available to the Mission on that basis. Up to that time they will continue to receive lira from Cairo.

(iv) It is not quite clear to which type of supplies and services this question refers:

(a) With respect to basic supplies for the Albanian population, it is understood that the cost thereof will be borne by the Allied Military, subject to an eventual settlement between them and the Albanian Government. At any rate, this is not a question for discussion between the Albanian Mission and M.L.

(b) It is conceivable that additional supplies might be furnished to the Albanian population by UNRRA, during the military period, (Resolution I, IV, 2(a)). The cost of such supplies would, of course, be borne by UNRRA. No such programs should be engaged in without authorization from headquarters.

(c) Supplies furnished by the Military to UNRRA for UNRRA employees, such as field rations, are at the cost of the Military, according to the "Terms of Service Agreement" for the Balkans.

(v) The procedure for collection of the proceeds of sales is a matter to be arranged locally, on which no guidance can be given from this end. With respect to the recirculation of these proceeds, we have noted, in various documents emanating from the Albanian Mission, concern over the possibility of a deflationary effect of selling substantial relief supplies in areas where the per capita circulation is relatively low. The solution to this problem will, of course, again have to be worked out locally with the Military. It might be suggested as one solution that the proceeds of sales be not turned over to the central government (which might immobilize the money for a long period and might lead to a substantial shift of cash balances from one region to another), but that it either be spent by the Administration or be made available to local authorities for immediate re-expenditure by them for such relief and rehabilitation purposes as agreed upon with the Military. (This would be in full agreement with the new text of the Financial Provisions in the agreement).

The above are tentative answers to the questions raised by the Albanian Mission. It is not quite clear from the document whether they expected answers from here. I would suggest for your consideration the incorporation of the substance of these answers in an airgram to Cairo, or, alternatively, to ask Mr. Rohrbaugh to transmit them.

FIA:JJPelak:HD
Copies to: (See next page)

Copies sent to:

Hugh Jackson
Kenneth Dayton
C. House
H. Daniels
Mr. Mohrbaugh

2 February 1945

To: George Xanthaky
From: H. E. Caustin
Subject: Appointment of Mr. Sergeichik

The Director General asked me to point out that he cannot offer Mr. Sergeichik the position as Chief of the Yugoslav Mission until the Yugoslav Government has approved this proposal. Could the letter be redrafted accordingly?

The Director General also asked that the telegram to Mr. Alekseev, prepared by Mr. Weisl, and which I am returning to him, be redrafted, the first sentence to read:

"I am pleased to offer you the position of Chief of the UNRRA Mission to Czechoslovakia provided you can take over your duties promptly."

I assume that the telegram to Sergeichik should be in the same terms as the one to Alekseev (as amended) but refer to the position originally offered to Sergeichik and not to the Yugoslav position.

The letter to Rassushdayev has been signed.

Att.

DG:HECaustin/hh
2 feb 45

Perce
Sergeichik

1 February 1945

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Nicholas Andritsakis
SUBJECT: Translated dispatches from the daily Greek language newspapers, "Atlantis" and "National Herald," issued in New York.

The following are translated dispatches from the daily Greek language newspapers, "Atlantis" and "National Herald", issued in New York.

ATLANTIS - (Conservative-Royalist)

Athens, January 30, 1945. The situation remains unsettled. Agreement has not yet been reached concerning the number of ELAS representatives. The Government has decided to send an ultimatum to the ELAS leaders to the effect that they must decide within three days and that their representation must be limited to three members of the Communist party and one specialist.

The leftist leaders who came to Levadeia to meet the investigating Committee of the British Labor Party returned to Trikkala where they have established their headquarters.

The former ministers and EAM members, A. Svalos, X. Agelopoulos and N. Askoutsis officially announced their definite separation from EAM affiliation.

EAM leaders handed a memorandum to members of the International Red Cross and addressed to the big three, which they refused to transmit as being of purely political character. The said memorandum was published today in the Athens press and is calling for a mission from the United States, Russia and Great Britain to examine the economic and social problems of the country. The Government answered to it that it gladly will receive such a mission.

NATIONAL HERALD - (Liberal)

Foodstuffs from Turkey: (London January 30). The Turkish steamship Kouna sailed from Constantinople to Piraeus with a cargo of flour, macaroni, fats and other foodstuffs, purchased from contributions by the Turks.

