

XANTHAKY, GEORGE
1944

UNRRA -
CENTRAL REGISTRY
INDEX FILES

29 December 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Bernard L. Gladieux
SUBJECT: Cable to London re Dis-establishment of Balkan Mission

John Corson and I have reviewed and discussed the proposed cable to London incorporating our decision on the future status of the Balkan Mission. We are in general agreement with the draft, subject to the following comments:

We suggest that the third sentence of paragraph 6 beginning "It should be clearly understood . . ." should be changed somewhat along the following line: "While there is every intention to delegate extensive authority and responsibility to ERO for supervision of the Balkan Missions in all their aspects, it must be recognized that as long as Washington remains the focus for supply and shipping, it will be necessary that the Missions be permitted to communicate directly with Headquarters on these matters. Copies of such communications should be sent to London and opportunity afforded for the presentation of its comments to Headquarters."

My principal objection to this sentence as it now stands refers to the phrase "responsibility for supervision of country mission work in this field." It infers that the Balkan Missions will be subject to operating supervision from both Washington and London on different aspects of their work. I think the emphasis should be not in terms of supervision of mission operations, but in terms of the point to which it directs communications on supply and shipping matters for decision.

The last comment I have concerns the last sentence of the proposed cablegram. This does not appear to be consistent with paragraph 6 which makes it clear that supervision of the Balkan Missions will be transferred to London upon dis-establishment of the Cairo Office. This sentence gives the impression that this decision is not yet firm and that it is dependent upon other conditions not yet determined. I think it should be changed to make clear that there will be a direct line of communication to ERO, subject only to the condition that communications on supply matters will be directed to Washington as provided earlier.

Gladieux/mmb

Balkan Mission 144

Eng. Adm. 1

20 December 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Helen R. Jeter
SUBJECT: Your Concurrence in Letter from Stauffer to Matthews, Cairo,
dated 8 December 1944 Concerning Statistical Reports from the
Field.

In a conversation with Mr. Stauffer (Displaced Persons Division) yesterday I learned that his office had sent to Cairo a request for certain monthly statistical reports on displaced persons. Forms were included showing how the reports were to be prepared.

The carbon of the letter is dated 8 December 1944. It was actually dispatched on 14 December. The only clearance in the Bureau of Areas is shown by your initials and Mrs. Deignan's.

I realize that you did not intend to concur, since you are aware of and have agreed to the plans that we are preparing for central reporting through the Bureau of Areas. Obviously some accident must have occurred in your office. I regret it particularly in relation to the Displaced Persons Division because they had earlier agreed to the proposal for central reporting. Since the Administrative Order establishing it has not yet been issued and since I have not yet received permission to discuss the Bureau of Areas plans with other Bureaus and Divisions, they were quite within their rights in sending out this letter.

Mrs. Deignan is, of course, not at fault because the function has not been described as yet in any Bureau of Areas document. It has been discussed only with chiefs of divisions in the Bureau of Areas.

I hope you will instruct the staff members of your Division in the future to refer to me any requests from any Headquarters office for statistical reports from missions on operations so that we can achieve some coordination.

CC: Mrs. Deignan
Mr. Menshikov
Mr. Welk

Jeter/gs

271 (statistical)
Reports & Studies

16 December 1944

To: George Xanthaky

From: Grey Leslie

With further reference to your memorandum of November 22, the 12 motorcycles mentioned have been located in Treasury Surplus and we are informed that they are frozen for our account.

A Request to Supply has been prepared and it is expected that action will be taken within a very few days.

Regarding the 3/4 ton 4 x 4 weapon carriers, even if these were available in surplus, because of an agreement between O.D.T. and Treasury Procurement, such trucks are not available for export and until after V.E. Day there is very little probability of our getting any of them.

GLeslie;lhs
16 dec 44

Supplies -24-1

16 December 1944

To: George Xanthaky
From: Joel Gordon
Subject: Location of Staff of Yugoslav Mission

It is impossible on the basis of information from Cairo to account for the number or whereabouts of personnel assigned to the Yugoslav Mission. We have the following fragmentary information: The Yugoslav Mission on 10 October consisted of 62 persons, 5 of whom were in Bari. Later it was reported that 70 members of the Yugoslav Mission, including 50 members of Voluntary Societies, were in Bari. According to the report of Mr. Greenstein an additional 96 Voluntary workers were sent to Bari although it is not clear whether all of these workers are intended for Yugoslavia or Albania.

I would suggest that we require Cairo to report to us at the end of each month certain specified items such as: (1) the number of UNRRA employees on duty, broken down between UNRRA, Voluntary Societies, and the Mission; (2) the specific numbers of each of the above at Cairo, Bari, Greece, etc. I would suggest that a form be used for this purpose so that the information be exactly what we want.

JGordon/mm

Pers. 3 - 1

Yugoslavia - Mission

Pres.

15 December 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: D. G. Sullivan
SUBJECT: Personal Telephone Call

The following long distance telephone call has been reported by the Chief Operator as your personal telephone call:

<u>DATE</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
27 September	New York City	Washington	\$.250

Please make money order or check payable to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and forward to the Division of Finance with the carbon copy of this memo.

Division of Accounts



Pres.
George Xanthaky

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

14 December 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Charles L. House
SUBJECT: Suggestions regarding Provisioning UNRRA Personnel in ^{the} Field

The attached letter and memoranda, as well as the comments in Dr. Sawyer's memo to Mr. Menshikov, apparently call for action at Headquarters with regard to the provisioning of UNRRA staff in the field. Cable 821 from Cairo, received on 11 December, likewise raises this question. The reference of such a matter to Washington seems to me to be the wrong procedure. It must, I think, be assumed and is, I believe, a fact that UNRRA employees would be entitled to purchase such rations as are distributed in the country. Furthermore, the Atlantic City Agreement requests that all governments grant such immunities as are granted to diplomatic officials.

The procedure followed, as I understand it, by the State Department is that those enjoying diplomatic immunities are free to order such supplementary supplies as they wish, paying the costs. The orders are, I presume, usually assembled and made for consignment to the Ambassador and are distributed as ordered and paid for, thus permitting each individual to purchase as a supplement to locally obtainable supplies whatever he or she sees fit.

In paragraph 7 of the memorandum from Colonel Butler and Dr. Kirk to Colonel Brown, although not stated, it implies that measures taken for the provisioning of UNRRA staff would be combined with restrictions which would prohibit the purchase of local supplies by UNRRA officials. As a practical matter, I believe that such restrictions would not be observed, and in many cases for justifiable reasons; and in other cases, by the cooks or servants of UNRRA officers who are eager to please their employer. The net result would probably be that only a very few super-conscientious UNRRA employees would in reality live on their rations, which would not be conducive to good feelings between those who did observe the regulation and those who did not. My recommendations would be to inform chiefs of missions that they may notify UNRRA personnel of their mission as follows:

- 1) That they could order
- 2) That they could purchase from UNRRA supplies the rations issued to the public
- 3) That there would be no restrictions on their purchasing of other necessities in any legitimate market.

The question of the volume of shipping space required for our personnel is insignificant and should not constitute any real problem.

CLHouse/eg

454 — (Field)

312

13 December 1944

To: George Xanthaky

From: Willard F. Day

Mr. Herzog our Fuel Specialist has examined the document from Mr. J. J. Jacobson to Leo Gerstenzang and makes the following recommendations concerning fuel for Greece:

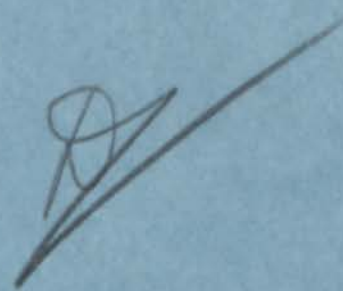
Fuel and lubricants needed for UNRRA relief purposes (transportation of relief goods and needs of Mission) should be assigned by the mission chief directly without other interference.

All other consumers should be rationed by the Greek Government in accordance with the established policies of priority.

No restrictions should be made to the Greek Government for purchasing of fuel with its own foreign exchange provided they adhere to our general policy of distribution priority.

Field Mission Surveys on fuel requirements should consider the quantities of fuel purchased directly by the Greek Government.

GLeslie;lms
13 dec 44



*Greece
Supplies (Fuel
& Lubricants)*

7 December 1944

To: George Xanthaky

From: Morse Salisbury

We expect to dispatch Adjutor Savard to Italy approximately January 1, 1945. Will you please advise the appropriate office in the Bureau of Areas, so that immunization and other preparations may be started at once.

cc: Philip Hammer

SThompson/sls

5 December 1944

TO: George Lanthaky
FROM: Joel Gordon
SUBJECT: Data Received on Supply Estimates and Actions Taken
Thereon - Yugoslavia. ~~Individual Countries~~

This memorandum summarizes the status of the supply estimates submitted thus far and the actions taken thereon.

MILITARY PERIOD

A. Data Received on Supplies

1. CCAC (S) 7 line 20 revised (5 July 1944) - This document contains a statement of the supplies to be made available during the military period by the Allied Military for a six month period.
2. Revised statement of October 16 of supplies to be made available by the military - This statement contains revised totals of amounts to be made available and in many instances indicates allocations to be made to Yugoslavia, which were omitted in the first statement. It also contains the following information:
 - (a) Approved stockpiles (in days)
 - (b) Approximate availabilities (in metric tons)
 - (c) Approximate quantities outstanding against approved stockpiles (in metric tons)
3. Proposed shipments by military during March and April, as of 30 November 1944 (cable to CCAC from Theater).
4. Submittal of requirements for three month military period by Yugoslav delegation in Bari - October 1944 - This statement contains estimates by the Yugoslavs of the quantities and types of materials needed during the first three months of the military period and sets forth the priorities for these supplies.

Yugoslavia 700 (Estimates) supplies

5. Comments of the Balkan Mission on the requirements submitted by the Yugoslav delegation.

B. Action Taken

No action has been taken by the Administration with respect to supplies during the military period on the assumption that this is entirely a matter for the military. The material has been reviewed by the Yugoslav Branch in relation to the value such information will have for the post-military period and the extent to which there is indicated a need for supplementation by UNRRA.

C. Questions

1. What responsibility, if any, should UNRRA assume in commenting on the adequacy or composition of the military supply program to the appropriate military authorities?
2. Has a policy been established as to whether UNRRA will supplement military supplies during the military period?

UNRRA PERIOD

A. Data Received on Supplies

1. The import program as submitted by Royal Yugoslav Government for first six months - The program of import requirements estimated in accordance with the bases of requirements has been submitted by the Royal Yugoslav Government for the first six months of the UNRRA period. Information on priorities and data for the second six months period have not been submitted.
2. Analysis of import program by Balkan Mission - Comments and recommendations on the import program have been received from the Balkan Mission for the following commodities: shoes, agricultural rehabilitation supplies, food supplies.
3. Discussions with Yugoslav delegation in Washington of import program - Detailed comments are available on the discussions which were held with the Yugoslav delegation during September and October and adjustments made as a result of these discussions.
4. Tentative notes on composition of first 100,000 tons - The rough and incomplete estimates submitted by Dr. Bicanic as to the composition of the first 100,000 and the second 800,000 tons of supplies are available.

B. Action Taken

In general, action taken to date has been restricted to review of the above estimates. No statement has been given to the Yugoslavs that their import program is in keeping with the bases of requirements and no agreed upon supply program has been worked out.

JGordon/ga

2 December 1944

To: George Xanthaky
From: Robert Blinn
Subject: Cairo travel -- Health Personnel

Earlier this week the Health Division submitted a supplemental budget of approximately thirty (30) positions for personnel for the Balkans.

Mr. Brown, on behalf of the Bureau of Areas, indicated informally to Mr. Linton Smith that the Bureau of Areas would approve fourteen (14) positions out of those requested for the Health Division.

These fourteen were to take care of the individuals who had already appeared on the advance travel list of November 25th. Mr. Brown also told Mr. Smith that the remainder of the budget requests would be disapproved by the Bureau of Areas.

On today's travel list the names of two more of these Health people appear; namely, Assistant Sanitary Engineer Gebhard and Laboratory Technician Hughes. Thus, the question is raised as to whether we are going to extend our approval of the Health supplemental budget each time one of the names appears on the advance travel list, or whether we are to tell the Health Division that the Bureau of Areas can see no need for these people in the Balkans.

Incidentally, as you know, Miss Goodloe is leaving shortly and I think it would be a good idea if she could turn her work -- both in relation to travel and in relation to cables -- over to someone else who could be trained by Miss Goodloe during the time she remains with us.

RBlinn/acc

*File 3-2
Balkan-Cairo*

2 December 1944

To: George Xanthaky
From: Robert Blinn
Subject: Cairo travel -- Health Personnel

Earlier this week the Health Division submitted a supplemental budget of approximately thirty (30) positions for personnel for the Balkans.

Mr. Brown, on behalf of the Bureau of Areas, indicated informally to Mr. Linton Smith that the Bureau of Areas would approve fourteen (14) positions out of those requested for the Health Division.

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Incidentally, as you know, Miss Goodloe is leaving shortly and I think it would be a good idea if she could turn her work -- both in relation to travel and in relation to cables -- over to someone else who could be trained by Miss Goodloe during the time she remains with us.

RElinn/acc

*Fiscal 3-1
Balkan - Cairo*

27 November 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Joel Gordon
SUBJECT: Procedure for Handling Memoranda and Reports (excluding cables)

Under the new procedure for routing memoranda and reports from the Balkan and country missions directly to the area division, I suggest the following procedure:

1. Your office note the receipt and referral of the material within the Division.
2. Your office route the material to the several Branches and desks within the Division.

Class A. Material relating to a single country to the appropriate branch or desk in the Division.

Class B. Material relating to the over-all mission or not separable by country to a branch or desk which you designate for specified material.

3. The responsibility of the Branch or desk would be to (a) review material, (b) determine whether duplication necessary, (c) determine to whom material should be referred for action and information, (d) prepare necessary instructions on Form No. AD-2, (e) route to your office for forwarding to Communications Section, Bureau of Areas. (Also on Form AD-2)

Class B material above will be handled in same way, except that it will be routed to your office through other Branches in Division for their information.

The Branches will also be responsible for calling your attention to important materials by memorandum or personal discussion.

The Branch initiating the distribution or referral of the material will also be responsible for follow-up.

212 (Routing)
Adm. 3-1

27 November 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: M. Sokolowski *MS*
SUBJECT: Attached Draft Instructions for the Chief
of the Greek Mission

Pursuant to our conversation today, I send you herewith draft of Instructions for the Chief of the Greek Mission with respect to financial transactions.

I would very much like to have your comments and an opportunity to discuss this with you before copies are sent to the other interested Divisions.

FIA:CI
Attachment

Greece - missions

27 November 1944

TO: Mr. George Xanthaky, Chief
Southern European Division

FROM: Richard R. Brown

SUBJECT: Your memorandum of 14 November regarding
security instructions

Thank you for your memorandum in which you repeated paragraph 7 of the "Agreement between the Military Authorities and UNRRA as to the Conditions of Service of UNRRA Personnel" in the field.

This is to advise you that paragraph 7 in its entirety has been incorporated in the security instructions which are issued to overseas travelers early in their period of preparations at headquarters. These instructions are being mimeographed as revised and copies will be sent to you for your information.

PHammer/alg
27 Nov 44

211.7

x. Dig 2-1a
military

Tracy

Blue

, 27 November 1944

TO: George Xanthaky

FROM: Frank Weisl

SUBJECT: John Delej

This man tells me that up to 1926 he traveled on a Czechoslovak passport and that in 1926 he obtained "by favor" as he says, a Hungarian passport which he now carries. The reason, presumably, (I do not know) is that he wanted to evade the Czechoslovak military draft. Consequently, somewhere in Czechoslovakia, he would be marked as a deserter. He was eligible for the draft in 1926-1927-1928.

Mr. Delej still has a Hungarian passport and is, therefore, an enemy national and could not travel anywhere in United Nations territory for a long time to come and would have to be very careful not to enter the territory of Czechoslovakia.

I feel, therefore, that he cannot be accepted by UNRRA.

Attachment - file

FWeisl/lef
27 nov 44

yellow to P+

24 November 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Henryk Taubenfeld
SUBJECT: Use of Drachma Derived from Sale of Supplies.
(Cairo, 7 October 1944, U.S. Embassy to the
State Department No. 248).

Here are, for your consideration, my comments on Mr. Hugh Jones' report, attached to the U. S. Embassy's letter:

Paragraph 1 and 4: Mr. Jones is "horrified" at the intention to use drachma proceeds for living allowances and salaries of UNRRA's "imported" personnel. The Greeks may object, as he puts it, against the payment of "princely salaries to a horde of ration-fed foreigners".

It is hard to understand why Mr. Jones or the Greek Government should feel this way. The whole budget of the Balkan Mission and of the subsequent country missions will not be higher than about three million dollars, while our supplies to the Balkans may reach around four hundred million dollars; this means that all of our administrative expenses will be under one per-cent of the value of supplies. No agency, government or private, could operate at a different level of expenditures. It does not, therefore, seem justifiable to regard our expenses in Greece as an offense to the Government or as a decision "untidy financially" or "most embarrassing politically".

If Messrs. Hill, Simmonds and Homer Davis are supporting Mr. Jones' view, there may have been some other reasons we do not know about.

Since the agreement with the Greek Government is under negotiation, it might be advisable to send to Mr. Jones the following cable:

"Refer yours to Archer, 4 October, re use of our future drachmas, cannot understand your objection against covering our administrative expenses below one per-cent our contemplated supply value. If you have any further reasons supplementing your letter, please cable immediately."

Greece 790.1 (Sale of Sup)
Greece Relief

Georga Xanthaky
24 November 1944
Page No. 2

Finally, I would like to draw your attention to Paragraph 3, analyzing the eventual uses of our local currency holdings. Under sub-paragraph(3) of the first sentence and (1) of the second sentence, the proceeds from sale are being considered as a source "of revenue" for the Greek Government. In no resolution has such a tendency been expressed, and, thus far, it does not seem to be the sentiment of the Administration.

The surpluses of our proceeds might be used for short-term "on call" loans to the Government or for the acquisition of food surpluses for re-distribution among the indigenous destitute consumers. But under no circumstances should our proceeds be considered as a source of revenue for the Government. After our operations have been completed, the Council will decide about how to use the local currency balance.

For that reason, it might be advisable to add to the eventual cable, as proposed before:

"According to our resolutions, our proceeds from sale can constitute revenue for the Greek Government under no circumstances."

Taubenfeld/ib

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

24 November 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Conrad Van Hyning
SUBJECT: Mr. James Xupolos

The people in our Division who are working on personnel have reviewed this file.

We recognize the value of Mr. Xupolos' excellent Greek background but he has not had any of the supervisory or administrative experience which we need now.

Attachment

St
LStolzenberg/mdp

File under T-10 T

21 November 1944

To: Mr. George Xanthaky
From: Bernard L. Gladieux
Subject: Cable No. 661 from Cairo.

Was this included in the cables which you prepared and sent the other day? If not, what are your recommendations for the approval of these additional positions?

BLGladieux/vc

CHRONOLOGICAL COPY

Baham - Cairo admf
H 111

13 November 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR: George Xanthaky
FROM: Thomas M. Cooley, II.
RE: Comments on proposals of the Italian Government
for allocation of UNHRA supplies.

The attached memorandum from Mr. Stauffer is self-explanatory.

I agree that actual relief to displaced Italians should be minimized -- not only because other aspects of the program are more vital, as they are, but also because I think it will prove impracticable to give relief other than that required to get them home. If we attempt more, we shall have to discriminate between equally destitute Italians in the place to which these people are to be returned. I can think of nothing more likely to create hard feeling and difficulty for UNHRA.

TM Cooley/vck
13 Nov. '44

Attachment: Stauffer
Memo to Cooley
17 Nov. '44

Italy - Relief - 1

16 November 1944

To: George Xanthaky

From: James G. Johnson, Jr.

I have discussed the San Marino question with Abe Feller and the attached draft cable represents his views. I am sending this to you for your use in preparing an answer to cable no. 23 from Rome dated 13 November 1944.

Attachment

Italy - Relief 1

15 November 1944

TO: George Xanthaky

FROM: James G. Johnson, Jr.

I understand that Dr. Frechette is very anxious to have a memorandum relating to the agreement or understanding which he is to negotiate with the Ethiopian Government. The attached memorandum, and the annexed draft notes, are in accordance with Abe Feller's views as to the approach that should be made to this general problem. He feels that the question of whether or not a more elaborate agreement is needed should be examined into and decided upon only after the nature and extent of the Ethiopian program is more clearly known. etc.

Attachments

C
O
P
Y

Ethiopia Mission - 140

15 November 1944

To: George Xanthaky

From: James G. Johnson, Jr.

I understand that Dr. Frechette is very anxious to have a memorandum relating to the agreement or understandings which he is to negotiate with the Ethiopian Government. The attached memorandum, and the annexed draft notes, are in accordance with Abe Heller's views as to the approach that should be made to this general problem. He feels that the question of whether or not a more elaborate agreement is needed should be examined into and decided upon only after the nature and extent of the Ethiopian program is more clearly known.

I understand that Dr. Frechette is planning to leave momentarily and accordingly I am sending this memorandum to you for you to obtain the necessary clearance prior to having the memorandum signed by the Acting Director General.

Attachments

Ethiopia Miss - 140

Orig 2-1a Ethiopia

13 November 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Conrad Van Hyning
SUBJECT: Reply to Cables 1057 and 1058 to London

Since these cables both deal with the Ethiopian Mission, I assume the reply will be drafted in your office. In connection with Cable 1057, will you please include the following:

"Gerard Price assigned to Ethiopian Mission as Welfare representative your 1057. Well known to Daniels and Howard."

Is there a vacancy in the Mission which could be filled by a British national to take care of the point raised in cable 1058?

Ethiopia - Missions

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

9 November 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Lowell Iberg
SUBJECT: Proposed Directive for Administration of
Ethiopian Mission

Since Mr. Van Hynning is out of the city until Saturday morning I am replying to your memo of 9 November concerning the directive for the Ethiopian Mission.

Mr. Price tells me that he has discussed this draft of the directive with Mr. Van Hynning and that it meets with his approval. I, therefore, have no suggestions to make.

RMWilliams/mdp

Per 3-1

9 November, 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: M. Sokolowski
SUBJECT: Proposed Directive for Administration
of Ethiopian Mission

With respect to Section F, on page 3, I would suggest that you instruct the Mission to prepare, separately, budgets for the expenditure in local currency in Ethiopia and for the expenditure in foreign exchange for supplies and personnel.

FIA:JJPolak:pgh



Ethiopia - Mission

4 November 1944

TO: George Lanthaky
FROM: Charles L. House
SUBJECT: Data on Albania for Governor Lehman as Requested

1. Status of Relationships and Negotiations

No official recognized Albanian Government exists with which UNRRA can have any relations.

2. Services and Programs Which It Now Appears Likely UNRRA Will Provide

Reports come in that the Albanian Committee for National Liberation refuses to consider any UNRRA supervision in Albania. This report undoubtedly follows the press and radio announcements with regard to Yugoslavia. It seems likely that the activities of health, welfare and distribution will be the major services in Albania, while less important assistance in agricultural and industrial rehabilitation will be provided to the Albanian authorities. Seven UNRRA and 13 voluntary agencies staff reported in Bari. This leaves 33 UNRRA personnel in Cairo until called.

3. Problems in Our Relationships with Albania

The Italian Administration since 1939 of Albania, which was replaced a little over a year ago by the German, indicates that there has been very little Albanian participation in administration of the country. This will involve serious problems for our Mission when it comes to face problems of health, welfare and relief distribution, owing to the lack of indigenous agencies through which they can work. This situation will be complicated by the almost certain rivalry between factions in the country aspiring to the ultimate control of the Government.

4. Other Pertinent Data

Albania, under Italian and German administration, has been occupying territories formerly within Yugoslavia and is claiming Greek territory. These factors are prejudicial to friendly attitudes on the part of Albania towards Greece and Yugoslavia. The Council for National Liberation in their language and slogans would indicate some loose connection with similar resistance groups that have operated in Yugoslavia and Greece. Underlying this similarity, there may be elements throughout the Balkans who are seeking for a strong Balkan federation. However, these territorial claims and ambitions are likely to be extensively and effectively used by those who, for personal political reasons, or as agents of a different procedure, wish to prevent the achievement of such a federation.

Greece 270 -

~~Att. 470~~

4 November 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Charles House
SUBJECT: Data on Albania for Governor Lehman as Requested

1. Status of Relationships and Negotiations.

No official recognized Albanian Government exists with which UNRRA can have any relations.

2. Services and Programs Which it now Appears Likely UNRRA will Provide.

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Albania, under Italian and German administration, has been occupying territories formerly within Yugoslavia and is claiming Greek territory. These factors are prejudicial to friendly attitudes on the part of Albania towards Greece and Yugoslavia, their immediate neighbors. The Council for National Liberation in their language and Slogans would indicate some loose connection with similar resistance groups that have operated in Yugoslavia and Greece. Underlying this similarity, there may be elements throughout the Balkans who are seeking for a strong Balkan federation. However, these territorial claims and ambitions are likely to be extensively and effectively used by those who, for personal political reasons, or as agents of a different procedure, wish to prevent the achievement of such a federation.

C L HOUSE/jca

4 November 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Charles L. House
SUBJECT: Data on Greece for Governor Lehman As Requested

1. Status of Relationships and Negotiations. No specific negotiations between the Greek Government representatives and UNRRA have taken place in Washington. General and informal discussions have been had from time to time with Messrs. Varvaressos and Sbarounis.

2. Services and Programs Which It Now Appears Likely UNRRA Will Provide. The Greek Mission is prepared to assist the Greek Government in all the phases of UNRRA's proscribed activities of health, welfare, displaced persons, distribution, agricultural rehabilitation and industrial rehabilitation. As agents of the military, 19 of the UNRRA staff are in Greece, including Mr. Archer, the Chief of Mission; 31 are en route and an estimated 152 remain in Cairo to be called to Greece during the month of November.

3. Problems in Our Relationships with Greece. The absorption of the Joint Relief Commission (Swedish-Swiss) constitutes a problem which will require careful negotiation. The problem is to absorb the Commission and at the same time continue the use of the 16 or 18 Swedish ships which have been transporting relief supplies to Greece.

Another problem will be the reconciliation of Greek public health and welfare procedure to that at present contemplated by UNRRA welfare and health divisions. In time there will be a difficult problem with respect to machinery and equipment shipped to Greece for agricultural and industrial rehabilitation. This equipment will require a technical plan of action on the part of the Greek Government before its arrival and a technical liaison with UNRRA in order that it may effectively be put into use to serve in the agricultural and industrial rehabilitation in the country.

4. Other Pertinent Data. The military supplies allotted to Greece seem to be proceeding in the volume planned, but investigation since liberation indicates that the military is convinced of its inadequacy.

Inland transportation and docking facilities are greatly delaying the processes of relief. Now that Greece is apparently fully liberated, delays in meeting the needs of the people render the position of the Greek Government extremely precarious. This is indicated by dispatches received by the Greek Embassy.

Broadcasts from Cairo in the Greek language announce that elections will take place within four months. The primary purpose of these elections will be to determine the fate of the dynasty and the form of the Greek state.

Greece

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

4 November 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Conrad Van Hynning
SUBJECT: Supplemental to my Memorandum of 1 November re
Problems for Discussion in Caserta by Hugh Jackson

If it is not too late, I would appreciate it if the following questions could be added to the material which Hugh Jackson is taking with him to Caserta:

1. Can the voluntary agencies assume that plans for the use of voluntary agency personnel in Jugoslavia and Albania are similar to those for Greece?
2. Is it planned to use voluntary agency workers in a supervisory capacity over a large area or in a local office or both?
3. To what extent are U. S. voluntary agency workers being used in teams?
4. Does Sir William believe that the voluntary agencies of the United States should undertake to recruit non-technical personnel? The voluntary agencies feel that the UNRRA-Washington position which opposes such recruitment is correct. However, if the final decision is to recruit some non-technical personnel, the U. S. voluntary agencies want to cooperate, and certain agencies are prepared to recruit a limited number of non-technical people. In connection with the team plan of operation, Mr. King said the voluntary agencies feel it would be a mistake to assume that all members of a team should be from the same agency. Are teams made up of people from different agencies?
5. Would Sir William want a committee attached to the Balkan Headquarters to represent the voluntary agencies in relations with UNRRA? There is now a Cairo Council of Voluntary Agencies, and Mr. King asks whether this Council will be moved to the new Balkan Mission Headquarters or whether it is desired to form a similar Council at Balkan Mission Headquarters?

ruthmwilliams/gl
4 November 1944



*Italy
Mission*

3 November 1944

To: Mr. George Ianthaky

From: Morse Salisbury

I recommend that this cable go forward. It seems to me obvious that we will get along much better and faster with the military PR people having Noble on the job. If this action can be taken now without waiting for the general consideration on budget revision, it might speed things up on the important PR front.

MSalisbury/ah
3 nov 44

*Personal
Mr Noble*

3 November 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: A. H. Feller

With reference to your memorandum of 30 October,
in regard to mission problems for discussion in
Caserta by Hugh Jackson, I believe that Mr. Jackson
is already aware of any problems that the Office
of the General Counsel would wish to have discussed.

Chace

*Italy
Missions*

3 November 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Conrad Van Hyning
SUBJECT: Supplemental to my memorandum of 1 November re
Problems for discussion in Caserta by Hugh
Jackson.

1. Suggest Mr. Jackson discuss with Mr. Keeny the policy on relationships between the voluntary agencies and UNRRA and clear up the problem concerning Y.M.C.A. with which Mr. Jackson is familiar.
2. Suggest that requests for voluntary agency personnel in Italy be channeled through the headquarters office rather than directly to Mr. Keeny because of the possibility of questions resulting from the previous instructions in cable no. 647 applications should be made to the headquarters office and to Mr. Keeny at the same time.
3. Suggest Mr. Jackson find out Mr. Greenstein's plans; does he expect to stay on in the Balkans for an indefinite period or for a specific period? When will he return to Washington?

W:CVH:hvg

Italy - Mission

3 November 1944

To: George Xanthacky

From: Joseph P. Harris

Subject: Mission Problems for Discussion in Caserta by Hugh Jackson

1. Reporting - The Division of Personnel and Training now has in preparation a statement on the personnel procedures and activities now in operation at headquarters which will shortly be transmitted to the Balkan Mission headquarters. A similar report to headquarters will be request on field operations. Can attention be given immediately to the development of a field report which will fully inform headquarters of current activities and will delineate the area in which close coordination is needed between headquarters and the field?
2. Recruiting - What plans and procedures need to be developed for the employment of local personnel in UNRRA operations? Can arrangements be made with theatre commanders to obtain personnel for UNRRA from the armed forces of the United States or other allied countries?
3. Field Regulations - The comments of the Cairo office on the draft field regulations have been reviewed and have been incorporated in a revised draft which will be issued when the comments of the European Regional Office have been received.
4. Effects of Salary Differentials - Have there as yet been any morale problems arising from the differences in salary paid to employees by reason of the fact that they were recruited in different countries? What suggestions can the Cairo office offer for greater standardization of UNRRA salary scales?
5. Operation of a Promotion Plan - Has any formal plan been adopted for considering employees for positions of higher grades within the Cairo office or for overseas assignment from that office? What suggestions can they make for establishing a promotion system covering both headquarters and field offices?

Italy - Mission

6. Utilization of the Probational Period - Has any formal plan been adopted for evaluating employees during the probationary period or confirming appointments of satisfactory probationary employees?
7. Development of Efficiency or Service Ratings - What suggestions can the Cairo office office to help us in developing a plan for service ratings? Will it be feasible for the same system to apply in both headquarters and the missions?

2 November 1944

To: George Xanthaky
From: Joel Gordon
Subject: Data on Yugoslavia for Governor Lehman
as Requested.

1. Status of relationships and negotiations

UNRRA is currently discussing with Dr. Bicanic, UNRRA delegate from Yugoslavia, the basic agreement governing our relationship during the UNRRA period. If there is no military period, this agreement would go into effect as soon as concluded if the military permit. If there is a military period, this agreement would apply to the post-military period. The draft agreement has been given to the Yugoslav representative in Washington and has been explained to him. Further discussions based on the Yugoslav Government's review of the draft are imminent.

Concurrently, discussions between the military (UK and US), the Royal Yugoslav Government and the National Liberation Committee are proceeding in Earl. A proposed agreement has been submitted to CCAC in Washington, D. C. by the theater commander. Basically, this proposed agreement provides for making supplies available to the Government, which will be responsible for their distribution, subject to inspection and observance of distribution by the military, with UNRRA personnel as its agents. CCAC in Washington has reviewed this proposal and advised the theater commander to proceed with negotiations on the following major conditions:

(a) no limit shall be placed on the number of observers (the theater commander's proposal had such a limitation) and

(b) local production shall be pledged to relief and rehabilitation and subject also to inspection by the military of the distribution thereof.

2. Services and programs which it now appears likely UNRRA will provide.

*by 2-1
Yugoslavia 251*

2 November 1944

Dr. Bicanic has indicated in his discussions with headquarters staff that Yugoslavia will want the full complement of services UNRRA can provide. In general, the government will not want these services directly administered by UNRRA on a national basis, but will want technical advice and direct provision of specific services for specifically defined projects developed by the Government. No request for direct distribution of supplies by UNRRA in areas of the country appear likely. Dr. Bicanic has indicated that it would be desirable to send into the country with the first mission only top technical personnel in each field; it is anticipated that additional personnel would be requested for specific projects worked out by the Government with top personnel of the mission.

3. Problems in our relationships with the country

The most serious problem in this respect has been the misunderstanding on the question of responsibility for distribution. Revisions in the military plan and the provisions of the UNRRA agreement will apparently assuage this situation, although we have not yet received the reaction of the Government to the latter document.

The existence of the Royal Yugoslav Government in London and the National Liberation Committee in the country has complicated our relationships and negotiation jointly with both groups has been necessary. This problem appears to be on its way toward solution by recent announcements that a unified government will be formed.

4. Other pertinent data

Attached is a set of reports summarizing the discussions with Dr. Bicanic in Washington regarding all phases of the relief and rehabilitation program for Yugoslavia thus far discussed.

Attachment.

JGordon/mm

2 November 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
 Attention: Robert Blinn

FROM: John J. Corson

SUBJECT: Balkan Mission personnel.

At your request we have checked with the responsible divisions in Finance & Administration the list of Balkan Mission personnel in the office of the Deputy Chief of Mission.

Consequently certain changes should be noted for your control:

1. Line 226c which you have listed as incumbered by Hansell now is open. Hansell has resigned. The line eventually will be filled by Robert Barr.
2. Line 229b formerly incumbered by Barr, now is open.
3. Lines 226d and e are open.
4. Line 231 has been filled by White, but he has been withdrawn to fill a position at Headquarters. Loris Baker is in process for this position.

The following information may be reported on Status:

1. Charles Carroll, line 229a is on duty at Headquarters
2. Eva Johnson is awaiting transportation to Cairo.
3. Joy Rosenheim, line 239 and Lucia Morris, line 225a, are en route to Cairo. They departed about 20 October.
4. The status of A. C. Brown and Wildbore, both recruited in London, is unknown.

I trust that this information will be helpful in completing arrangements for the effective operation of the Balkan Missions.

LH:lh

Balkan Mission 41
General 3-1

2 November 1944

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. George Kanthaky
FROM: Thomas M. Cooley, II
SUBJECT: Mission Problems for Discussion in
Caserta by Hugh Jackson

I have your memorandum of 30 October requesting that I transmit any problems it is desired to have Mr. Jackson discuss on his trip to Caserta.

For the time being the only immediate question confronting this Division is related to the personnel to be required for operations in the Balkans. I should appreciate having Mr. Jackson convey to the Balkan Mission our readiness to undertake any necessary recruitment and our desire to have at the earliest possible moment some indication of what the recruitment problem will be.

TMCooley/em
2 Nov 44

Italy - Mission

1 November 1944

To: Mr. George Kanthaky

From: Morse Salisbury

Subject: Mission Public Relations Problems for Discussion in Greece
by Mr. Hugh Jackson

Most of the things that are concerning us in connection with the Greek, Yugoslav and Italian Missions center on the lack of detailed information here concerning the progress of some information projects, particularly in the picture field, which will eventuate in material for distribution in this country and Canada. I judge that Mr. Jackson will not have the time to go into them in detail. We would appreciate it if he would put in a word however, for a full report on the current status of the project for a Ministry of Information film on the camps, on arrangements with the military and MOI camera parties for getting footage and stills showing relief needs and relief operations in Greece and (if there is a military period which will put U.S.-U.K. military and information agency camera parties into the latter country) in Yugoslavia.