1 February 1945

To: George Xanthaky
From: Joel Gordon
Subject: Trip to New York City, February 7 - 9.

I have been requested by the Welfare Division to participate in a conference in New York City with representatives of the United Yugoslav Relief Fund and the American Committee for Yugoslav Relief. This conference is to be held the latter part of next week and is for the purpose of coordinating the contributions by these two organizations at the request of the President's War Relief Board. At the same time, Mr. Menshikov has requested me to attend on February 7 the dinner being held by the latter organization, from whom an invitation has been received.

If you approve, will you initial the attached travel authorization request.

JGordon/mm

Travel
Joel Gordon

31 January 1945.

TO: George Kanthaky
FROM: Max Silverstein
SUBJECT: Food Package Situation

Following information received from President's War Relief Control Board:

1. Last year the United States and United Kingdom Governments issued licenses for raising of money to buy "morale packages" in Portugal to be distributed by the JDC in Belgium, Holland, France, Poland and Norway. The money for this came partly from the governments themselves and individual contributions. It amounted to about \$12,000 per month per country.
2. Last year the War Refugee Board, using the President's Emergency Relief Funds, contracted with a commercial outfit for 100,000 packages. These food parcels were sent to Jewish internees in certain parts of Central Europe. The International Red Cross handled this deal.
3. Currently the World Jewish Congress has a license for a purchase plan of packages in Sweden which are to go to concentration camps in Occupied Europe (approximately \$100,000.).
4. At present the Federation of Polish Jews is working on a plan for shipping of food parcels through Lublin. This organization is out on a drive for about \$1,000,000, of which \$75,000 is obtained. Russian War Relief is the agency providing the fund-raising machinery, through which agency it is hoped these parcels will get distribution. This seems to be a very diffuse plan, and the million-dollar idea will certainly be shaved down.
5. The President's War Relief Control Board has had in mind for some time the set-up of a non-profit organization to handle shipments to individuals. So far, nothing has come of it; but

723 (Food packages) Refugees 5-

31 January 1945

the central idea is to ship these parcels in bulk, having prior arrangement for free entry. These would be remitted to individuals on request (this is the same general idea that ARA had after the last war). There is nothing imminent on this plan, although Greek War Relief is very much taken by it and hopes to swing into something like this as soon as operations start in Greece. Recently the FEA has granted license for parcel post delivery to Italy, and postal delivery in Italy has been opened for this purpose. Our information is that although there has not been an overwhelmingly large shipment of individual parcels to that country, there have been some and they will increase.

maxsilverstein/gl
31january1945

31 January 1945

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: John J. Corson
SUBJECT: Balkan Directives

I have carefully reviewed the two directives relating to the Balkans which you recently circulated for comment. While, in general, I believe they cover the subject very well, I have the following comments to make:

1. The directives describe the functions of the Balkan Mission as henceforth being restricted to "providing general guidance and assistance" to the three country missions. Direct administrative and operating supervision over the several missions would accordingly be removed from the Balkan Mission Chief. I believe this change is unwise during the interim period, and strongly urge that the Cairo Office be maintained in its present supervisory status until disestablished. It is assumed that the Balkan Mission Chief will, during this transition period, organize the country missions on a self-sufficient basis and encourage them to get along without detailed supervision. However, this step of putting the missions fully on their own should be made concurrent with the transfer to ERO.
2. The second major point is that the documents contain no reference to the future transfer of supervision from Headquarters to the London Office. Since this change is relatively imminent, it should be made clear in the directives that the supervisory functions now exercised by Headquarters will be transferred to ERO following disestablishment. There should be an indication in several places in the directives as to the changed procedures to be followed subsequent to this transfer of supervisory responsibilities.
3. The description of the functions of the district directors is too restrictive. It should be made clear that these officers are in direct and full charge of all operations within the district and that they may organize and utilize their staff in such manner as they determine in the interests of effective operations subject, of course, to the Mission Chief. Paragraph 3 of section II (C), which mentions "administrative and business management aspects," infers a too limited scope when read by itself.