There is one matter of policy on which we would like to have a word from Mr. Jackson given Sir William Matthews and his aides. Please explain to them that at present there will be a better, heavier play in the U.S. press and radio on stories of UNRRA activities which originate at the scene of action from military headquarters than on stories which originate at UNRRA headquarters in Washington. This is the reason for our twice-repeated recommendation that every effort be made to arrange the issuance of such stories by the military authorities. I have already sent this word to Birk, but reiteration to Sir William should help.

MSalisbury/ah
1 nov 44

Greece Mission 540 -
Greece Mission

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

1 November 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Conrad Van Hyning
SUBJECT: Problems for discussion in Caserta by Hugh Jackson

In accordance with your memo of 30 October we are listing below a number of questions which we should be glad to have Hugh Jackson take up in Caserta.

Reporting and Analysis of Welfare Operations

1. What plans have been developed to provide for periodic reporting by District Welfare officers to the Country Mission level of welfare needs and the programs and services available to meet those needs? If such plans are available, can a copy be sent to Washington? What plans have been developed for the analysis and use of District reports on the Country Mission level?
2. Can a copy of the plan for the special system for registration of children as noted in the September Report of the Balkan Mission be made available to Headquarters?
3. Can a copy of the special memorandum relating to the methods of determining need as outlined in the "Tentative Welfare Plan for Greece," September 7, 1944, be forwarded to Headquarters?
4. Has a formal procedure been developed for periodic reporting of welfare activities in the camps? If so, can a copy of the reporting instructions be sent to Headquarters?
5. What plans have been prepared for reporting the welfare activities of each country mission to the Balkan Mission headquarters?
6. Special studies and information relating to current welfare needs in Greece, Yugoslavia, and Albania, mentioned in tentative welfare plans (September 7), would be of particular interest to the Headquarters office. Can such material be made available to Headquarters as it is obtained?

MLD-140 (Mission Problems)

7. Have any estimates of welfare requirements been made for Greece, Albania, and Yugoslavia? Can these be made available to Headquarters?
8. The tentative Welfare Plan for Yugoslavia, September 7, states that a Welfare Handbook and a guide to field reporting have been prepared. Can copies of these be furnished Headquarters?

Voluntary Agency Activities

1. What additional functions should be undertaken by voluntary agencies in light of plans developed for government action assuming that the resources of voluntary agencies remain as at present--that is, approximately \$2,000,000 cash, \$5,000,000 in kind, and an indefinite amount through individual channels?
2. How are the voluntary agency people going to be used in Yugoslavia?
3. Does the National Committee for the Distribution of Relief Supplies provide a satisfactory mechanism for the coordination of relief in Italy, and what is its relation to other agencies operating in Italy? Will UNRRA coordinate all relief activity in Italy or just the activity which is related to the specific program of UNRRA in Italy? If the latter, what is the overall coordinating mechanism?
4. What can American Relief for Italy do to be most helpful in light of the transportation and distribution situation--for example, should they cut down on the shipment of certain supplies and ship trucks instead?

Personnel

1. What plans are being made for balancing distribution of welfare specialists in the Balkan Mission? At present the only specialist attached to the Balkan Mission Headquarters is the Camp Welfare Specialist and apparently she is slated to become Director of Welfare for the Balkan Mission later on. For Yugoslavia there are one Camps Specialist, one Procedure Specialist, one Feeding Specialist, one Information and Advice Specialist, two Child Welfare Specialists, and two specialists whose functions are not designated. Greece is assigned one specialist in each of the following four categories--Child Welfare, Feeding, Shelter, and Occupation and Self-Help.

Welfare Supplies

1. Are the following supplies and equipment for Welfare Services being provided and used in the Balkans during the military period:

Temporary feeding centers for 100 persons.
Temporary feeding centers for 1,000 persons.
Special feeding station for infants and children up to six years of age.
Mobile kitchens.
Mobile laundries.
Mobile shower units.
Mobile canteens.
Any other equipment essential for welfare services.

2. Will they be needed by UNRRA during the period of UNRRA responsibility?
3. Will they be transferred to UNRRA from military stocks, or will UNRRA have to procure in whole or in part what is needed?
4. If UNRRA procurement is necessary, can any reasonable estimates be made at that time as a basis for initiating procurement?

I am attaching two copies of the proposed General Bulletin on supplementary projects conducted by American voluntary agencies. We should be very grateful if Mr. Jackson would discuss this with Sir William Matthews and Governor Cochran. A copy of this is also being forwarded to the Cairo Office.

Attachment 2

RMWilliams/mdp

1 November 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: M. Sokolowski *MS*
SUBJECT: Mission Problems for Discussion in
Caserta by Hugh Jackson

After discussion with Mr. Jackson, I think that all the questions I would like to have raised are contained in the draft of my instructions to the Chief of Missions. I do not, therefore, have any other memorandum to add.

CIA:JJPolak:pgh

Italy - Mission

1 November 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: E. R. Fryer
SUBJECT: Mission Problems for Discussion in Caserta by
Hugh Jackson

In accordance with your request of 30 October, I am listing three policy questions, the answers to which will be of great help to the Camps Division. In view of the fact that I am leaving shortly for London, Italy, and Philippeville, I have not set forth any specific request for detailed information for Mr. Jackson, as I do not wish to burden Mr. Jackson with detailed problems of administration.

Camps in Yugoslavia

Negotiations are being conducted in Washington with representatives of the Yugoslav Government relative to the Camps problem of their country. According to advice from Cairo it appears that AML considers that the establishment and control of refugee camps must be the responsibility of the sovereign government or whatever local authority is in control. The sole exception is in the case of a small or alien group for which no other help except that which AML or UNRRA can provide is available.

On the other hand the CCAC plan indicates that 10 camps will be established in Yugoslavia with each camp for 10,000 persons, and that 750 tons of camp equipment except sanitation and transportation will be provided by the military.

If UNRRA will be called upon to participate in the Yugoslav camp program more detailed information will be necessary for programming and requisitioning of supplies.

Philippeville

From information at hand it does not appear that the full complement of Yugoslavs will be forwarded to Philippeville. It is probable that Spanish nationals, Sephardic Jews, or stateless persons will be processed there. An expression from AFHQ would be helpful as to the probable duration of

Italy - Mission

George Xanthaky

2

1 November 1944

Philippeville as a reserve project for stateless persons.

Italy

An expression from AFHQ should be sought as to what facilities will be necessary for the displaced United Nations nationals, in the North of Italy or in camps which have not been taken over by UNRRA. These camps would be in addition to the three previously taken over by UNRRA in Southern Italy. Detailed information would facilitate programming.

JSaper:11

To: George Xanthaky
From: Edwina M. Bell
Subject: Air Travel

In accordance with your request for information on the air space situation, Colonel Christie of Civil Affairs Division, has informed me that there is a large backlog of requests for air space and that he has checked into the possibility of securing air transportation for four nurses who have been set up for boat transportation. He informs me that since there would be a waiting period of three to four weeks for air transportation, with a possibility of that being indefinite, that space by water transportation is the fastest in this instance. He advises us to take any space by water that is allotted to us by the War Department.

There is attached for your information a list of the names sent over to General Hildring. Would you kindly return this file to us, as these are the only copies we have.

EMBell:cb

Travel 2

31 October 1944

TO: Mr. George Xanthaky
FROM: Linton H. Smith
SUBJECT: Mission Problems for Discussion in Caserta by Hugh Jackson.

This is in reply to your memo of 30 October in regard to the above subject. It will be most helpful to the Budget Division if the officials of the UNRRA missions may be advised of the detailed information which is necessary to be included in their budget estimates in order that the Budget Division in Headquarters Office may develop the Allotment Orders for the authorization of funds and for the authorization for the distribution of commodities for each mission.

I am attaching a copy of the Budget Division work file which has to be developed in order to effect an authorization for a mission. The mission officials are in a much better position to figure estimates for the various categories than is the Bureau of Areas or the Budget Division in the Headquarters Office.

Anything which Mr. Jackson may do to educate the mission officials in regard to the detailed presentation of estimates will be greatly appreciated. The three columns on the work sheets represent the estimate requested by the mission and reviewed by the Bureau of Areas, the estimated amounts recommended by the Budget Division and the estimates which are finally approved by the Director General.

Additional sets of these work sheets are available from the Budget Division upon request.

LHSmith/mm

MLO-140 (Mission Problems)

26 October 1944

MEMORANDUM

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Thomas M. Cooley, II
SUBJECT: Balkan Mission - Budget Requests from Cairo

I have your memorandum of 25 October relating to CAWA 237 and the Balkan budget requests.

I attach a copy of a memorandum I have just sent to Mr. Menshikov which bears on this problem and should be considered in the forthcoming meeting.

Attachment *Leave*

TMCoolley/em
26 Oct 44

Balkan Cairo. GEM

24 October 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Thomas M. Cooley, II
SUBJECT: Italian Budget

In a conference with Mr. Contini we agreed that I should request you to make the following budget changes, in which I believe Mr. Keeny concurs, in the recruitment schedule:

Position 68 should be a "B", not an "A" position.

A new position (68a?) should be added for Assistant Director, Displaced Persons, \$6000. This should be an "A" position. It is intended for Mr. Roth.

Position 70 should be changed to a \$5000 rating to accommodate Mr. Ratay's present salary.

The budget, as amended, would read:

B - 68	Director Displaced Persons	12	\$6,000
A - 68a	Assistant Director Displaced Persons	12	6,000
A - 69	Displaced Persons Specialist	11	5,000
B - 70	Displaced Persons Specialist	11	5,000
B - 71	Displaced Persons Officer	10	4,500

TMColey/em
24 Oct 44

Italy Miss - 335
Frank 3-1

22 October 1945

To: Mr. George Xanthaky
Room 312

From: Morse Salisbury

In the Congressional Record for Friday, 19 October, there appears on page A4750 (marked in red pencil on the attached copy) a statement by Congressman Gordon critical of UNRRA. It does not look to me like one we should try to answer by letter or otherwise. But you will want to know about it in connection with your forthcoming conversations with the Congressman.

In the same Record appears on page A4759 an extension of remarks by Emily Taft Douglas pointing out some of the difficulties involved in attaching the Republican Steering Committee amendments to the UNRRA appropriation bill. This, again, in my judgment does not call for a letter. We should know exactly where we are going to stand on these amendments before drafting any letters on them. However, it would seem apropos to me for the Director General to call Mrs. Douglas on the telephone and thank her for her thoughtful statement which helps to develop all the considerations involved in the proposed amendments and to clarify the issues that will be dealt with in the action on the amendment.

MSalisbury/ah
20 oct 45

5-62-Congressional record,

20 October 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Nick Anagnostopoulos
SUBJECT: Greek Material sent to Montreal

According to your instructions, the attached list of documents were sent by the Greek Branch to Montreal, Canada. When the documents were returned to us, there was nothing but the first article on the list in the folder.

I am sending this memo to you to help you in finding out where the rest of the documents are.

The document returned to us came from the Office of Mr. Gold. They told us that they could not find the rest of the documents.

Canada - 530

20 October, 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: H. E. Caustin
SUBJECT: Note of Meeting between the Director
General and Dr. Bicanic and Mr. Franges
of the Yugoslav Government

I would have no objection, nor do I imagine would the Governor, to this note of meeting being dispatched to Matthews. It would seem to me, however, that it would not be very informative to send this without sending at the same time a copy of the Bureau of Supply memorandum prepared for the meeting with McCloy and Acheson and a note on that meeting. But I think the decision upon this should be made by you.

Matthews 8-1

17 October 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: N. C. Anagnostopoulos

In accordance with our previous understanding, I will be leaving at the end of this month (October 26th) to continue my studies at Harvard University.

Since, however, the word "resignation" may imply dissatisfaction or a failure to appreciate the importance or possibilities of my work, I want to make it clear that this is not the case; I regret it very much that I can no longer have the pleasure of working with the Greek Branch and within the Administration in general, and I appreciate the help, cooperation and kindness which my colleagues have given me in the course of my work here.

It would be a great satisfaction to me if the Administration could transfer me to UNRRA's Reserve Personnel. In the event of future need of my services, I would be in a position to respond to a call in about eleven months.

NC Anagnostopoulos:fs

Resonance
Anagnostopoulos

14 October 1944

TO: Mr. George Xanthaky
FROM: Lucius Wilmerding, Jr.
SUBJECT: Historical Work of the Balkan Missions

I think this draft memorandum from Kuo to Corson correctly states your views. I should appreciate it, however, if you would look over the attached job analysis prepared by Miss Fox, the head of our Historical Records Section, and let me know what you think about it.

Attachments

Sc:LWilmerding, Jr.:ld

History

File

12 October 1944

To: Mr. George Xanthaky
From: John J. Corson
Subject: Travel Authorization Henryk Taubenfeld

I know nothing concerning the authorization of
Mr. Taubenfeld's trip to Montreal.

Attachment

JJCorson/vc

Travel
Henryk Taubenfeld

CONFIDENTIAL

11 October 1944

To: George Ianthaky
From: Joel Gordon
Subject: Agenda for Discussion of Supply Problem with CCAC in
Absence of Military Period in Yugoslavia

This memorandum outlines the matters relating to supplies which must be agreed upon with CCAC if UNHRA accepts direct responsibility for relief and rehabilitation operations in Yugoslavia without a military period.

It would seem desirable for UNHRA to express to the military its willingness to assume such responsibility on condition that (1) a mutually satisfactory agreement can be negotiated by UNHRA with the Yugoslav government (no real difficulty should be encountered on this score despite recent events), (2) appropriate agreements can be worked out with the CCAC on their making available supplies intended for Yugoslavia and (b) necessary shipping space for transportation of these supplies to Yugoslavia.

We should seek agreement on the following points:

1. Will all supplies listed in CCAC 20 and specifically earmarked for Yugoslavia be made available to UNHRA for Yugoslavia?

a. Will a proportionate share of the supplies in CCAC 20 which are not at present broken down by country be allocated to Yugoslavia? (UNHRA will be glad to submit its suggestions to the CCAC on this matter.)

b. Will a proportionate share of supplies already stockpiled in the Middle East for the Balkans be earmarked and set aside for shipment to Yugoslavia?

c. Will the remaining supplies provided by CCAC 20 but not yet stockpiled in the Middle East be made available on requisition from UNHRA?

2. Will all supplies be made available without cost to UNHRA?

3. Will the military deliver such supplies into the custody of UNHRA representatives at the ports in Yugoslavia on requisition of

x Aug 2-1
Yugoslavia - Relief-1

Aug 2-1 CCAC

of UNRRA? And, if possible, on separate ships from those carrying military supplies?

4. Will the military agree to UNRRA negotiating with the Yugoslav government for turning over to UNRRA all or part of the proceeds of the sale of such supplies for financing administrative expenses and purchases of relief supplies in the country? (Note: This is recommended so that a uniform policy may be observed both during the period of military and UNRRA supply.)

5. Will the military agree to UNRRA's accepting custody but not title to such supplies and to UNRRA's transferring title to the Yugoslav government on behalf of the military? (Note: This is recommended to avoid any impression that UNRRA's supplies are being increased by transfer of supplies financed from appropriations to the War Department.)

I believe that we should seek affirmative agreement on the above matters. Other less desirable alternatives are, of course, possible if the military disagrees on these points.

Of only somewhat lesser importance are the following points:

1. In view of the fact that the military will not be bringing in ~~with~~ their military transport and other equipment, which have been relied upon under the military plan and not provided for in CCAC 20, can the military

a. loan the use of such equipment (already in the theatre) for a limited period of time until UNRRA equipment can be procured or

b. Arrange for the sale to UNRRA of such equipment.

It should be pointed in the discussion of the above that UNRRA procurement has been premised on the existence of a military period, that UNRRA has experienced difficulties in getting allocations and priorities for supplies and for shipping space and that UNRRA may be faced with bringing in supplies over and above those provided for in CCAC 20.

The feasibility of UNRRA operation without a military period is dependant on the arrangements which can be worked out on the above. A formal agreement will need to be negotiated with the military before UNRRA is in a position to initiate negotiations with the Yugoslav government.

Gordon/mn

11 October 1944

TO: Mr. George Xanthaky

FROM: Thomas M. Cooley, II

I refer to our telephone conversation of yesterday relating to the Italian budget. I have as I said I would discussed thoroughly with Mr. Stauffer his recollection of what transpired at the meeting on 7 October which he attended in my behalf.

His recollection is that he was advised on Saturday, 7 October, that a meeting was to be called in your office at 3 o'clock to discuss the Italian budget. He had not at that time received a copy of the budget nor, so far as I know, had I. Upon his arrival in your office he found the other members of the meeting there and copies of the budget were distributed in insufficient numbers to provide a copy for each with the result that he and Mr. Jackson shared one which he was unable to bring back to the office with him. Since that time he has requested copies which have not been forthcoming.

He states that during the discussion which took place in your office he pointed out that your estimates were substantially less than those submitted by this division. He pointed out further that they seemed to run contra to the Administrative Order of 23 June setting forth the pattern of Displaced Persons operations. He feels that he made these points sufficiently clear and is positive that he said nothing which could be construed as withdrawing them. His subsequent conduct seems to me to support his recollection. He was in Richmond, Virginia, on Monday morning when I returned to the office and called me long distance at his own expense to inform me of what had transpired and advised me of the objections he had raised. As a result of this call and further discussion with Mr. Stauffer on Tuesday, I sent to you the memorandum setting forth our position.

In these circumstances I do not feel that this division is anyway bound by your recollection of Mr. Stauffer's concurrence, particularly since our views have been of record since 19 August and nothing formal has been transmitted which in anyway indicates a change in them.

Italy Miss - 335
Fixed 3-2
Italian

TMCoolley/em
11 Oct 44

11 October 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Charles L. House
SUBJECT: Welfare Plans for Balkan Area

The Welfare report is attached to a letter to Mr. Menshikov and states that they are the tentative Welfare plans for Greece, Yugoslavia, and Albania, and is headed "UNRRA-Greek Mission, Appreciation and Plan, Welfare Division".

Perhaps the important fact about this report at present is that, according to the Progress Report of the Welfare Division for the period 12-19 September 1944, they state "Greek welfare plan submitted a few weeks ago to AML, revised in certain respects, has been approved by AML and distributed by them to their District Commands. This plan represents the framework within which the Welfare Division will operate in Greece during the military period." The changes in this report are not stated. The UNRRA Welfare staff during the military period will therefore be guided by the statements on function and scope given in this tentative plan. I do not know what the attitude of the Welfare Division here in Washington is towards this report. I think parts of it are open to the criticism encroaching on the activities of other divisions of UNRRA without clarification as to the specific method of procedure.

Reference is made to the Joint Relief Committee now operating in Greece, but there is no indication as to the problem of duplication of effort.

Some reference is made of the necessity to preserve self-respect on the part of the recipients of relief and also to develop self-help opportunities. Both of these, however, are very casually dealt with and should, I think, have occupied a prominent place in the development of a Welfare program in the interest of its effectiveness.

Recommendations

- (1) The proper consideration by the divisions involved in the assumptions and statements of the report.
- (2) The corrections and additions arising out of (1) be incorporated in the Headquarters' Welfare Division as a basis of their approval and a guide of the procedure during UNRRA operations and a guide to the interpretation of their report during the military period.

CLHouse/eg

Balkan Area)-690

Reports Progress
addition

7 October 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
Attn: Paolo Contini

FROM: Linton Smith

SUBJECT: Revision of list of Positions - Italian Mission.

I have submitted the tentative list of positions for the two Italian Missions to Mr. Dayton for review and he has made the following revisions of the present lists:

List "A" -- Italian Program

Pos. No. 9	Principal Accountant	Grade 12	\$	\$6,000
Pos. No. 10	Administrative Officer	Grade 11	\$	\$5,000
Pos. No. 11	Sr. Accountant	Grade 11	\$	\$5,000
Add:	Finance Officer	Grade 10	\$	\$4,500
Add:	Assistant Finance Officer	Grade 9	\$	\$4,000

List "B" -- Program for Care and Repatriation of United Nations Nationals

Add:	Assistant Finance Officer	Grade 9	\$	\$4,000
Pos. No. 19	Sr. Accountant	Grade 11	\$	\$5,000
Pos. No. 20	Assistant Accountant	Grade 9	\$	\$4,000
Add:	Assistant Accountant	Grade 9	\$	\$4,000
Add:	Assistant Accountant	Grade 9	\$	\$4,000

Copy to Mr. Dayton

LHSmith/mm

Italy Miss-440
Fixed 3-1

6 October 1944

To: George Xanthaky
From: E. Reeseman Fryer

To prevent a further heavy investment in recruitment processes and transportation of personnel obtained in the U.S. for Italian operations, I should like to urge, in behalf of the Camps Division, that there be included in the original group going to Italy one person who is thoroughly familiar with field personnel requirements from the point of view of the Bureau of Areas, and who likewise has had continuous experience in the recruitment and appointment processes of UNRRA. One person in the Bureau of Areas who meets these qualifications is Mrs. Morris.

As an example of the savings to be accomplished in following this recommendation, I should point out that in our taking over of the Yugoslav Camps it will be necessary to find 68 appointive personnel in addition to skilled and unskilled workers, who will of course be recruited from among the refugees. I believe that all but 10 or 12 of the official personnel could be obtained in Italy if we may accept Mr. Cochran's cable No. 25 as a criteria. On the basis of present air transportation costs, the recruitment of 56 persons in Italy would result in a net savings to UNRRA of at least \$35,000.

ERFryer/rr

Italy Miss - 440 -
Personnel - 6

5 October 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Charles L. House
SUBJECT: Sephardic Jews' Return to Greece

The cable from Cairo, No. 528, received 3 October, states that the Greek Minister in Egypt will not recommend to his government the issue of a blanket approval for the return to Greece of Sephardic Jews but that each case would be considered on its own merits.

From my knowledge of the situation, the total number of Jews in Greece prior to the war was approximately 85,000, and they were almost entirely Sephardic and had been living in the territories now within Greek borders since the 16th Century; but they were divided in two categories insofar as the Greek State was concerned - those who had retained or obtained foreign citizenship and those who were Greek citizens. The position of the Greek authorities as to this particular element of the Greek population would presumably be no different from that governing any other element.

A foreigner entering Greece must obtain a visa, the terms of which are governed by reciprocal treatment agreements between Greece and the various countries. If a foreigner remains in Greece, he must obtain a residence permit. These permits expire periodically and must be renewed.

Greek citizens travelling abroad are subject to regulations which require them to report to Greek consular authorities before their return to Greece. It would therefore appear that the Greek Minister in Cairo was simply considering pre-war regulations in giving his reply.

Apparently there are some other factors, as the cable states parenthetically, "Confidential report to follow." For your information, I can say that prior to my departure from Salonika in the fall of 1942, I personally knew of cases of Salonika Jews who succeeded in obtaining Italian citizenship in anticipation of drastic German measures and apparently on information that the Italians would not participate in such drastic measures. In the latter part of May or early June of 1943, two Salonika Jews, one a Persian subject and the other an Egyptian subject, came to our camp in Germany and described in detail the German procedure and informed us that from 5,000 to 10,000 of the Salonika Jews succeeded in getting away to the Italian occupied territories in Greece;

Greece - 640 (Sephardic Jews) Refused

George Xanthaky

- 2 -

5 October 1944

but prior to their transfer from Salonika to Germany, they had learned that the Spanish government had agreed to accept the Spanish subjects among the Salonika Jews. A good many of the Salonika Jews were being concealed by Greeks in the rural or mountainous districts.

Sympathy for the Jews in their plight together with various irregular methods that have been followed in escaping from the hands of the Germans have left the status of these escaped Jews in a very vague position, which presumably will make the Greek authorities, or for that matter any national authorities, very hesitant about giving blanket approval of return of groups. I have recently received information that some of these Jews are in this country in Oswego, New York.

CLHouse/eg

cc - Mr. Cooley, Displaced Persons

CHRONOLOGICAL COPY

5 October 1944

TO: George Kanthaky
FROM: John J. Corson
SUBJECT: Italian activities outlined for the Health Division.

The attached memorandum was forwarded to me yesterday by Dr. Crabtree pursuant to the decision reached at our conference on 28 September. You will recall that each Division was requested to submit to you by 5 October their operating program for the Italian Mission as well as a budget request for personal services to effectuate that program. You were then to prepare an over-all budget request with a suggested recruiting schedule, and to prepare a composite operating program covering each aspect; both of which we would then submit to the Director General.

Would you let me know the approximate date by which you expect to have these materials ready.

As you know the Personnel Division is proceeding with the interested divisions to select and prepare for travel, employees now on the staff of UNRRA.

Attachment

c.c. M. Menchikov
L. Smith
J. Crabtree

Mulliner:CC

Italy - Missions

5 October 1944

To: George Xanthaly
From: Thomas M. Cooley, II
Subject: Memo on Displaced Italians in Italy

The attached memorandum is self-explanatory and has my approval.

Enclosure

TMC:jf

Italy - Refugees - Gen.

4 October 1944

To: Mr. George Xanthaky

From: Morse Salisbury

Here is an earlier story by Paul Ward indicating how closely he is following the developments in the Balkans. He's the one with whom I talked on the telephone while you were in my office today.

Attachment

MS/ah

4 oct 44

1 Balkan Crisis - Reports Gen.

3 October 1945

To: George Xanthaky
From: Nicholas Andritsakis *MA*
Subject: Excerpts from the New York Greek Dailies

ATLANTIS (Special Service), Athens, October 2:

"Public opinion is extremely indignant against the UNRRA chiefs because they stopped the distribution of foodstuffs two months ago and at the same time are impeding private imports of foodstuffs."
Signed: D. Sfikas.

NATIONAL HERALD (special service), Athens, October 2:

"The Chief of the UNRRA Mission in Greece, Mr. Mabon, with Senator King, visited the textile factories in Athens and observed the work and production taking place there. Their impressions were very satisfactory. Today, both of them, accompanied by Mr. Diplarakon (Dipson) are leaving by air for Crete where they will visit the burned villages and will study the island's needs for hospitals. They will inspect also the UNRRA and Greek War Relief offices there."
Signed: M. Rodas.

562 (Atlantis)

3 October 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Mary Craig McGeachy
SUBJECT: Australia voluntary agency personnel

In paragraph 2 of cable No. 6 from Sydney dated 25 September a request is made as to the possible number and types of voluntary agency personnel UNRRA would like to have Australian voluntary agencies recruit for Europe.

Will you please incorporate this statement in the cable you send Sydney:

Voluntary agency personnel needed as follows:
general relief assistants; child care workers;
emergency feeding; leisure time and occupational
activities; camp welfare; nurses; doctors; laboratory
technicians. You have job specifications. Additional
material being sent. Can use as many workers as
Australia can provide through voluntary societies.

Liberg:src

*Personnel to
Australia*

2 October 1944

To: George Lanthaky

From: Joel Gordon

Subject: Report of Activities of the Yugoslav Branch - Month
of September, 1944

A. MAJOR ACTIVITIES IN PROCESS OR COMPLETED

1. Recurring or Continuing Activities

(a) In Process

- (1) Most of the effort of the Branch is being devoted to the development of an integrated relief and rehabilitation program for Yugoslavia. Subsequent to assembly of available data developed by the technical bureaus, the Branch has been working out the details for a series of sessions for presentation and discussion of the Program for Yugoslavia. It is planned to invite technical personnel from the several divisions to present the program for their special fields against the county background to be provided by the Yugoslav Branch. The Yugoslav Branch will take the initiative in pointing out (a) aspects of the program not adequately provided for, (b) the specific points on which the several special programs are interrelated, (c) the suitability of the program in the light of local conditions, (d) feasibility of program in the light of the administrative framework of the mission, UNRRA-Yugoslav relationships, and the country's economic and social policy.

The planning for these sessions thus far completed consists of a series of drafts of detailed outlines for discussion of (a) the food and (b) clothing and footwear programs (including agricultural and industrial rehabilitation relating thereto, (c) shelter and public utilities program (excluding camps) and (d) transportation and communication. Others yet to be developed are for (e) general service industries for industrial rehabilitation

271(aus) Reports, progress

2 October 1944

(f) fuel (solid and liquid - and industrial rehabilitation relating thereto), (g) distribution (including free distribution to those unable to pay) (h) general health program (i) repatriation of displaced persons (exclusive of camp care) (j) temporary shelter and feeding (including shelter of repatriated and homeless persons in camps and health and welfare services for camp populations) (k) welfare services to special groups.

Discussion with the several divisions of the plan for this series of sessions will be held soon as the outlines are completed so that the technical divisions can see the value and need of an integrated country approach at this stage in their planning.

(b) Completed

- (1) Jointly reviewed with Greek Branch of proposals for revision of Balkan Budget and submitted recommendations.
- (2) Reviewed agricultural rehabilitation program and presented suggestions for modification to Agricultural Rehabilitation Division and made available to them statistical data on fertilizer production and other items for which data hitherto not available.

2. Special Non-Recurring Activities

(a) In Process

- (1) The Branch is reviewing the estimates of import requirements (submitted by the Yugoslav government) from the special and limited viewpoint of ~~(a)~~ the extent to which the items and amounts requested are reasonably related (1) to one another and (2) to the special needs of the country.
- (2) The Yugoslav embassy in Washington has submitted a request that several technicians be brought to the United States for training in the operation of specialized industrial equipment.
- (3) The estimates of the Bureau of Supply for the following items are being reviewed: water supply and road construction equipment, electric power.

(b) Completed

- (1) The estimates of the Bureau of Supply for the following items have been reviewed and commented upon: shoes, trucks, coal mining equipment and electric power equipment.
- (2) Submitted memorandum outlining possible role of UNRRA under military plan for Yugoslavia and recommended concrete steps that might be taken to obtain final arrangement.
- (3) Commented on proposed coordination and liaison division.
- (4) Provided data on Yugoslav delegation to UNRRA Council meeting.
- (5) Provided statement on Yugoslav contribution to war effort and destruction suffered.
- (6) Submitted memo on problems requiring clarification in UNRRA - ECITO relationships.
- (7) Prepared final draft of alternative plans for relief and rehabilitation program for Italy.

JGordon/mm

2 October 1944

To: George Xanthaky
From: Charles L. House
Subject: Report for the month of September of
Greek-Albanian Branch

Recruitment:

a) Discussions between the Bureau of Areas and Welfare and Health Divisions as to increased recruitment through Voluntary Agencies as they affect further direct recruitment for welfare and other services by the Administration. Cairo has been asked to inform us as to the relative urgency of one hundred supplementary welfare workers authorized by headquarters, in the event of Voluntary Agencies failing to provide the number required. These steps were taken with a view to obtaining the maximum possible participation of the Voluntary Agencies.

b) Mr. Dudley Haskell has been recruited as Chief of the Albanian Mission and arrangements have been made for his early departure.

c) Plans have been developed with the personnel division to expedite recruitment of special classes of Balkan missions vacancies.

Budget Planning:

Mr. Roseman brought a request for the review of the Balkan and country mission budgets, with recommendations which have been and are under consideration during the month. Some urgent new positions have been established and recruitment authorized in the field.

Cairo has been requested for clarification with regard to the functions of "inspectors" which have been requested, as positions of this nature have not heretofore appeared on the budget.

271 (areas)

Report prepared

2 October 1944

Budget Planning (Cont'd.)

The request for additional positions have been tabulated in connection with existing positions as a basis for final decision, and early action can be expected.

Arrangements for Travel Space:

Mr. Blinn has been actively engaged in the arrangements for travel space and making every effort to expedite the departure of the personnel who are ready to leave and have completed all requirements.

London has informed us of their readiness to bring pressure on Washington to provide the necessary travel space and are cooperating through their local representatives.

New Zealand's Supplementary Gift to Greece:

The proposal originally made by the Prime Minister of New Zealand, Mr. Fraser, in May, that New Zealand make a special and supplementary contribution to Greece was taken up with the various UNRRA divisions to determine the procedure, and finally through the Diplomatic Advisor and the New Zealand Legation was completed, so that a ship with supplies of food destined for Greece was to have left New Zealand. ~~on the 27th of September~~

Inter-Agency Activities:

1. Greek Relief. The monthly meeting of Greek Relief was held at 11 A.M. in the Conference Room of P.E.A. Building, at 2501 Q St. on Thursday, September 21st. Mr. Blinn and Mr. House attended this meeting.

Some additional supplies were authorized for shipment. It was announced that two additional Swedish ships of 2300 tons had been obtained and negotiations for two other Swiss ships were under way - one of 8600 tons. If negotiations under way are satisfactorily completed, there will be eighteen ships plying between Greece and the loading points, principally St. John, New Brunswick. The total d.w. tonnage available would be

2 October 1944

Inter-Agency Activities:

about 28000 tons and the total for supplies about 100,000 tons for the period in which ships could each complete a trip.

On Friday, September 22nd, Sub-Committee of the Greek Relief Committee met in the Department of Agriculture to taste and decide on the proposed additional foods. Mr. House was a member of this Sub-Committee.

2. U.S. Department of Agriculture. The Extension Service of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations organized a conference, held in the Department of Agriculture between September 21st and September 24th to "outlining contribution of extension methods and techniques towards the rehabilitation of war-torn European countries".

Representatives of UNRRA were present -- for the Greek-Albanian Branch, Mr. C. House; for the Yugoslav Branch, Mr. J. Tomasevich; for the Agricultural Rehabilitation Division, Mr. C. Stephanides.

The findings of this conference were prepared in a preliminary form which will ultimately be distributed.

28 September 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Alvin Roseman
SUBJECT: Dispatch of Mr. Dudley Haskell

In view of military developments and the absence of top Albanian personnel in the Balkan Mission it is essential that Mr. Haskell be dispatched immediately. I should appreciate it if you will have someone see that everything is done to expedite this.

I have advised Mr. Blinn that I shall cable from Cairo upon my arrival there, as to whether Haskell should be sent to Bari or whether he should go to Cairo first. My opinion at the moment is that because of his newness in the organization and lack of familiarity with our program, it would be important for him to spend a week or ten days in Cairo with the various Deputy Chiefs of Mission and Division Chiefs before he went to Albania.

ARoseman:CC

*Personnel
Mr. Dudley Haskell*

15 September 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Bernard L. Gladioux
SUBJECT: Training Program for Yugoslav
Technicians

Will you please explore the attached request from the Yugoslav Embassy to determine its desirability and feasibility, and prepare a proposed reply for Governor Lehman.

Dr. Chen of the Far Eastern Division is familiar with the arrangements made for the Chinese Technicians, and you may wish to get in touch with him.

Attachment

Gladioux/mmb

*Yugoslavia
Personnel 8*

14 September 1944

To: George Xanthaky

From: Paolo Contini

May I bring to your attention the following UNITED NATIONS NEWS dispatch of September 9th reported in OWI Bulletin of September 13, 1944, which gives an indication of the good relations prevailing between the Greek soldiers fighting in Italy and the Italian population.

"Men of the Greek Mountain Brigade which is now serving in Italy have forgotten their old quarrel with the Italians.

Colonel T. Tsakalotis, Commander of the Brigade, in an interview with the United Nations News Correspondent, Arthur Broadshaw, said: 'Now that Italy has regained her soul, Greece bears no animosity towards her'.

The Colonel said he had suffered from anxiety before embarking because of what previously happened in this war after the Italians invaded Albania. He addressed his men thus: 'I want you to remember that you are Greek. Forget everything else. Rid yourselves of all thought of revenge on the Italians'.

The Colonel said that when his troops first set foot on Italian soil, he could not believe the change in his men's attitude. They saw the havoc and destruction which had been brought by the war to Italy and felt only pity. Very quickly they shared their cigarettes and food with the local population.

As the Greeks moved through Italian towns they were cheered by the population.

The Colonel said: 'When I was told by the Italians that my men behaved as well as the Italian troops, I knew they were paying a warm tribute'.