Balkan Mission - 140

4. The Greek Mission Directive does not contain any reference to internal mission organization. I would suggest that, after the outline of the duties of district directors, there be incorporated a section on internal organization along the lines developed by Mr. Rohrbaugh. It should be made clear that this suggested plan of organization is not incumbent upon the Mission Chief. He should be privileged, however, to organize along these proposed lines if he believes it would contribute to better utilization of his personnel and improve operations.
5. Paragraph 2 of section II (A) of the Balkan Directive provides that the Balkan Mission Chief shall establish a rear echelon near AFHQ. I do not see the need for the establishment of this additional liaison office, in view of the fact (1) that our supply representatives do not think it necessary and (2) we already have a military liaison office under Mr. Cochran.
6. It should be made clear in this same paragraph 2 of section II (A) that the rear echelon of the Balkan Mission at Cairo will report to the headquarters office of the Balkan Mission after this office is established on the European continent. It also should be stated that determination as to the need for continuing a Balkan Mission headquarters on the European continent, subsequent to disestablishment, shall be a matter for determination by the ERO.
7. At the end of paragraph 3 of section IV (B), there should be added a statement to the effect that Headquarters will advise the Balkan Mission Chief of such direct communications and will request of such Chief his advice and recommendations with reference to the matter to be reported upon by the Chief of the Greek Mission. In other words, I believe it essential that the Balkan Mission Chief not only be kept advised of all direct communications between Headquarters and the Greek Mission, but that he be given an opportunity to comment on the action taken or suggested.
8. In paragraph 1 of section VI (A) of the Balkan Mission Directive, I strongly recommend that there be incorporated a provision whereby the Balkan Mission would be disestablished "as soon as possible and, in any event, not later than 1 April."

Gladieux/mmh

30 January 1945

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Robert Blinn
SUBJECT: Revised draft of the functional statement for the Bureau of Finance and Administration of the Greek Mission.

Attached is a revised draft of the functional statement for the Bureau of Finance and Administration of the Greek Mission. This revised draft has been discussed with Mr. Rohrbaugh, and meets with his approval, but it has not yet been circulated for any official clearances at Headquarters.

Although the revised draft is considerably condensed in form, it is essentially the same as that contained in the 5th draft of the General Directive for Administration of the UNRRA Mission in Greece (17 January 1945).

Attention is called to the following substantive changes:

Personnel Division.

Less emphasis is placed on the statement regarding the training program.

Administrative Services Division.

An item covering "Quartermaster Functions" has been added to the revised statement.

Accounting Division.

The provisions of the third paragraph of this section in the 5th draft of the directive, "to maintain records of the relief and rehabilitation funds of the Mission, and to account for the disposition of such funds," has been changed to "Direction of Installation and maintenance of such procedures as are necessary to effectuate sound financial control, including allotment records, general and subsidiary ledgers, etc." This latter statement appeared in the Budget and Finance Division in the 5th draft directive, but these functions have been placed in the Accounting Division in the revised statement.

The item "Maintain control of inventory of property" has been added.

An item to provide for regular and special reports has been added.

Greece Mission - 140 - Adm
13 Jan 1945
Adm

Budget and Finance Division.

The accounting functions of this division have been limited, in the revised statement, to the provision of "Maintenance of cash book records of receipts and disbursements." The other accounting and reporting functions have been placed in the Accounting Division, in the revised statement.

Attachment: Revised Draft Statement - Bureau of Finance and Administration
of the Greek Mission.

c.c. Mr. Rohrbaugh

VII. BUREAU OF FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

The Bureau of Finance and Administration is responsible for the personnel and business management of the Mission, and for its general internal administration. It will operate through the Divisions of Personnel, Administrative Services, Budget and Finance, and Accounts.

Personnel Division

Planning, developing and directing a comprehensive program of personnel management with regard to both regular and indigenous employees, which shall include responsibility for the following:

- Recruitment, investigations, and placement.
- Transfer, promotion, disposition of surplus personnel, etc, position and salary classification.
- Disciplinary Cases.
- Employee welfare and morale; safety, health, other employee activities.
- Organizational planning and procedures, maintenance of approved organizational patterns.
- Training.
- Related activities.

Administrative Services Division

Planning, developing and directing a comprehensive program of administrative services, which shall include responsibility for the following:

- Procurement, allocation, and maintenance of office space, supplies and equipment.
- Maintenance of the central files, library, cable and correspondence control and messenger services.
- Attendance records and reports.
- Communications.
- Staff travel and transportation.
- Quartermaster functions; living accommodations, canteen, mail, uniforms, etc.
- Related activities.