CC: Mr. Keeny
Mr. Welk
Mr. House

Italy - Reports

14 September 1944

TO: George Kanthaky
FROM: Charles L. House
SUBJECT: Meeting with Representatives of the New Zealand Legation
on the Question of a Special Gift to Greece.
PRESENT: Mr. Reid, First Secretary of the New Zealand Legation
Mr. Fisher, Mr. Reid's Colleague
Dr. Habicht, Diplomatic Adviser's Office
Mr. House, Greek Branch

Dr. Habicht, after referring to the desire expressed by the Right Honorable Peter Fraser, Prime Minister of New Zealand, during his visit in Washington that arrangements be made for a separate and particular contribution by New Zealand to the Greek people during the military period, proceeded to consider the questions involved as follows:

1. That UNRRA would eagerly agree to such a gift.
2. In the light of what is known of the supply situation during the military period, it was suggested that the gift consist of the commodities, in proportions of the total tonnage, suggested in the memorandum from Dr. James A. Crabtree and Frederick I. Daniels of 5 September 1944, which were

Dried milk	12%
Cheese	38%
Butter	38%
Mutton	6%
Woolen knitting yarn	6%

Mr. Reid pointed out that owing to the shortage of knitting yarn, there might be difficulty in supplying wool in that state. It was agreed that it could be in the nature of raw or washed wool.

3. As to the question of shipping space, it was suggested that there were two possibilities - (1) that UNRRA proceed through the normal channels in requesting space for the commodities on behalf of the New Zealand Government, and (2) that the New Zealand Government, through its military, take the necessary steps. The latter procedure was thought to be preferable because it would be likely to expedite the matter and thus more effectively achieve the desire of the people of New Zealand for the earliest possible evidence of their sympathy and interest in the Greek people.
4. The question of the Greek Government and its relation to the matter was discussed, and the opinion prevailed that the proposal primarily was a matter for the New Zealand Government and that they should more properly decide how and when the Greek Government should be brought into the discussions.

Source 723. (Ford) [Signature] 1

14 September 1944

5. Some discussion centered on the method of distribution. Mr. Reid pointed out that as this was a gift to the people, it would be expected that no charge would be made when distributed; that presumably some indication of the beneficiaries would be given but that every effort would be made to avoid having these complicate the problems of distribution; also, if possible, a special label on the packages and special arrangements for publicity of the gift would be arranged by the New Zealand authorities in agreement with the military.
6. As to further procedure, the following was outlined and agreed upon -- that on the assumption of a letter following shortly from UNRRA to the New Zealand Minister in Washington, the New Zealand Legation would cable the substance of the conference held today; that UNRRA would inform Mr. Osborne, who is en route for New Zealand and Australia, and Sir William Matthews in Cairo; and that the New Zealand Legation would inform UNRRA of any developments or further requests that they might have for the services of UNRRA in the achievement of the proposal.

Dr. Habicht, in consultation with Mr. Sayre, was to undertake the preparation and arrangements for the letter to the New Zealand Minister in Washington.

Mr. Reid, of the New Zealand Legation, was not prepared to state the probable amounts of the contribution, if made, because of the fact that they would have to clear with the British Government as to what could be spared from the rationing requirements in Great Britain. It appeared, however, that the contribution would undoubtedly be of considerable significance in the feeding program during the military period, if it is made.

When the letter goes out, and the notifications referred to go out from headquarters here, the matter will be in the hands of the New Zealand Government for further action. Should the question arise, I think you can therefore assume that UNRRA has cleared matters insofar as they are involved in the proposal.

CLHouse/eg

C/LA

14 September 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Conrad Van Hyning
SUBJECT: Manuel Kaufman

We have decided to appoint Mr. Manuel Kaufman, who is now a member of the Balkan Mission, as Welfare Representative on the Ethiopian Mission in place of Gerard Price whose name we offered previously.

Mr. Kaufman has had broad experience in the welfare field in addition to his experience in public relief programs and in the administration of a settlement house. He has been director of the Child Welfare Bureau, State Department of Public Welfare in Maryland. He left the Child Welfare Bureau for an assignment with the Red Cross and was sent to England where he did an outstanding job with negro troops stationed there. His work with public officials and the Army has been highly commended to us.

Mr. Kaufman's experience in the field of child welfare, which we understand is one of the major concerns of the Ethiopian Mission, will be of great value to the Mission and to this Division.

Mr. Kaufman is available immediately.

VHyning/src

Personal

13 September 1944

To: Mr. George Xanthaky

From: W. G. Dominick

You will recall that under date of 28 July 1944 I addressed a letter to Mr. John P. Dawson, Director, Combined Agency for Middle East Supplies, referring to the application filed 17 July 1944 for an export license covering 26 Hudson Sedans and 26 spare tires and tubes therefor. Enclosed with the letter was a copy of your memorandum to Mr. Weintraub dated 27 July 1944 setting forth the need for the automobiles and the expected use thereof.

You will also recall that there have been several subsequent conversations with Mr. Dawson and other representatives of CAMEX regarding the availability of shipping space for the automobiles not specifically consigned for use in the campaign in the Middle East, but which are destined for later use in the Balkans. It is the position of both the American and British representatives of CAMEX that in view of the fact that the Balkan theatre of operations is a military responsibility for programming civilian supplies and in view also of the declared policy on stockpiling of the Combined Shipping Adjustment Board (copy of which is attached), it would not be possible to include automobiles destined for the Balkans in the Middle East shipping program unless the military authorities specifically stated that the automobiles in question were a part of the supplies needed by the military for UNHRA's use in the Balkans.

As you know, the Middle East shipping program is under the control of the Mediterranean Theatre Commander and all supplies, whether military or civilian, which are required to be imported by Middle East territories must have the Theatre Commander's approval before they can be shipped. The Theatre Commander has delegated to the Middle East Supply Center the authority to approve, within agreed tonnage limitations, the items of civilian supplies which are required to be imported. It is the position of the representatives of CAMEX that the automobiles ultimately destined for the Balkans for which UNHRA has applied for export licenses, are not civilian supplies within the scope of the Middle East Supply Center, but are in fact supplies which should be programmed by the Mediterranean Theatre Commander.

750.1 (7 prisoners + spare)
Transportation 25

In order to avoid further delays in obtaining the necessary approvals and in order to obtain the necessary shipping space for the automobiles which are immediately needed for use in UNRRA camps, the CANES office is sending back to me the application covering all 26 automobiles. I shall file a new application for that number which is immediately needed by the camps, and the CANES office has given me assurance that shipping space will be provided as soon as possible for those particular automobiles.

With respect to the automobiles which you have asked to have sent to the Middle East for later trans-shipment to the Balkans, it is my suggestion that the approval of the Theatre Commander be obtained before we apply for licenses.

I also attach a copy of the draft procedure which Mr. Fryer and I have worked out with the approval of Mr. Borders' office for regularizing a flow of supplies from the United States to the Middle East camps. This draft procedure was discussed at a meeting held in the office of Mr. Fred Winant, Chairman of the Combined Agency for Middle East Supplies, in the State Department on 9 September 1944. In addition to Mr. Fryer and myself, there were in attendance Mr. Dawson, Managing Director of CANES, Mr. Cleveland, Middle East Division, FEA, as well as Mr. W. L. Jenkins of the State Department.

It is my understanding that this draft procedure will be discussed at the regular semi-monthly meeting of CANES to be held on Monday, 18 September, so that the British representatives may make comments and that when the draft is finally approved by both the British and American representatives of CANES, it will then be cabled to Cairo for MESC approval. At this time, I would assume that we would send a copy to Sir William Matthews for his comments.

It will be of interest to you to know that, as of 1 October, CANES will go out of existence and the MESC (Washington) will assume the responsibilities which CANES formerly exercised. This Committee will be composed solely of representatives of U. S. agencies.

Attachments

WGDominick ejk
13 sep 44

cc: Mr. Fryer
Mr. Sokolove

13 September 1944

To: George Xanthaky
From: Charles L. House
Subject: Balkan Mission "Inspectors"

1. The term "inspector" has unfortunate connotations both for staff members and for the general public and should be avoided under all such circumstances as are under consideration.
2. (a) The inspectors' functions given in the job description submitted by Mr. Gerstenzang are not convincing justifications for the creation of an inspector service. This description is as follows:

"The Chief Inspector shall be responsible for

- (1) the planning of a system of control within the Bureau for the investigation of all losses and shortages due to pilferage, improper handling, failure of security measure,
- (2) fraud on the part of recipients of supplies,
- (3) to enable a continuous check to be exercised by him over the efficiency of the operations of the various sections of the Bureau, particularly as regards its local personnel in a liberated area.

(b) An inspector service within the Bureau of Distribution and Transport could not serve as a proper check on the activities of that Bureau.

(c) If an inspector service could be justified, to be effective it must be established outside the Bureau of Transport and Distribution.

Balkan Case 46m.1

13 Sept. 1944

3. An inspector service operating on the basis of putting fear into the hearts of men lessens the employees' sense of responsibility and thus decreases his efficiency, and by placing him in fear destroys his morale. It is a negative rather than an affirmative approach to the problem.
4. Normal administrative processes include responsibility for honesty and efficiency of subordinates. It is undesirable to undercut these normal administrative processes and there seems to be no need to do so if full use is made of certain more orthodox practices, including those normally exercised by auditors, controllers, warehouse accounts supervisors, etc.
5. If some special administrative device is needed for some special purpose which cannot be satisfactorily served by normal administrative processes, a careful analysis of the elements of the job should be submitted, together with the reasons why each of these elements cannot be handled through normal administrative processes.
6. With respect to the problem of detecting fraud on the part of recipients of supplies, we have these comments:
 - (a) Again, it is a negative rather than a positive approach to the problem of compliance with UNRRA's antidiscrimination policies, and normal standards of honesty.
 - (b) A certain amount of what might be called "inspecting" is part of the normal job of the entire district staff from top to bottom.
 - (c) If special police are found to be necessary, they should be obtained through the proper military or government authorities and so designated.
7. We suggest that a statement along these lines be included in the long letter to Cairo now being drafted, with a request that they give consideration to these points and supply us with a further statement accordingly.

RBlinn/acc

13 September 1944

To: George Xanthaky
From: Robert Blinn
Subject: Balkan Budget

The Balkan Budget now stands at 597 approved positions. In addition to the 502 positions in the printed budget, the following 95 positions have been approved:

Office of Chief of Mission:		
Legal Field Officer	<u>1</u>	1
District Offices Staff:		
District Director	2	
Deputy District Director	6	
Field Officer	<u>3</u>	11
Stenographic Staff	<u>12</u>	12
Bureau of Distribution & Transport:		
Truck Operations Officer	3	
Chief D. & T. officer	1	
Distribution Officer	6	
Executive Assistant	1	
Warehousemen	37	
Warehouse Accts. Super.	2	
Milling Specialist	2	
Transportation Officer	<u>10</u>	62
Bureau of Finance & Administration:		
Senior Adm. Officer	<u>1</u>	1
Bureau of Requirements & Coordination and Supply:		
Requirements Analyst	<u>2</u>	2
Food & Agricultural Rehab. Div.:		
Agric. Rehab. Specialist	<u>2</u>	2
Welfare Division:		
Director of Welfare	<u>1</u>	1
Industrial Rehab. Division:		
Industrial Rehab. Special.	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
		<u>95</u>

Balkan Cases - (68m) 1

George Xanthaky

- 2 -

13 September 1944

Mr. Roseman's figure for presently approved positions is 493 which is made up as follows:

Printed budget exclusive of 19 distribution officers	483
Deputy District directors	3
Other (not yet identified)	<u>7</u>
Total,	493

CC: Mr. Roseman
Mr. House
Mr. Gordon
Mr. Brunkard

13 September 1944

TO: George Xanthaky

FROM: Nicholas C. Anagnostopoulos

The following is a list of members of the Greek delegation to the UNRRA Conference at Montreal:

Kimon Diamandopoulos Ambassador of Greece at Washington	- Chairman and First Alternate of the delegation.
George Depastas Minister of Greece at Ottawa	- Second Alternate of the dele- gation.
Alex Argyropoulos Minister Resident of Greece	- Third Alternate of the dele- gation.
Athanase Sbarounis Director General, Greek Ministry of Finance	- Fourth Alternate of the delegation.
Mrs. Kaity Argyropoulos	- Secretary of the delegation.

NCAagnostopoulos/eg

*Aug 4-2
S. S. S. S. S.*

12 September 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Thomas Brunkard
SUBJECT: Cables to Cairo re the setting up and cancelling of
air priorities

It has been our practice to cable Cairo requesting USAFME to set up air priorities for specific individuals. We have not heard from Cairo regarding such priorities. Each week we cable Cairo cancelling air priorities for certain people who have been transferred to sea or sea-air lists in the War Department. We have done this so that Cairo might be kept currently advised in connection with the priorities which presumably they were to set up.

I think, at this point, that all such cabling is unnecessary and useless. We always notify Cairo when people are to depart, and also give the budget line numbers. Under the circumstances, I recommend that we discontinue

1. Cabling the names to Cairo to set up air priorities.
2. Sending cables giving information on cancellations.

CC to
Miss Bell
Mr. Ripley

TBrunkard/tep

Mes-821 (air)

*Adm-3-1-A
Cables*

11 September 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Herbert H. Lehman
SUBJECT: Cairo Cable No. 439

Will you please refer to cable 439 from Cairo with regard to a directive issued by A.M.L. to UNRRA. Will you let me know whether this directive follows the lines of our agreement and its interpretation.

Lehman/gs

Aug. 2-1

9 September 1944

TO: Mr. George Xanthaky
FROM: Thomas M. Cooley, II
SUBJECT: Amendment to Budget for Italian
Displaced Persons Operations.

Attached is a self explanatory amendment to the
budget estimate previously submitted on Italy.

Attachment

TMCooley/em
9 sept 44

Italy - Adm 1

8 September 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Nicholas C. Anagnostopoulos
SUBJECT: Greek Nationality Law

Attached herewith you find the Greek Nationality Law and its different amendments as translated in "A Collection of Nationality Laws of Various Countries As Contained in Constitutions, Statutes, and Treaties", edited by Richard W. Flournoy, Jr., and Manley O. Hudson, New York Oxford Press, 1929.

Of particular interest to us is Article 23 (a) and (b) which reads:

"Article 23. He loses his quality of a Greek who:

- (a) Becomes naturalized in a foreign country. For this, permission of the Greek Government, given through the Ministry for Foreign Affairs after consideration of the concrete circumstances submitted, is required beforehand; but this permission is never given if the petitioner is liable to military service or if he be a military delinquent or subject to penal prosecution for a misdemeanor or a crime.
- (b) Accepts without royal permission, employment in the service of a foreign government, and who after being directed by the Greek Government to leave such employment within a stated period, keeps on without complying."

This Article has been interpreted by a decision of the Greek Council of Naturalization which reads ^{1/} as follows in free translation:

^{1/} The above interpretation is included in a book under the title "Greek Nationality" by Demetrios K. Nikolopoulos, second edition, May 1932. Additional information is also given in "Perte de la Nationalite a titre de punition ou de dechance, Page 878, Book III, Traite de Droit International Public VI par Fauchille 1922".

Greece 675 (Nationality Law)

Greece General

x Legal

8 September 1944

Case of Article 23 (a)

The law recognizes as aliens those who have been naturalized (in a foreign country) without government permit if their naturalization took place before the publication of Law 120 of 2/15 January 1914. This law requires that persons who desire to renounce Greek nationality should previously obtain the permit of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who will evaluate the reasons for acquisition of foreign citizenship and decide whether he should grant the permit. If the decree which allows the renunciation of Greek nationality is issued before the acquisition of foreign citizenship by the person interested, he is considered as remaining a Greek citizen pending acquisition of foreign citizenship.

Naturalization as a citizen of another country of a Greek living in Greece is not allowed, since Article 23 definitely states that "Only a person who has been naturalized abroad loses Greek nationality."

To erase his name from the register (Greek) the legally naturalized person must produce and submit to the Minister of the Interior a certificate proving his acquisition of foreign citizenship.

Those who have acquired foreign citizenship after 2/15 January 1914, in order to be recognized as foreign citizens in Greece ought to have previously obtained the

permit of the Minister (Greek) for Foreign Affairs. It must be noted that according to Article 22 of the law regulating residence and movement of aliens in Greece, it is possible to forbid the establishment of any ex-Greek citizen who legally denounced Greek nationality either before 2/15 January 1914 without permit or after 2/15 January 1914 after permit on the grounds of being an alien subject.

Case of Article 23 (b)

In case of military service, we must distinguish the following. If a Greek citizen is forced to serve in a foreign army for reasons of dual citizenship, he keeps his Greek nationality. Also he does not lose his Greek nationality if, by permit of Greek authorities, he enters the service of a foreign army. This is derived from Article 23 of the Civil Law (Greek).

If a Greek citizen, without acquiring foreign nationality, is appointed and continues to serve as a civil employee of a foreign government despite warning to him by the Greek Government not to undertake such a service, he loses his Greek nationality. In any case, in order that a Greek citizen be considered to have lost his Greek citizenship, he must have received from the Greek Government an order to abandon foreign service within a certain date and he, contrary to such an order, continues to serve. If a Greek citizen by undertaking

8 September 1944

public service in a foreign country at the same time acquires on the basis of foreign law foreign nationality, we believe that he will be considered by the Greek law as a Greek citizen if he did not have the permit to renounce his Greek nationality and if he was not ordered by the Greek Government to resign within a certain date from his position in the foreign service.

On the contrary, we believe it will be considered that he lost his Greek nationality even if he did not have the permit of the Greek Government if, against the order of Greek authorities, he continues offering his services to the foreign state; because the fact that the Greek Government takes steps to order him to resign from the service of a foreign state is evidence that Greek authorities have serious reasons why he should not continue offering service which is probably damaging to the Greek State services. If he does not obey such a call on the part of the Greek Government, as punishment he "should not be considered as a Greek citizen as he has disobeyed his country's order". Such laws exist in many foreign states such as, for instance, Germany, Austria, Spain, Italy, France, Brasil, etc."

The following additional information was given to me by an expert in Greek nationality law. He said that in the case of Greeks in the United

8 September 1944

States, we should bear in mind that very few immigrants were naturalized in the United States before 2/15 January 1914; of those who were naturalized after the above date, practically none kept the requirements of Law 120. In other words, no one of them asked for a permit to renounce Greek nationality ... The refusal to meet the requirements of Law 120 must be attributed to ignorance on the part of some of them, negligence on the part of others, or even to intentional refusal so that they could avail themselves of both nationalities.

cc: K. A. Aickin

NCAgnostopoulos/eg

8 September 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Thomas Brunkard
SUBJECT: Memo on Meeting of 7 September 1944.