Accounting Division

Planning, developing and directing a comprehensive program for the recording and accounting for all funds and supplies which are received or disbursed by the Chief of Mission, which shall include the following responsibilities:

- Install a uniform system of accounting and reporting for the Mission.
- Direction of installation and maintenance of such procedures as are necessary to effectuate sound financial control, including allotment records, general and subsidiary ledgers, etc.
- Install and maintain records of relief and rehabilitation supplies, allocated or purchased, and to account for the disposition of such goods.
- Maintain inventory control of UNRRA property.

Preparation of regular reports, and special reports and statements regarding the financial status of the Mission, as a whole, or as to any function or part thereof.
Related activities.

Budget and Finance Division

Planning, developing and directing a comprehensive program for the control and handling of funds, which shall include the following responsibilities:

Preparation and submission of budget estimates, review of justifications, etc.
Receipt of all funds.
Disbursement, withdrawal, and transfer of all funds, including petty cash.
Maintenance of cash book records of receipts and disbursements.
Adequacy of surety coverage of persons having financial, fiscal or custodial responsibility.
Custody of securities and negotiable instruments.
Related activities.

29 January 1945.

To: George Xanthaky
From: Joel Gordon
Subject: Progress Report for January 1945.

1. Conclusion of Agreement with Yugoslav Authorities.

A. Military Period

According to reliable newspaper reports an agreement has been concluded between the National Liberation Committee (with the concurrence of the Royal Yugoslav Government) and the U.S.--U.K. for relief during the so-called military period. Generals Huges and Sadler have negotiated this agreement in Belgrade and according to latest reports are en route to Cairo to discuss with the Chief of the Balkan Mission the participation of UNRRA during the military period. The text of the agreement has not yet been received but it is assumed that it is along the lines of the draft agreements previously referred to Headquarters by the Balkan Mission. Reports from Bari indicate that an agreement has been reached on the admission of 100 officers, of which 60 would be military and 40 UNRRA. A cable has been sent to the field requesting details of the arrangements for UNRRA participation and the nature of the staff which will comprise the 40 UNRRA employees.

B. UNRRA Period

There have been no further developments on the conclusion of the agreement for the UNRRA period except that a revised version of the local currency of the agreement has been forwarded to London. A revised draft of the Yugoslav agreement is being prepared by the legal counsel. It may be necessary to reconsider this draft in the light of the agreement for the military period. It is reported by London that Dr. Bicanic is in Belgrade and will return to Washington in a few weeks.

2. Appointment of Chief of Yugoslav Mission.

It has been decided by the Director General to appoint Mr. Sergeichick as chief of the Yugoslav Mission. The London office has been requested to ascertain whether he is acceptable to the Yugoslav authorities, but not reply has been received.

271 - Bureau of Quarantine

3. Balkan Mission Directive

A directive has been prepared outlining the functions, responsibilities, powers, and duties of the overall Balkan Mission and including the steps to be taken for its disestablishment. This directive is about to be circulated among Headquarters staff for comment.

4. Supply Program for Yugoslavia

A. Revised Program Developed by Mr. Gold's Office

The Yugoslav Branch has reviewed in an overall way the supply program for Yugoslavia contained in Mr. Gold's memorandum of 3 November 1944, which has been sent to the Balkan Mission. This analysis included a comparison of the program as submitted by the government as revised to the bases of requirements by Mr. Gold's office and has further reduced by his office to budgetary limitations. The drastic change in the relative distribution by commodity groupings is a matter of concern to the Yugoslav Branch because it is not in accordance with the priority needs expressed by the Yugoslav authorities in the discussion with the military at Bari. The Branch is preparing its suggestions as to how the supply program could be more responsive to the needs expressed by the Yugoslav authorities, *provided the supply situation permits.*

B. Supply Program Submitted by Balkan Mission

The Branch has compared the supply program submitted by the Balkan Mission with the program submitted by the Government. A cable from Bari indicated that the Yugoslav Mission was not in agreement with the program submitted by the Balkan Mission supply group in Caserta. However, the latest program prepared by Mr. Gold's office appears to bear little relationship to that submitted by the Balkan Mission. As a general problem there is considerable confusion as to the relationship between the programs submitted by the Government, revised programs developed in Washington, programs submitted by the Balkan Mission, and material submitted by the Yugoslav authorities in Bari.

C. General Problem of Participation of Area Divisions in Supply Programming.

The need for more adequate arrangements for participation of the Areas divisions in the development of supply programs was pointed out in a joint memorandum by the chiefs of Areas divisions.

C. Warriner Report on Supply Situation in Yugoslavia

Detailed comments on the above report made available by Miss Warriner during her stay in Washington were prepared and made available for the use of the staff of Yugoslav Mission. These comments indicated ways in which the report could be made more useful and indicated subjects on which additional or clarifying information was needed.

E. Artificial Fertilizer Situation

At the request of Mr. Menshikov a statement was prepared indicating the status of the supply situation on artificial fertilizers as reported by the Bureau of Supply.

5. Proposed Delegation of Responsibilities to ERO

A. Proposals submitted by ERO

The comments on the analysis and problems of ERO delegation of mission supervision to London were prepared for ~~DDG~~ for Areas.

B. Restatement of Functions of Bureau of Areas

A suggested restatement of the functions of the Bureau of Areas at Headquarters under the proposed delegation of responsibility for mission supervision to ERO was prepared for the use of the ~~DDG~~ for Areas.

6. Material from Technical Committees in Bari --Military Negotiations

The Yugoslav Branch has received, reviewed, ~~and~~ distributed to interested divisions, and to the extent necessary has commented upon the following materials emanating from the technical committees in Bari:

1. Final draft agreement between Yugoslav authorities and U.S.--U.K.
2. Notes submitted by Yugoslavs on methods of guaranteeing equitable distribution.
3. Procedure for accounting of supplies handed over by Military.
4. Agricultural and fisheries supply program.
5. Use of voluntary societies relief teams.
6. Use of UNRRA relief personnel.
7. Repatriation of displaced Yugoslavs from Italy and the Middle East.
8. Provision ~~and~~ immunities of mission personnel.
9. Port installations and needs therefore.
10. Training of Yugoslav personnel as truck drivers.

7. Intelligence and Statistical Reporting.

A. Intelligence Reports Received from Mission

The Yugoslav Branch has received a considerable volume of rough notes on conditions in Yugoslavia relating to various subjects. A series of reports for the use of Headquarters and mission staff are being prepared from these notes. The first two of these reports dealing with housing conditions in Croatia and on the textiles and shifts in population in Croatia have been completed and will shortly be distributed among Headquarters staff.

B. O.S.S. Reports

Reports received from O.S.S. on conditions in Yugoslavia have been made available to Headquarters and mission staff.

C. Statistical Reporting

The Branch cooperated with the Field Statistics and Reports Branch in a plan for sending out to the Balkan Mission the reporting system developed by the latter Branch.

8. Contribution by Private Relief Agencies for Relief to Yugoslavia

A. The Yugoslav Branch is advised that the necessary arrangements have been made for accepting the contribution by the United Yugoslav Relief Funds and the transfer of part of these funds to Cairo.

B. Discussions with National Serbian Defense Council.

Pursuant to joint discussion between Yugoslav Branch and Welfare Division with the Representative of the Serbian National Defense Council, the latter organization is being advised that it will be possible for UNRRA to accept a contribution only under the condition that it will be available for all Yugoslavs without regard to religion or political belief.

9. Direct Communication with Bari

It was proposed that direct communications be arranged to Bari on urgent matters on which Headquarters needed to be promptly informed. This proposal is being referred to the Director General for his approval.

10. Arrangements for Physical Maintenance and Provisioning of Mission Personnel.

In response to an inquiry from the Yugoslav Mission as to what arrangements would be made for providing mission personnel with personal necessities not obtainable in the country, a cable has been prepared outlining a simple plan for this purpose. A final plan will be developed at Headquarters after the comments of the mission have been received. At the same time the Branch has participated with other interested divisions in the development of an Administrative Order covering Headquarters activities and its relationship to the mission to meet this need.

11. Developments of Ethiopian Mission

With Mr. Frechette's departure from Addis Ababa for Washington, Mr. Hubbard was designated as acting chief of the Ethiopian Mission. A number of cables have been received from Mr. Hubbard requesting the procurement of a wide variety of reference books, the purchase of a number of trucks, a request for action necessary to obtain local currency, and several other matters. These requests are being held until the arrival of Mr. Frechette, at which time the proposed program for Ethiopia will be reviewed. The decisions on these requests will be made on the light of the broader determination of the program to be adopted by the Administration for Ethiopia.