A meeting was held in Mr. Dallas Dort's office, State Department, at 4 PM, Thursday, September 7, 1944, to discuss the copy of a draft telegram from CCAC to SACMED regarding the Swedish-Swiss Commission in Greece after liberation.

Present at the Meeting were:

Mr. Dallas Dort
Mr. Roger Jacklin

Major Certes
George Xanthaky

It had been intended to send this proposed cable prior to this time. A draft of the cable is attached to Mr. Xanthaky's letter to Sir William Matthews, dated August 22. However, Mr. Dort explained that the cable had been held up by the War Department as they objected to its being sent in the form proposed. The following changes were suggested to conform with the War Department's ideas on this matter:

Para. 2 (c), line 7 - after the words in Greece insert "by all parties concerned."

Para. 2 (c), line 9 - after the word above insert "In any event, it is assumed that the fusion of the Commission's organization with UNRRA would be arranged, if possible, by friendly agreement between UNRRA, the Commission, the Military authorities, and US and UK Governments, and not by military authority."

Para. 3, line 1 - after the word come insert "most urgently."

Para. 4 - omit entire paragraph

*Greece 690 -
Greece - Welfare*

Para. 5 - changed to read "If you agree, a further approach to the Swedish Government will be made along these lines explaining the contemplated arrangements."

Mr. Dort assured Mr. Xanthaky and the others present that with these changes (to which all parties present at the meeting agreed) the cable would be despatched as quickly as possible. He said he had received clearance from the War Department and there should be no further delay.

TBrunkard/tep

5 September 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Joel Gordon
SUBJECT: ECITO and Mission Operations

Transportation is of central importance in the distribution of UNRRA supplies and the rehabilitation of transport is specifically referred to in Resolution No. 1 as one of the responsibilities of the Administration. The proposal to establish a European Central Inland Transportation Office independent of UNRRA poses some difficult questions of working relationships. Effective working arrangements between ECITO and UNRRA will need to be developed if the relief and rehabilitation program of each mission is to be carried out expeditiously.

A. Transport Supplies

1. During the military period, will military supplies to be provided through CCAC be handled through ECITO or UNRRA as agent for the military?
2. During the subsequent UNRRA period, will all transport supplies and equipment be provided by ECITO and not by UNRRA?
3. If so, it will be necessary to define what are included as transport supplies. For example, will gasoline for trucks be supplied by ECITO or UNRRA? Will repair facilities for trucks, railroads and other supplemental facilities be provided by ECITO?
4. If ECITO is to restrict its supplies to basic equipment, how will the supply planning by UNRRA for related supplies be integrated? The amount of gasoline, for example, to be supplied by UNRRA cannot be determined until the number of trucks to be provided by ECITO is known.

x Aug. 8-1

800
~~Rehabilitation 4-8~~

B. Industrial Rehabilitation of Transport

5. Will the industrial rehabilitation program of UNRRA exclude transport?
6. If so, what will determine the order of priority in rehabilitating rail and other transportation lines: the program of transport rehabilitation of ECITO or the broader program of relief and rehabilitation which may have a different order of priorities.

C. Distribution of Relief and Rehabilitation Supplies

7. How will the planning of centers and sub-centers for distribution of UNRRA supplies be geared into transportation rehabilitation program of ECITO?

D. General Negotiations with Local Government

8. How will the independent negotiations of UNRRA and ECITO be coordinated so that the local governments are not confused and are not pulled in different directions?

General Recommendations

To achieve as effective coordination of the work of ECITO and UNRRA for a given country, it is recommended that:

1. ECITO designate one of its officials in each country to serve as liaison officer with the UNRRA mission and that the Chief of Mission and the ECITO representative arrange for liaison at lower levels.
2. So far as possible during the military and UNRRA period all negotiations between ECITO and the government on matters of inland transport and between UNRRA and the government affecting or affected by inland transport be jointly conducted.
3. Similar arrangements for liaison at the headquarters level be provided so that general planning of programs for relief and rehabilitation supplies can be integrated.

These are the minimum steps that should be taken to establish a working relation that will prevent the ECITO and UNRRA programs developing in an unrelated manner.

JHorden/gu

4 September 1944

TO: George Xanthak⁹
FROM: Frederick I. Daniels
SUBJECT: Mission to Ethiopia

This is to inform you that we have selected Mr. Gerard Price as the Welfare member of the Mission to Ethiopia. Mr. Price has been processed for appointment to the Ethiopian Mission Reserve, and I believe is expected to enter on duty 11 September.

Most recently he has been serving as Director of Public Assistance in the State of Montana. Mr. Price is well known to Mr. Howard who considers that he would be admirably suited to the work of the contemplated Mission.

IDaniels/rw src

x Ethiopia Mission

Personal

1 September 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
W. Menshikov

FROM: Joel Gordon

SUBJECT: New Yugoslav Ambassador to U. S.

Dr. Franges has confirmed the report that Dr. Mihajlo (Michael) Konstantinovich has been appointed as the Yugoslav Ambassador to the United States. I am outlining below some information obtained by Mr. Tomasevich from the press and secondary sources.

1. Professor Konstantinovich is about 45 years of age and a Serb from Serbia. He has been a professor of law at the Faculty of Law of the University of Belgrade. During his teaching years, up to September 1939, he was one of the four or five leading members of the Society for Legal Philosophy and Sociology, a society of social-scientists connected with Belgrade University. In this group were organized practically all liberal university people engaged in social sciences and it paid special interest in guiding younger people. The group was of pure Yugoslav orientation and cooperated closely with the representatives of the Democratic-Peasant Coalition (Croatian Peasant Party plus the Independent Democratic Party) engaged in similar work.

2. During 1938 and up to September 1939, Professor Konstantinovich was one of the experts (with Professors George Tasich and Ivan Krbek) who drafted the Sporazum, the Serbo-Croat agreement of August 26, 1939, creating the autonomous Banovina Croatia. In the following Gvetkovich-Machek government he was a Minister of State, seemingly in charge of implementing the constitutional and administrative set-up of the state according to the ideas of Sporazum.

3. In March of 1941 after the signature of the Tri-Partite pact in Vienna by Yugoslavia he resigned his position in the government, but was not included in the Simovich government.

4. He was living in the Middle East, and reportedly kept aloof from the groups controlling the Yugoslav Government in Exile until Subasich came in.

*Olo Konstantinovich, Mihajlo
Gjorgjic*

5. Konstantinovich is a close and trusted friend of Premier Subasich, and that may be the chief reason for his selection.

Joel Gordon/ek

Ym

1 September 1944

TO: Gorge Xanthaky
FROM: Jael Gordon
SUBJECT: Planning for Yugoslavia with Military

On 27 July, we wrote to Sir William Matthews as follows:
"... It would be helpful if you would explain to us precisely how the Army-UNRRA relations are developing, and the extent to which UNRRA is participating in military planning, particularly with respect to distribution. We are very much concerned over the Yugoslav problem. Has there been any emphasis of late on Yugoslav planning along the lines of the AML plan for Greece."

In his reply of 9 August, Sir William Matthews replied:

"As regards Yugoslavia, we are greatly handicapped by the absence of a Chief and Deputy Chief of Mission. Also by the obscurity of the present political situation. As far as our Mission is concerned we can make contacts either with the National Committee of Liberation at Bari through our Liaison Officers, or to the Bureau of Reconstruction which was set up by the Royalist Government. I observe tendencies at your end to negotiate with the Yugoslav representatives and I am troubled lest these should cut across the very delicate diplomatic relations which exist here, and also between the Yugoslavs and AFHQ. You will no doubt secure that these are harmonised. It would be fatal in my view to attempt to go into Yugoslavia in advance of the Allied Military formations unless, of course, we went in under the wing of Force 399 which is already in Croatia and Dalmatia. But considerable prestige might accrue to UNRRA if a special despatch of civilian medical supplies were sent from Washington to Bari with a request to the Military authorities that as and when possible these might be sent to Marshall Tito for civilian relief."

An analysis of the report on the Balkan Mission for June and July contains no information indicating any further activity. There is practically no reference to contacts with AML Yugoslavia (except for welfare).

x Aug 4-6 [ccae]

*Yugoslavia 600 (Planning)
Yugoslavia Relief 1*

Under these circumstances, I believe it is essential to issue some directive to Cairo, and with this in mind would like to urge early discussion of the recommendations contained in my memo of 28 August 1944 on Role of UNRRA in Yugoslavia under Proposed AML Plan.

As to your suggestion that we write to Cairo commenting or raising further questions on their reported activities, I personally believe that we will do better to concentrate, so far as Yugoslavia is concerned, on the basic question of the scope and form of our activity and necessary general negotiations. Any detailed planning and activity will be determined by decisions on this point.

Gordon/ek

4 September 1945

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Edward B. Williams
SUBJECT: Statement on Greece to be used at appropriations hearings

The Balkan Mission, Cairo, was established May 1, 1944. Effective that date Mr. W. T. Matthews, the Director General of MERRA, was appointed Chief of the Balkan Mission, and Mr. Laird Archer was appointed Chief of the UNRRA Mission to Greece, which operated as an integral part of the Balkan Mission until October, 1944.

On August 22, 1944, the Greek Government submitted its formal request for assistance to UNRRA with a comprehensive statement of Greece's supply requirements, amounting to 2,185,000 tons at an estimated value of \$343,000,000, for a period of six months.

As of the first part of October, 1944, the Greece Mission started functioning in Cairo as a separate unit.

On October 26, the Chief of the Greece Mission arrived in Athens with an initial staff.

As a result of the outbreak of civil war in Greece on December 3, 1944 and the partial withdrawal of UNRRA Mission personnel, UNRRA-Military integration was ended.

Pursuant to the Director General's directive, dated 6 February 1945, Mr. Roy Hendrickson and Mr. Xanthaky made arrangements in Cairo for the liquidation of the Balkan Mission and the establishment of the Middle East Office and made the country missions directly responsible to Headquarters as of 9 March 1945.

On March 1, 1945 the agreement between UNRRA and the Greek Government was signed. On April 1, 1945 UNRRA assumed from the Military direct responsibility for relief and rehabilitation operations in Greece.

On May 16, the acting chief of the Greece Mission, Mr. Buell Maben, was appointed Chief of Mission, replacing Laird Archer, who had resigned in March, 1945.

Negotiations with the Military

On April 3, 1944 an agreement was made defining UNRRA relations with the Military.

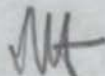
020.23 (Congressional hearings)

4 September 1945

On November 24, 1944 a supplementary agreement between UNRRA and the Military was reached in Athens by Sir William Matthews, Chief of the Balkan Mission, Laird Archer, Chief of the Greece Mission, Mr. Hugh Jackson, Deputy Director General of UNRRA, and the Military.

On 6 January the Director General initiated negotiations with the CCAC concerning the relinquishment of Military responsibility for civil relief and rehabilitation in the Balkans, which resulted with respect to Greece in the assumption of responsibility by UNRRA as of 1 April 1945.

WAndritsakis/jkr



31 August 1944

To: George Xanthaky

From: Grey Leslie

Subject: Narrow Gauge Locomotives for Greece - Your Communication
26 August addressed to David Weintraub

I have asked Dr. Hondelink to comment on this communication and he has replied as follows:-

"TACIT has scheduled requirements for the Greek narrow gauge railways.

We have ascertained that no production capacity can be made available for special types of locomotives.

We rely in the case of the Peloponnese on:

1. Military railway equipment
2. Alternative coastal shipping
3. Alternative road transport."

GLeslie;lms

Copy 44 Willard F. Day

Greece 756.4 (Locomotives)

Greece
plus H-1

31 August 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Joel Gordon
SUBJECT: Inland Transport Organization - Conference with
Professor Hondelink

There has been in the past few weeks considerable discussion with Mr. Loewy of the Industrial Rehabilitation Division in the Bureau of Supply concerning the number of trucks that would need to be imported under the UNRRA program. As a result of these discussions, the Area divisions were requested to submit estimates as to the number of trucks needed according to certain categories of purposes to be served. It was my original understanding that the purpose of these estimates were to arrive at an estimate of the total number of trucks that would be needed for the European countries.

At a meeting held with Professor Hondelink on August 30, Mr. Hostie pointed out that the overall estimate of the Burchenal Report on the total number of trucks needed for European countries seemed reasonable but that the country break-downs should be questioned. He then went on to explain that the purpose of the estimates on which he was working was to obtain a better break-down by country. In view of this revised explanation of the purpose of these estimates, I was inclined to question the deformatting them at this time, since the only concern at the present moment in making estimates of a country is to arrive at some total figure as to the amount of trucks which we should request be allocated by the Combined Boards. If the overall figure of the Burchenal Report is reasonable then there would be no point in re-doing that estimate but on breaking down the information by countries, since we are not faced at the present moment with the problem of immediate allocation to countries.

In the course of the discussion we became involved in the question of the role which the Inland Transport Organization would play in the rehabilitation program and its relationship to UNRRA. The following facts were brought up:

040-ECITO

Rehabilitation 4-8

1. The Inland Transportation Organization will be set up on a permanent basis sometime during September.
2. It will be a sister organization to UNRRA; it will be supported by contributions from the United Nations in Europe and will operate in the field of transportation in much the same manner as UNRRA; it will conclude agreements with the military whereby trucks, railroad rolling stock and other transportation equipment no longer needed by the military will be turned over to the Inland Transport Division for allocation to the several European countries.
3. UNRRA would act, at least temporarily, as agent for this organization in the procurement of allocations for additional equipment yet to be manufactured; such would be purchased for the account of the new Inland Transport Organization which as yet has no foundation.
4. Basically, the Inland Transport Organization would concern itself with the international aspects of the operation of the transportation system and with the supply of transport equipment to the several countries. In the event that any country were unable to operate its transportation system and requested the Inland Transport Group to do so, it would assume such responsibility.
5. Professor Mondelink is at present in Washington to discuss with the Director General the working relationships between his organization and UNRRA.

Much of the above information was news to the staff of the Area divisions present and many of us expressed concern over the following points:

1. If the question of transport is separated from the general relief and rehabilitation operations, how will we be able to achieve an integrated plan for relief and rehabilitation; transportation will be one of the most important elements in the detailed operational plan to be worked out with the respective governments.
2. Will there be some confusion in UNRRA's relationship to the governments of the liberated areas, in view of the fact that these governments will be dealing with the Inland Transport Organization with respect to transportation and with us with respect to other matters?

3. Will it be necessary to modify the policies adopted by the Council placing responsibility on UNRRA for supplies connected with the rehabilitation of transportation?
4. What will be the function of transport officers provided for in the Balkan Mission if the Inland Transport Organization becomes involved in matters of internal transportation?

In general, the creation of the new organization for transportation poses some problems of relationships which will need to be clearly outlined if we are to have an effective relief and rehabilitation program for a given country. It seems important that the Bureau of Areas, which is concerned with the integration of the plan for a given country, participate in the formulation of plans for such work in relationships which are under discussion with the Director General at the present time.

JGordon/gs

31 August 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Joel Gordon
SUBJECT: Report of Activities of the Yugoslav Branch - Semi-monthly
Period ending 31 August 1944

A. MAJOR ACTIVITIES IN PROCESS OR COMPLETED

1. Recurring or Continuing Activities

(a) In Process

Major effort is being devoted to assembling an integrated picture of the relief and rehabilitation program for Yugoslavia as developed by the technical divisions. Discussions have been held chiefly with the Supply Bureau as to the plans for:

- (1) Supplies (See detail below), and
- (2) The agricultural rehabilitation plans

The latter problem has been discussed with Mr. Slagsvold and we are reviewing at the present time a report prepared by the Agricultural Rehabilitation Division outlining the major problems of agricultural rehabilitation and possible plans for meeting these problems; it is planned that when this report is in final form it will be sent to the Balkan Mission for their use in developing the detailed program in the field. Inquiries have been made of the Displaced Persons Division as to what specific plans they have for Yugoslavia; other less informal inquiries have been made of other Divisions. In general, it appears on the basis of information thus far available to us that planning for Yugoslavia has either not begun or is in a very elementary stage except for agricultural rehabilitation. In order to

271-(a) (a) (a)
Report prepared

stimulate greater activity in the development of plans for industrial rehabilitation, health and welfare activities, we are in the process of preparing a series of questions as to the specific scope, content and form which the program in the several areas for Yugoslavia might take. These memoranda will provide the basis for the follow-up with the several divisions, the formulation of concrete plans in so far as this can be done from the Headquarters level.

(B) Completed

- (1) Continuous contact is being maintained with the Southeastern European Division in the State Department in order to keep currently abreast of the developments affecting Yugoslavia (see recent report on discussions with Mr. Cannon).
- (2) A considerable amount of effort is involved in interviewing personnel interested in overseas service with the Balkan Mission, particularly distribution.
- (3) Considerable time also is spent in conferences with the personnel in the Training Center who are going overseas on the Balkan Mission. These discussions are designed to clarify their understanding of responsibilities of the position which they occupy and to provide additional background information on economic, physical and other factors which will affect their work in Yugoslavia.

2. Special Non-Recurring Activities

(a) In Process

- (1) The Yugoslav Branch has participated in and prepared a considerable amount of material in connection with discussions of the supply estimates for the following commodities:
 - a. Trucks - An estimate of the number of trucks which will be needed in Yugoslavia was made recently; the function of the Inland Transport Organization and the relationship of the work of that Organization to the UNHRA Missions was discussed with Professor Hondelink (see memorandum on problems of relationship posed by the creation of this Organization).

- b. Used clothing drive - Advice was provided on sorting methods most appropriate to the needs of the Yugoslav population.
 - c. Textiles - A meeting was held at the Yugoslav Embassy with representatives of the Yugoslav Embassy jointly with representatives of the Bureau of Supply to determine the type of clothing and textiles most appropriate for Yugoslavia and the relevant amounts of textiles to be provided in the form of garments, cloth and raw materials.
 - d. Mobile repair shops.
 - e. Community canning - Arrangements have been made for a representative of the Yugoslav Embassy to see one of these canning projects in operation in order to determine the feasibility of utilizing such canning projects in rural areas.
 - f. Liquid fuel and coal.
- (2) Considerable work has been done on the preparation of a distribution handbook for the use of the field mission. This handbook would provide information on the port facilities, inland transport, channels of distribution, warehousing, and other aspects of the physical distribution of relief supplies. The assistance of OSS has been requested on the development of data on the transportation system and a report has been promised to us by the first few weeks in October.