29 January 1945

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Charles L. House
SUBJECT: Monthly Progress Report of the Greek-Albanian Branch,
January, 1945

I. ADMINISTRATIVE PREPARATIONS FOR OPERATIONS IN GREECE.

The Director General on ___ January wrote to the Chairman of the C.C.A.C. stating that immediately upon cessation of the present hostilities in Greece UNRRA would be prepared to assume its full responsibilities in that country, pursuant to such agreements and arrangements that might be made between UNRRA and the constituted authorities.

Prior to the transmittal of the Director General's letter, the Southern European Division re-evaluated the organization and staffing of the Greek Mission and analyzed various problems facing the Mission. Upon the basis of this re-evaluation and analysis the Southern European Division was able to inform the Director General that the Greek Mission was in a position to assume its full responsibilities immediately.

Subsequent to the dispatch of the Director General's letter attention has been focused on making all possible arrangements to facilitate the immediate assumption of operational responsibilities in Greece. This has included extended conferences with Mr. Rohrbaugh, the Deputy Chief of the Greek Mission of Finance and Administration, who is now in Washington, and the preparation of a series of cables and of the following documents:

- Greek Mission Directive (draft)
- Greek Mission Organization Chart (draft)
- Greek Mission Functional Statement (draft)
- Balkan Mission Directive (draft)
- Airgram suggesting revisions in the Greek Mission's
"Country Mission General Regulations." (draft)

II. ALBANIAN DEVELOPMENTS.

Albanian Mission. Although the Albanians have indicated their need for relief and rehabilitation assistance, the Albanian Mission which is assembling at Ruvo, Italy, has been held inactive as a result of political unclarity. Information available here suggests that the Albanians are not well-disposed towards ML. Accordingly the tie-up with ML places UNRRA in a difficult position.

Albanian Mission Distribution and Transportation Plans. Distribution and Transportation Plans to cover the Albanian Mission's operations in the event

Revised 2-7-45 - Current

29 January 1945

of a military period have been received. After analysis, the Distribution and Transportation Divisions of the Bureau of Areas decided to prepare their own plans incorporating their thinking as to general policy.

Sources of Information on Albania. Regular contact has been established by this Branch with political warfare specialists of the British Embassy and the U.S. Office of Strategic Services anent the obtaining of current data on economic and political developments in Albania.

Political Developments in Albania. Discussions with specialists of the above agencies have indicated clearly that a stable, strong government has been set up in Albania, perhaps more representative than any heretofore. This government which emerged from the National Liberation Movement (FNC) is headed by Enver Hoxha and is in complete and uncontested control of the whole country.

The Tirana Radio reported on January 5, 1945 that the government of Enver Hoxha had dispatched notes to the U.S., Great Britain and the Soviet Union seeking recognition. The notes which were issued over the signature of Gen. Hoxha, Premier of the Albanian Democratic Government said, in part:

We appeal on behalf of the Albanian people to all the United Nations, and especially to the great Allies, Britain, the Soviet Union and America, to recognize its government and to establish diplomatic relations with Albania.

There are indications that de facto recognition of the Hoxha government will be accorded in the near future.

Relief Problems in Albania. In an interview which Hoxha gave to a representative of OSS at Tirana on Christmas Eve, the following statements were made:

- (a) Albania wants relief and rehabilitation assistance from the United Nations as soon as possible.
- (b) The Albanians would welcome a non-military organization such as UNRRA. If there is to be a military period the Albanians would prefer arrangements similar to those which have now been made with the Yugoslavs.
- (c) The priority of relief needs are: 1. Textiles, clothing and footwear; 2. Medical supplies; 3. Transportation equipment; and 4. Food.

Economic Controls in Albania. The Albanian government has undertaken a whole series of economic controls, mobilizing technicians, resources and services. These controls are being operated by the newly created Ministries of National Economy and Reconstruction.

III. STAFFING OF FIELD MISSIONS.

Staffing of the Field Missions has been practically completed. The following table shows the status of Balkan Mission personnel which has not yet arrived in Cairo: (N.B.: Bette - insert table here)

29 January 1945

Attention has been given to the problem of surplus personnel from the Phillipville Camp and the surplus personnel on hand in Washington which was originally recruited for Balkan operations.

Assistance was furnished to the Staff Services Division in maintaining in up-to-date form the roster of Balkan Mission personnel.

Various steps were taken designed to assure the necessary personnel statistics from the Field Missions.

IV. REPORTING.

The Balkan Mission's first and second weekly reports were received and comprehensive suggestions based thereon were forwarded to Cairo in the interest of effectuating further improvements.

An airgram recommending the establishment of a Reports Office in the office of the Chief of Mission in the Greek and Yugoslav Missions and outlining the functions of the Reports Office has been drafted and is now being circulated for concurrences. If our recommendations are found acceptable in the field missions the job title of "Reports Officer" will be used hereafter in place of "Intelligence Officer."

27 January 1945

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Max Silverstein
SUBJECT: Relations with voluntary organizations in Italy.

The following is an excerpt from the report of the Welfare Division of the UNRRA Italian Mission, dated 7 January.

You have probably seen this, but I am sending it on to you to point out that on the operating level apparently, our people and the voluntary organizations both foreign and indigenous are getting together.

"To meet the need for coordinating activities of voluntary agencies already operating in Italy, discussions have been held with representatives of several such organizations to ascertain on what basis voluntary organizations and UNRRA should work together. The I.C.C.R. initiated the discussion, which prompted informal meetings with the JDC and the National Organization for the Distribution of Relief Supplies. All were in agreement that the several agencies should get together for they wished to know what each agency was doing or planning and be assured that there was no duplication of effort and further that attention was given to needs which might otherwise go unnoticed. The relationship between agencies, they felt, should be informal. UNRRA Welfare should take the leadership and prepare a statement of objectives for discussion. Following this initial step a meeting will be called and other organizations not part of the planning group will be included. It was agreed that a representative of the Vatican be asked to sit with such a committee."

SILVERSTEIN:src



25 January 1945

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Bernard L. Gladioux
SUBJECT: Balkan Communications

Mr. Corson and I have discussed the attached cables relating to direct communications from Headquarters to the several Balkan Country Missions; in our view, they should not be sent at this time pending disestablishment of the Cairo Office. The direct communication procedure would clearly have the undesirable effect of weakening the existing responsibility of the Balkan Mission in Cairo for supervision and coordination and should not be placed in operation until the anticipated change in status of that office is fully consummated. Furthermore, it is presumed that, concurrently with this future liquidation of the Balkan Mission, supervision of the country missions will be transferred to the European Regional Office. Mr. Corson accordingly requests that such a change in communication procedure, as proposed in the attached cables, be cleared with the Director General because of its broader implications.

In this connection, I note the attached cables, Cairo 87 and Caserta 20, are identical in requesting information concerning the Tito Agreement. No reference is made in the Cairo cable to the effect that Headquarters has already communicated directly with Bari through Caserta for this information. Presumably the Cairo Office, upon receipt of our 87, will also communicate with Bari requesting the same information. Allen Hall will thereupon be faced with two identical requests, one direct from Headquarters and one from Cairo for Headquarters purposes. This cannot help but make him uncertain as to whom he reports. It seems to me that confusion can only result from this type of arrangement.

Attachments

cc: Corson

Gladioux/mbb

Balkan Mission 210

24 January 1945

To: Mr. George Xanthakis

From: Olive Sawyer

Subject: Mr. Keeny's request for copies of pamphlet

Replying to your memo of 20 January:

We have sent 110 copies of UNRRA: Organization, Aims and Progress to Miss Evans in the Mail Room, for dispatch to Mr. Keeny. She informs me that she has already sent off 25 by air, and will try to send the balance by travelers to Rome, within the near future.

I am returning Mr. Keeny's memo to you herewith, in case you wish to communicate with him about this.

*Lab. Ref 10-2
UNRRA*

20 January 1945

To: George Ianthaky
From: Joel Gordon
Subject: Correspondence Directly with Bari

As you know, in the recent cable on the disestablishment of the Balkan Mission it was determined that headquarters would communicate directly with the country mission, repeating communications to Cairo. The mechanics of handling such communications present somewhat of a problem. I discussed this matter with Mr. Handy (in charge of communications) and he advises me that he has inquired from Cairo as to what facilities there are for direct communication to Bari.