(b) Completed

- (1) The proposed drafts of an agreement with the government of a liberated area was reviewed and comments submitted thereon.
- (2) A memorandum was prepared on the role of UNRRA in Yugoslavia in view of the AML plan of which we were recently advised. This memorandum sets forth possible relationships that might exist under this plan and recommends specific steps to be taken to clarify the responsibility of UNRRA and pave the way for a more specific planning than has been possible in the past.

- (3) General discussions have been held with staff of the Yugoslav Embassy and the Charge d'Affaires as to how they will be organized for purposes of working with UNHRA and providing a more satisfactory basis for obtaining information on economic and related conditions in the country to facilitate UNHRA planning.
- (4) A statement on recent developments in the provision of immediate relief to Yugoslavia and on the transfer of the Yugoslav Mission to Italy was prepared for inclusion in the Director General's report to the Council.
- (5) A report was prepared based on information made available by the Displaced Persons Division on the problem of displaced persons in Bulgaria, Rumania and Hungary. In addition, the Yugoslav Branch has reviewed and commented upon the suitability of the following with respect to Yugoslavia: Health and agricultural films, plan of community government for camps and use of co-operatives in relief and rehabilitation.
- (6) A detailed analysis was prepared on the statement of functions of area divisions (see memorandum 1 August 1944, G. Xanthaky to M. Menshikov).

B. PROBLEMS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. There is a need for clarifying the relationship of the Inland Transport Organisation to UNHRA (see memorandum of 31 August prepared on the subject).
2. The present method of by-passing the Area divisions in the routing of communications for reply continues to hamper the efforts of the Area divisions to perform its coordination function (see memorandum of G. Xanthaky to M. Menshikov, dated August 31).
3. The lack of clarity in the relationships between the responsibilities of the Regional Office in London, Cairo and the Headquarters office appears to be resulting in some duplicate activity and in some things not being done that should be done. We in the Yugoslav Branch are not at all clear as to how far the detailed planning will take place in London or Cairo. Some serious thought needs to be given to a better modus operandi.
4. The development of a program with the Yugoslav Government has been somewhat hampered by the not too clear relationship between the Royal Yugoslav Government and the National Liberation Committee. It is hoped that this situation will be clarified when Mr. Kosenovich returns to this country and that a more satisfactory basis for planning a program in Yugoslavia can be developed.

30 August 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Oscar Schachter
SUBJECT: Second Draft of the Proposed Master Agreement
with the Non-paying Countries

Attached is a second draft of the Proposed Master Agreement. It incorporates all of the suggestions made in your memorandum to me of 26 August with the following exceptions:

1. I did not include a provision covering the problem of dual citizenship, primarily because I did not have time to go into it. I am inclined to think that if it is a peculiarly Greek problem it should not be included in the Master Agreement but rather left for a special subsequent Agreement with the Greek Government.
2. I did not include either of the two suggestions dealing with the article on taxation (Article VII). Both your proposal regarding "classes of users" and Mr. Dayton's proposal on social security taxes raised several complicated problems, and I felt that we needed more time to analyze the problems and draft appropriate provisions, should any be desired.

Incidentally, did not K. D. have your original draft in mind when he said that the tax provision purports to free all of our operations and supplies from the burden of any form of taxation? As you know, under Article VII of my draft taxes may be levied on goods in commercial channels.

3. I did not follow the suggestion to add sections 8 and 9 to the last sentence of Article III (b). It seemed to me to be unnecessary

Aug. 2-1
251 (master)

30 August 1944

to require that the Governments' actions under those sections conform to plans agreed upon by the Administration and the Government. I followed your original suggestion and limited this requirement to sections 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6. The first sentence of III (b) requires that all the sections of Resolution 7 be followed.

4. I did not eliminate the provision in Article IV (a) which requires the Government to consult with the Administration with respect to prices. I think it well to have a specific provision on prices in the local currency article even though there is a general provision on consultation in Resolution 7, mentioned in Article III (b). I don't think that there is much danger that this will require us to consult on all economic controls in Greece. We will always be able to cut down on our consultation.

OSchachter/mh

August 31, 1944

TO: George Xanthaky

FROM: Joel Gordon

SUBJECT: Sorting of Used Clothing for Shipment to Liberated Areas

At a conference held in Mrs. Ryshpan's office with the Bureau of Supply relative to methods of shipping used clothing, it was agreed that the proposal for bales of 125 pounds according to the following groupings would be satisfactory with the modifications indicated below:

- Pile 1 - Overcoats of all kinds - outer coats of all kinds
- " 2 - Men's and boys' woolen goods
- " 3 - Men's and boys' cotton and rayon goods
- " 4 - Women's and girls' woolen goods
- " 5 - Women's and girls' cotton and rayon goods
- " 6 - Infants' garments of all kinds
- " 7 - Bedding

The modification proposed as accepted was to break down piles 2 to 5 inclusive into men, boys, women and girls respectively, in order to avoid additional sorting in the liberated areas. This additional sorting would not involve any significant additional costs.

It was pointed out at the meeting that clothing would not be cleaned or repaired prior to shipments but that unusable clothing would be rejected in the sorting process. Both Mr. House and myself and others present agreed that the above would be an acceptable procedure.

JGordon/gs

733

~~Transposition~~ 25

29 August, 1944

URGENT

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: H. E. Caustin
SUBJECT: Cairo's Cable No. 405

The Director General hopes that prompt approval will be given to the request made by Cairo in their telegram No. 405 regarding the employment of an additional 25 persons.

Backan Cairo - C-5m1

Central files

28 August 1944

TO: Mr. George Xanthaky
FROM: Donald S. Howard
SUBJECT: Proposed Memorandum of Understanding Between UNRRA
and the Government of Greece.

Careful study of your memorandum on the above subject by both Mr. Daniels and myself leads us to offer the following suggestions.

Although you recognize on page 2 (in the first sentence of section 1) that the Government of Greece shall be primarily responsible for the relief and rehabilitation of Greece, and although it is the declared policy of the Administration, wherever possible, to work through governmental agencies and in close cooperation with governments, the first several sections of the memorandum do not appear to emphasize these general principles. It seems to us the emphasis on page one should be upon giving to the Greek Government such assistance that it may need for meeting its responsibilities for relief and rehabilitation. This seems to us more appropriate than the present statements to the effect that the Administration has been asked to furnish relief and rehabilitation supplies to the people of Greece, and that the Administration intends to render such assistance to the people of Greece.

Since Resolution No.1 approved at Atlantic City (Section I - 1.) declares that even during a period of military operations "the Administration shall, so far as circumstances permit, seek the advice of the government concerned", it appears to us that some reference to joint planning with the Greek Government might well be included in the memorandum. It also appears to us that the first four lines of Section 3, beginning on page 3 of your memorandum, are a little stiff and somewhat at variance with the principles of national responsibility and cooperation which seemed to us to be cardinal principles of UNRRA operation.

On page 7 in Section 10, there is again the implication that it is the Administration which is undertaking the relief program in Greece,

Greece 700- Relief

Greece Relief

28 August 1944

rather than, as suggested above, that the Administration is to help the Government of Greece with its own problem.

The second general observation which occurs to us is that perhaps the agreement, which must necessarily be general in character, should lay the groundwork for supplementary agreements with respect to specialized programs which the Administration may assist in carrying out. For example, might something be said which would prepare the way for the Welfare Division to establish working relations with the Minister of Social Welfare in Greece, or some other designated government authority, to work out jointly a welfare plan which would then serve as a basis of welfare operations. It seems to us that provision for cooperative planning in fields such as welfare, health, and perhaps others, might well be included in any offer of understanding between UNRRA and the Greek Government.

26 August 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: E. R. Fryer
SUBJECT: Budget for Camps in Italy

I. Displaced Italians In Italy.

A. Budget estimate.

In considering the available material on displaced Italians in Italy, the Camps Division has based its analysis and budget estimate for camps in Italy on population data and presumptions made by the Official Committee of the British War Cabinet on Supply Questions in Liberated and Conquered Areas ((S.L.A.O./E.R. (44) 4)) of April 7, 1944.

1. Number of Italians requiring communal services will be influenced by the distribution of population in towns and villages of varying sizes.

Total population	Rural popu- lation, i.e. in centres of less than 10,000	Population in centres		
		10,000- 100,000	100,000- 500,000	over 500,000
45,271,000	22,300,000	14,583,000	3,587,000	4,801,000
<u>Estimated number of Italians requiring Communal Services</u>				
Total	1% of rural areas	10% of 10,000 - 100,000	5% of 100,000 - 500,000	25% of over 500,000
		100,000	500,000	500,000
1,980,657	223,000	1,458,300	179,350	120,025

Italy Refugees

Final 3-1-

2. All displaced Italians will be housed in dispersal centers. Each center will accommodate 100 people for an average of 14 days and will provide temporary shelter while billets are being obtained, or simple repairs are being completed to their homes, and so on.

On the assumption that 10% of the people requiring communal services in any one country should have Dispersal Center accommodations available at one time, 198,068 persons will have to be dealt with at the end of two weeks. For this purpose the number of required Dispersal Centers will be 1,987.

UNRRA will have to provide the necessary personnel, equipment, supplies, etc., which will result in refugee care cost of \$1.00 per refugee per day. 1,980,675 refugees on a 14-days basis per \$1.00 would require \$27,729,540.

3. It has been assumed that 25% of refugees passing through Dispersal Centers, who cannot be billeted elsewhere or returned to their own homes, will have to be accommodated in Permanent Camps. It has been assumed further that one-half of them will stay for at least 6 months, and that the remaining half will stay for an average of 3 months. Each camp will accommodate 1,000 people.

Number of people for Permanent Camps	
(25% of 1,980,675)	495,170
Number of camps required	495
247,585 persons x 180 days x \$1.00	\$44,565,300
247,585 " x 90 " x 1.00	<u>22,282,650</u>
	\$66,847,950

4. The total budget estimate for the care of the displaced Italians in Italy is \$94,577,490.

B. Personnel requirement.

The expenditures listed below are not separate items for budgetary expenditure, but are included in the estimate of \$1.00 per refugee per day.

1. For Dispersal Centers.

It is assumed that Italy will be divided into 12 districts and that in these districts the local priests and labor union officials will be used as managers of each dispersal center. A detail of the additional personnel required for each of the districts is as follows:

1 Director	\$5,500
1 Administrative Assistant	5,000
1 Transportation Officer	4,500
1 Supply Officer	4,500
2 Clerk Stenographers	
@ \$2,400	<u>4,800</u>
Total	\$24,300

On this basis the total number for the 12 districts will be 72 persons at a total salary per year of \$271,600.

2. For Permanent Camps.

For each camp of 1,000 persons the following personnel will be required:

1 Director	\$5,000
1 Supply Officer	4,000
1 Certifying Records Officer	<u>4,000</u>
Total	\$13,000

On the basis of the establishment of 495 camps, 1,785 persons will be required at a total yearly salary of \$6,435,000.

II. Displaced United Nations Nationals in Italy.

A. Budget estimate

In planning for establishment of camps to care for these persons, there are certain premises I have used as bases. These are:

1. The schedule for repatriation will be considered as a relatively short-term operation.

2. There will be available camp facilities in Northern Italy which will be used as embarkation ports.
3. Due to the shortness of the schedule for repatriation and the fact that camp facilities will be available, there will be no planning for construction of permanent or semi-permanent shelters for accommodation of the displaced persons.

Of the estimated 130,000 displaced United Nations nationals in Italy, the available statistics indicate that over 100,000 are Yugoslavs. As the homing strain in the Yugoslavs is predominant, it is believed that immediately upon their liberation they will start trekking toward the Eastern coast of Italy. I recommend, therefore:

That there be established 5 transient centers, each with a capacity of 5,000, to be set up if possible at the ports of Trieste, Venice, Ancona, Pescara and Bari.

At these camps, which will be considered of a transient nature, UNRRA will provide the basic necessities of food, clothing and shelter. The refugees will be housed in tented communities in these specified areas until arrangements have been completed with the Tito government for their repatriation and transportation facilities are available.

On the basis of 100,000 Yugoslavs to be repatriated, these camps would provide facilities for accommodation of 25,000 persons at any one time. This would be approximately 25% of the total displaced Yugoslav population in Italy. It is assumed that the 25% coverage at any one time will be more than adequate inasmuch as the Tito government will undoubtedly endeavor to return home all able-bodied men who have been working in Italy as soon as possible. There will, of course, be numbers of these persons who will not be repatriated immediately. For these persons, and the nationals of countries which may not have been liberated at the time UNRRA takes over in Italy, there will be established at favorable areas, such as Foggia, Capua, Aversa and Naples, camps of a semi-permanent nature. It is understood that the Army has already established camps on these sites, and if possible arrangements may be made to utilize the Army facilities now at these points. Care will

be furnished for persons at these semi-permanent camps in accordance with UNRRA standards for other semi-permanent camp projects. It is estimated that these camps will have a total capacity for approximately 20,000 persons, or slightly more than 10% of the total number of all displaced United Nations nationals in Italy.

In view of the probability that repatriation of the majority of the Yugoslavs will be effected promptly, for an over-all estimate I am including care for 25,000 refugees on a 6-month basis (180 days). In other words, there will be provided 4,500,000 days' care for all refugees, or an average of 35 days' care for each of the estimated 130,000 refugees. I estimate in this manner so that we may be adequately covered for those persons who will be residual in the semi-permanent camps for a period of more than six months, counterbalancing those persons who will be repatriated within a very short period after liberation.

As UNRRA will have to establish tent communities on the aforementioned Eastern coast sites, entailing purchase of the tents, all related equipment, providing the necessary personnel, supplies, etc., I believe that care cannot be furnished at less than the \$1.00 per refugee per day.

On the basis of furnishing 4,500,000 days' care for all refugees at \$1.00 per day, the estimated budget for the care of the United Nations displaced persons in Italy would require \$4,500,000.

B. Personnel requirement.

The following personnel will be required for camps of 5,000:

Project Director	\$5,000	
Secretary	2,400	
Administrative Officer	4,000	
Supply Chief	4,000	
Mess Chief	4,000	
Transportation Chief	4,000	
Displaced Persons Chief	4,000	
Chief M. D.	5,000	
Chief Nurse	3,200	
Maintenance Officer	4,000	
Welfare Officer	4,000	
Total		\$43,600

On the basis of the establishment of 9 camps-- 4 semi-permanent camps and 5 transient centers-- all with an estimated population of 5,000 persons, the total personnel required will be 99 persons at an expenditure of \$392,400 per year.

To summarize, the following estimate is made:

Care for displaced Italians in Italy.....	\$94,577,490
Care for displaced United Nations nationals in Italy.....	<u>4,500,000</u>
TOTAL	\$99,077,490

As stated, the above estimate includes food, clothing, and all miscellaneous supplies, shelter and personnel for the operation of these camps.

The estimate does not include transportation charges of any kind. It is understood that the estimate for expenses for repatriation and transportation of the refugees to the various centers and camps enumerated herein will be provided by the Displaced Persons Division.

26 August 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: H. E. Caustin
SUBJECT: Mr. Aristidis Mavridis

The Director General has noted this and
commented that it had taken a rather
long time.

Attachment

DG/Caustin/emc

Overmail

26 August 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Nicholas Anagnostopoulos
SUBJECT: Memorandum relating to Greece's capacity to meet relief and rehabilitation requirements

^X
The national income of Greece, as computed by the Supreme Economic Council, is estimated to be 50 billion drachmas for the year 1938, and 55 billion for the year 1939. Other estimates increase it to 69 billion, but we take as an average 50 billion. This translated in dollars is equal to \$462,962,962 or approximately \$64 per capita. It is true that the purchasing power of the dollar was higher in Greece, but present circumstances neutralize this advantage.

The public debt of Greece according to information given by the Bank of Greece in 1939 was approximately \$515 million or \$72 per capita. Data for the year 1940 increased this amount to 94 billion drachmas or about \$630 million.

The service of loans under the control of the International Financial Committee amounted to 1,162,625,470 drachmas or \$15,097,733 at the rate of 77 drachmas per \$1, and the service of loans not under the control of the International Financial Committee amounted to 1,327,426,164 drachmas or \$17,239,300 at the same rate of the dollar which makes a total of 32,337,033 or an approximate \$4.5 per capita.

The state expenses in the budget year of 1938-39 were about 13 billion drachmas or \$86 million (rate of exchange \$1 = 150 drachmas) or \$12 per capita; in addition, 1,513,880,598 drachmas or \$10,092,538 or \$1.40 per capita represented municipal taxation. Of these expenses, 46.9% or \$5.6 per capita were expended for the payment of part of the service of the public debt (\$20 million out of about \$35 million was paid in 1938) and for the war ministries. In other words, for entirely unproductive purposes. The Greek state machine had to function on a 53.1 basis of the expenses in order to cover the rest of her needs. In summary:

Aug. 11 - 2
Rev. 14

X Economics

POPULATION 7,150,000

	<u>Drachmae</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
National Income	50 billion	463 million	\$64
Public Debt (as of 1939)	77 billion	515 million	\$72
Service of Debt (approximate)	—	32.3 million	\$4.5
State Expenses (Budget)	13 billion	86.00 million	\$12
Municipal Taxation	1.5 billion	10.1 million	\$1.4
Average Deficit of Balance of Commerce		30 million	

From the above, it becomes evident that: (1) the per capita national income of \$64 is smaller than the per capita public debt of \$72. (2) For the service of this public debt, approximately 30% of the state expenses are consumed, and an additional 17% is spent for entirely unproductive expenses such as Army, Navy, and Airplane expenses.

In addition to these serious difficulties, the balance of commerce presents a continued deficit averaging approximately \$30 million per year, and this deficit has to be covered by precarious items such as immigrant remittances, earnings of shipping, interest of capital deposited abroad, and tourists' expenditures.