Pending information on this point I suggest that we adopt the following practice immediately:

(1) Letters, including airmail - I suggest that we address such communications to APO #512, sending a copy of the correspondence to Cairo.

(2) Cables and Airgrams - I suggest that cables and airgrams be directed to Caserta for Yugoslav Mission in Bari but at the same time we send the cable to Cairo not as a repeat message but as a direct message. I suggest this procedure because we are not certain as to how good the facilities are for directing cables from Caserta to Bari although I understand there is daily service. Sending the cable to Cairo as an original message will be an additional safeguard in the event that the Mission does not receive the cable directed to Caserta.

I suggest this practice be followed in all future correspondence until further notice. If you agree, you should notify Mrs. Deignan to this effect.

JGordon/mm

Yugoslavia 2-10-

Yugoslavia Mission

13 January 1945

To: Mr. George Xanthaky

From: Morse Salisbury

I certainly agree about sending a letter to L'ITALIA
D'OGGI as recommended by Mr. Contini. Please thank
him for preparing copy of the reply. It is very sel-
dom that anyone in Public Information has something
thoughted for him.

MSalisbury/ah
13 jan 45

Recd Ref 6

11 January 1945

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Milton P. Siegel
SUBJECT: Relief for Non-Italian Displaced Persons
Outside Camps

The proposal attached to your memorandum of 1 January regarding "Relief for Non-Italian Displaced Persons Outside Camps" is satisfactory.

Attachment

Refugees 1

8 January 1945

To: George Xanthaky
From: Charles L. House
Subject: Albania

In conversations with State Department officials regarding Albania, and specifically the position of Enver Hoxha, it appears that he is for the time being the principal figure in the Anti-Fascist Council for National Liberation in Albania, and as such, exercises practical control of Albania. I got the impression that the de facto recognition of his authority in Albania is imminent -- however, probably not before some weeks pass.

In considering the desirability of UNRRA's assuming responsibility for relief and rehabilitation at an early date, it may be of value to consider the measures that have been taken by the present Albanian authorities regarding reorganization of the state.

The following have been reported during the month of December in radio broadcasts from Tirana:

December 16th -

1. The authorities issued a call to all merchants for their full cooperation in suppressing favoritism, nepotism, privilege and bribery.
2. The mobilization of engineers, dentists, doctors, and technical and other professions.
3. The government proclaimed state control of industries.
4. Ban on exports of (a) gold, silver, diamonds and valuable metals; (b) ban on exports of agricultural and industrial products.
5. By decree requisition has been authorized of cereals, building materials, vehicles (motor and other), livestock, tires, ships and boats, and construction materials on the following conditions:

Albania 1675

8 January 1945

a). Transport by direct requisition or in the form of rental.

b). Buildings in the form of rent in advance, or instalments.

Note: All requisitions are to be made against a receipt showing quantity, quality and the compensation to be paid.

6. All wholesale transactions of medical supplies, food, building materials, are prohibited except by special license.

Insofar as these measures are applied, which it was announced would be enforced immediately, they present a framework of control, which would enable UNRRA to distribute without discrimination relief and rehabilitation supplies, if the principle was accepted by the Albanian authorities.

No specific information is at hand as to the currency situation, except that some fear has been expressed that introduction of supplies might result in serious inflationary tendencies, owing to the limited amount of currency in circulation.

It is my opinion that the present authorities in Albania enjoy a larger degree of conscious popular support than has probably ever existed in Albania before; that negotiations with the present Albanian authorities would result in a satisfactory procedure being worked out; that difficulties which might arise would be decreased rather than increased through the early negotiation of such arrangements.

There is one more general comment which is indicated from the radio reports, namely, the present regime is extremely bitter against the right-wing element in Greece, especially the EDES forces operating in Epirus, who are charged with extensive looting and brutalities in Albanian villages.

6 January 1945

To: George Xanthaky
From: Charles L. House
Subject: Greece Mission - Nationalities of Staff

Analysis of the Rohrbaugh budget shows that
the nationalities of the staff in place
as of 17 December 1944 are as follows:

British	31
U.S.A.	39
Greek	1
Scotch	1
S.American	1
Polish	1
Doubtful	<u>31</u>
Total	155

RBlinn/ac

Greece Mission 400-

Greece - mission