This situation created difficulties in the Greek economic mechanism and resulted in budgetary arrears covered sometimes by additional loans, as was the case during the last so-called stabilization loan, as \$9 million, 3 million of which was used for the "paying of budget arrears." The difficult economic position of Greece before the war is made clear by the following statement:

"The Financial Committee of the League of Nations in concert with the Government sent a mission to Athens last February under Sir Otto Niemeyer to examine, on the spot, the financial and economic position of the country. Subsequently, the Financial Committee in its report to the Council of the League (29th March 1932) expressed the opinion that Greece was faced with two problems, namely, that of transfer and of the State budget. The Committee after a careful examination of these two problems made the following recommendations:

"A. Under present day circumstances the Committee did not think that the Greek Government could continue to transfer the whole amount of the service of the public debt and agreed to suspend for one year the transfer of the sinking fund payments on our foreign loans, and

"B. They likewise consented to suspend for the same period the payment of the drachma 200 million sinking fund to the Bank of Greece, according to the agreement provided for by the Geneva Protocol. In addition to other recommendations with respect to the Greek State railways and the public works, the Financial Committee insisted particularly upon the necessity of securing equilibrium in the Budget and of drawing it up in a manner 'safeguarding the credit of the country and order in the public finances.' Since that time the position has become still worse."

That was the situation before the war. As to the post-war conditions, I do not intend to enter the analysis of the branches of Greek economy because enough work has been done up to now, and it is a matter of agreement to what extent the now-existing conditions can cover the needs of the country. However, I should like to discuss certain items of the so-called invisible resources which constitute the principal source for the coverage of the greater part of the deficit of Greek imports and other expenses. In other words, I shall try to give a picture of immigrant remittances, earnings of shipping, income from capital invested or deposited abroad, and expenditures of tourists in Greece. The report which accompanies the application of the Greek Government estimates the sums which would be remitted during the first year of liberation to be \$30 million; this item seems very large. It is doubtful whether the immigrant remittances will be able to cover pre-war levels, in other words \$15 million.

As to earnings of shipping, I should like to give a brief picture of the whole shipping problem as it developed from the beginning of the present war. According to Lloyd's Register, the total amount of Greek shipping in 1939 (listing only those of 100 tons or over) was 607 ships with a total of 1,780,666 tons. The cargo boats alone constituted 1,646,289 gross tons with a total value of \$30,700,000. As of September 3rd, 1939, we have the following ships:

<u>Type of Ship</u>	<u>Gross Tonnage</u>
319 ocean going vessels	1,485,215
141 freighters	201,685
70 passenger ships	73,455
19 salvage tugs	2,783
710 sailing ships	30

After the fall of Greece, all of its vessels were requisitioned by the Greek Government. The losses during the war have been heavy. Up to May 20th, 1942, out of a total of 1,763,168 gross tonnage, 968,571 were sunk; the remainder at that period amounted to 794,597 gross tonnage. It is quite certain that a great deal of this tonnage has been sunk in the meantime.

Losses have been covered by insurance at a rate of \$100,000 per ship on the average, while the replacement at current prices requires \$200,000 for British-built ships, and \$500,000 for American ships. This insurance paid to ship owners by insurance companies is estimated to be approximately \$108 million (data given by Greek Embassy), and this money is not included in the item presented by the Greek Government as foreign exchange. This belongs to the ship owners and not only is not going to be deposited for any other purpose, but will require a considerable amount in addition to cover expenses for buying lost ships. Foreign exchange expected to be brought into Greece from these sources is estimated to be \$13 million plus a certain amount which is expected to be sent to Greece by the ship owners for the maintenance of their families.

We do not know to what extent the estimates of income from capital deposited or invested abroad will be realized under present circumstances. Foreign exchange can be expected from tourists the first of the liberation period.

To summarize the implications of the above, it may be stated that the net annual income per capita available for the maintenance of the Greek citizen was

National income	\$64
less state taxation	\$12
less municipal taxation	\$1.4
is	\$51.6 net on a pre-war basis

Considering the destruction and deteriorating consequences of the war on all the country's physical plant together with the more serious damage to the health and productive capacity of the people, it appears that to attempt to meet the costs of rehabilitation would further postpone the possibility of the Greek people to improve their present standard of living. We consider, therefore, that the obligation of the Greek Government for the determination of the capacity of Greece to pay for relief and rehabilitation supplies is justified, and their conclusion that Greece will require the financial assistance of UNRRA in order to meet her immediate post-war needs in relief and rehabilitation supplies is sound.

NAnagnostopoulos/tep

24 August 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: E. R. Fryer
SUBJECT: Budget for Camps in Italy

After consideration and analysis of the available data on displaced persons in Italy, I have reached the following conclusions about the two categories of persons which might be subject to being placed in camps and included in our budget:

I. Displaced Italians in Italy.

Apparently, the Italians who are displaced in Italy are not displaced at any substantial distance from their homes. In all probability, the majority were forced to move due to military fire, destruction of their homes by battle, or requisitioning of their homes for Army shelter.

Undoubtedly, by the time UNRRA takes over in Italy, permission will have been granted by the military for the return of those who have been evacuated to their home areas and reconstruction of destroyed homes will be well under way. There apparently will be no problem of establishment of camps to take care of these persons. The relief problem, of course, will be predominant as these persons may need food and clothing. However, such relief seems to be rather within the purview of the American Red Cross than UNRRA.

I have made, therefore, no provision in this budget specifically to care for displaced Italians in Italy. Should there be any cases which because of extenuating circumstances need care in camps, or if UNRRA policy be changed, the camps which are being established will have facilities to take care of these exceptional cases.

Italy Refugees 6

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II. Displaced United Nations Nationals in Italy.

In planning for establishment of camps to care for these persons, there are certain premises I have used as bases. These are:

1. The schedule for repatriation will be considered as a relatively short-term operation.
2. There will be available camp facilities in Northern Italy which will be used as embarkation ports.
3. Due to the shortness of the schedule for repatriation and the fact that camp facilities will be available, there will be no planning for construction of permanent or semi-permanent shelters for accommodation of the displaced persons.

Of the estimated 130,000 displaced United Nations nationals in Italy, the available statistics indicate that over 100,000 are Yugoslavs. As the homing strain in the Yugoslavs is predominant, it is believed that immediately upon their liberation they will start trekking toward the Eastern coast of Italy. I recommend, therefore:

That there be established five transient centers, each with a capacity of 5,000, to be set up if possible at the ports of Trieste, Venice, Ancona, Pescara and Bari.

At these camps, which will be considered of a transient nature, UNRRA will provide the basic necessities of food, clothing and shelter. The refugees will be housed in tented communities in these specified areas until arrangements have been completed with the Tito government for their repatriation and transportation facilities are available.

On the basis of 100,000 Yugoslavs to be repatriated, these camps would provide facilities for accommodation of 25,000 persons at any one time. This would be approximately 25% of the total displaced Yugoslav population in Italy. It is assumed that the 25% coverage at any one time will be more than adequate inasmuch as the Tito government will undoubtedly endeavor to return home all able-bodied men who have been working in Italy as soon as possible. There will, of course, be numbers of these persons who will not be repatriated immediately.

For these persons, and the nationals of countries which may not have been liberated at the time UNRRA takes over in Italy, there will be established at favorable areas, such as Foggia, Capua, Versa and Naples, camps of a semi-permanent nature. It is understood that the Army has already established camps on these sites, and if possible arrangements may be made to utilize the Army facilities now at these points. Care will be furnished for persons at these semi-permanent camps in accordance with UNRRA standards for other semi-permanent camp projects. It is estimated that these camps will have a total capacity for approximately 15,000 persons, or slightly more than 10% of the total number of all displaced United Nations nationals in Italy.

Budget Estimate.

In view of the probability that repatriation of the majority of the Yugoslavs will be effected promptly, for an over-all estimate I am including care for 25,000 refugees on a six-month basis (180 days). In other words, there will be provided 4,500,000 days' care for all refugees, or an average of 35 days' care for each of the estimated 130,000 refugees. I estimate in this manner so that we may be adequately covered for those persons who will be residual in the semi-permanent camps for a period of more than six months, counterbalancing those persons who will be repatriated within a very short period after liberation.

As UNRRA will have to establish tent communities on the aforementioned Eastern coast sites, entailing purchase of the tents, all related equipment, providing the necessary personnel, supplies, etc., I believe that care cannot be furnished at less than the \$1.00 per refugee per day.

On the basis of furnishing 4,500,000 days' care for all refugees at \$1.00 per day, the estimated budget for the care of the United Nations displaced persons in Italy would require \$4,500,000.

I must add that the premises set forth above and my estimates constitute not much more than a guess. Obviously, without up-to-date statistics, information as to the availability of supplies from the Army, and many other contingent factors, it is impossible to furnish more than a somewhat haphazard estimate.

D. Mattimore/RS

21 August 1944

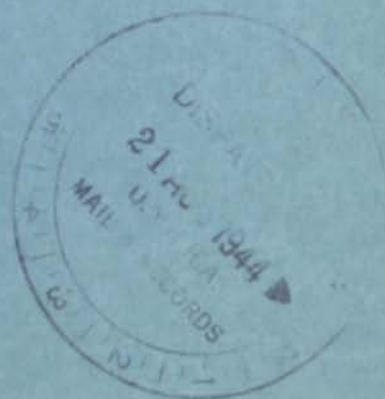
TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: John C. Weigel
SUBJECT: C. B. Petree, Administrative Officer
at Philippeville

The cable which I started to send, requesting priority for C. B. Petree, Administrative Officer badly needed at Philippeville, was combined with another cable prepared by Mr Hammer, in which request was made for all persons now waiting to go to Philippeville.

Petree was chosen from a number of candidates as the Administrative Officer, and I assumed, of course, that that had all been cleared with you. All arrangements have been made to modify Mr Petree's passport and request is being made for his transportation along with that of other persons slated for Philippeville.

Copy to: John J. Corson
Ressman Fryer
Carolyn A. Flexnor
Philip G. Hammer
Edwina M. Bell

JCWeigel/LH



Israel 5-1

21 August 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: H.M. Cassidy
Harold E. Snyder *HE*
SUBJECT: Orientation Conferences for Professional and
Administrative Staff

May we express our personal appreciation and also thank you on behalf of the Training Branch and the members of the professional and administrative staff for your recent address on "The Balkan Mission". This is a subject in which everyone has expressed great interest and the material as you presented it was highly appropriate. We have received many favorable comments on your talk. The general consensus was that it had cleared up points which had previously been rather vague in the minds of many.

We consider such presentations to be an important part of in-service staff training. We hope that you will be willing to address a similar group on some future occasion.

HE Snyder/amb

Resonance 8

18 August 1944

To: George Xanthaky

From: John Landesco

Subject: 1. Displaced Persons in Italy; 2. General Welfare - (a) Medical, Health, (b) Children and Nursing Mothers (p. 4) (In the Italian File of the Southern European Division)

1 (a) Report by Fred K. Hoehler, Director, Division of Displaced Persons, June 8, 1944. This is based on a questionnaire sent to member governments of UNRRA.

Displaced persons from Italy	278,000
Displaced foreigners within Italy	128,600
Internal Displacement within Italy	-

The figures in this table cover estimated European population as of May 1944 and were compiled by British and American agencies.

(b) A report from Leo Gerstenzang, Deputy Chief of Mission, to Mr. Michail Menshikov, Deputy Director General for Bureau of Areas, UNRRA, dated May 30, 1944, Appendix B - "Displaced Persons Operations in Liberated Italy".-- The data was secured by a sub-commission of the ACC (Allied Control Commission), also British Red Cross and International Red Cross;

"The sub-commission has operated as many as a dozen camps and/or hospitals for refugees, not all of which are at all times active. We were able to visit only one, the transit camp a few miles from Bari. Transit Camp No. 1 cares largely for Yugoslavs arriving from Dalmatia, but also maintains a small static population, most of whom work in the camp or in Bari, and who include people of 18 nationalities. Yugoslavs have been both Partisans and Royalists but largely the former, and are still arriving at a rate which shows no signs of decreasing. In February and March about 5000 came in each month, in April about 7000. The day before we visited the camp, about 600 had just arrived, and we saw them the following morning being deloused, inoculated, and vaccinated, after which they were to be shipped in a day or two by rail to one of the other camps. Their condition was poor, with many children showing unmistakable signs of malnutrition, their clothing was in rags, and their filth pronounced. Most of them are women and children, and old men who are beyond military age."

(c) A report by the International Labor Office; Studies and Report Series O Migration no. 8 "The Displacement of Population in Europe" by Eugene M.

Italy Refugees (Italian)

Italy Health 5-

18 August 1944

Kulischer, 1943, IIO. On page 156 there is data about Italian labor furnished Germany. Italy is first among the countries providing Germany with manpower. Before the war there were about 30,000 Italian seasonal laborers. At the end of 1940 there were 117,000, of which 47,000 were agricultural and 70,000 industrial. By 1941 Italy agreed to increase this number by 200,000, of which 21,700 were to be women. By 1942 there were 300,000, 8% women.

II. General Welfare

- (a) "Background Material for Welfare Planning in Italy" - Prepared in the Studies Branch of the Welfare Division of the UNRRA - August 1944 - Comprehensive report under the following headings:

- I. Physical characteristics of Italy
- II. The People of Italy
- III. Pre-War Institutions
- IV. Effect of War and Occupation Upon Welfare Institutions
- V. Welfare Needs after Liberation.
- VI. Non-Indigenous Help

The report is detailed, comprehensive and factual as background for all the specialized interests of welfare work.

- (b) Maternal and Infant Welfare. This nationwide service was organized in 1925 under the impetus of the fascist policy of stimulating an increase in Italy's population; but it is of more lasting value as part of the world-wide effort to lessen infantile morbidity and mortality. It is a constructive social service, which operates essentially through the doctor, the social worker, the nurse, and the health visitor. When adequately staffed, its methods of operation are to refer its patients to doctors, midwives and hospitals, for clinical, home-visit, home-delivery, or hospital services. It also attempts to make it easy for its patients to leave home to visit a clinic or go to a hospital and sometimes helps them to find employment. It has some recourse to supplies to supplementary food, both for mothers and for infants; and, so that its work is not lost, it attempts to see to it that any minors who are physically or mentally abnormal, or who are in abnormal social conditions, get proper care.

At the national level, this Opera Nazionale per la Protezione della Maternita et dell' Infanzia (ONMI) is run by a council and executive committee, appointed by the various ministries concerned, and responsible for determining general policy and implementing it by the allocation of a national grant. At the provincial level, all agencies that work with mothers and children have been brought together in a provincial federation, whose power is exercised by a committee to which the prefect appoints representatives of some of them, as well as some provincial officials, including the health and welfare officers of the province. To this provincial committee the government has delegated its right to visit and inspect all incorporated bodies that care for mothers or children. Before any new agency of this kind is incorporated, the opinion of this committee is supposed to be sought. Its functions are in general supervisory. Operating responsibility rests mainly with communal "committees

18 August 1944

of patrons," who normally include a spokesman for the ECA, a district doctor, a school superintendent, a parish priest, a judge, and other citizens approved by the provincial federation.

At all levels it is the duty of the public administrative agency to provide this body with suitable accommodation, equipment, and personnel. Two hundred of the bigger communes have put a welfare centre (casa della madre et del bambino) at the disposal of their committees of patrons. Many of the provinces have provided ambulatoria to enable the provincial committees to supplement the work of the poorer communes.

This nationwide service is financed - in addition to the provision of accommodation and personnel - by: (1) endowments, legacies, and gifts; (2) one third of the ECA's income from investments entrusted to it for eleemosynary purposes; (3) dues levied on all member agencies; (4) part of the profit made by public pawnshops and by certain banks; (5) taxes on vacationists and bachelors; (6) a national grant-in-aid which was stabilized at 108 million lire a year before the war.

In 1940 this service touched more than 1,500,000 mothers and children. Its work may be summarized as follows:

Expenditures:

<u>Total:</u>		
	132 735 000	lire
for mothers	32 745 000	"
for children	90 854 000	"

(b) Medical Health

"Background Material for Welfare Planning in Italy" - Prepared in the Studies Branch of the Welfare Division of the UNRRA - August 1944.

Health. The principal preventible causes of death in Italy are: (a) pneumonia, for which the death-rate of 20.2 per 10,000 population in 1936 was the highest reported anywhere in the world; (b) tuberculosis, for which the reported rate of 8.7 was only a little higher than the British; (c) enterities, with a rate of 10.9, which was eight times the American or British, and (d) typhoid, for which the rate of 1.0 was reported. Malaria deaths were reduced from 2800 in 1930 to 500 in 1940, or a deathrate of 0.1.

Infant mortality has fallen steadily over many years, but less rapidly than in other countries. In round figures, it has fallen in Italy in the last thirty years from 150 per 1000 live births to 100, whereas in the United States and Britain it has fallen from 100 to 50. Italy is now where Britain and America were thirty years ago. This lag is greatest in the poor south, and least around Genoa. Special attention to maternal and infant welfare is still needed, if the gains of the last few generations are to be consolidated and extended.

Medical Assistance

Italy has the oldest medical schools in Christendom and quantitatively it is imperatively well supplied with doctors. In order to assure their services to the inhabitants of rural areas and of the poorer quarters of the large cities, it became normal in the nineteenth century for a commune to hire a "district doctor" (*medico condotto*), who would be responsible for such preventive measures as vaccination, and to whom any one in the commune might go when in need of medical assistance. This practice was recognized by law and extended to all communes in 1907, when any one in need of medical aid was given the right to it in the commune where he happened to be, regardless of whether he belonged there or not. Under the fascist government, this right to medical assistance was limited except in cases of urgent necessity to persons listed by the commune in a list of poor persons (*elenco dei poveri*) which was to be revised annually.

With the consent of the prefect, a large or populous commune could be divided into more than one medical district (*condotta medica*), or several poor communes could cooperate in a union (*consorzio*) to hire one doctor.

If any one on the poor person's list is sent to a hospital or similar institution, the commune is charged with the cost. Payment is usually at a rate agreed upon in advance.

Children and Nursing Mothers

It is now normal to hire a district midwife (*levatrice*) and a district veterinarian, as well as a district doctor. Drugs are also supplied, a pharmacist sometimes being subsidized so as to make it worth his while to settle in a poor district. The whole service is referred to as a "*condotta sanitaria*".

District doctors are appointed by the prefect from an eligible list compiled on the basis of competitive examination. They are paid by the commune at a rate fixed by the prefect after consultation with the medical profession.

The number of persons listed in 1932 as eligible for medical assistance was 4,500,000 or one tenth of the population of Italy. In some cities the proportion has sometimes risen to one in six. This number may be expected to decline with the development of compulsory health insurance.

Public Health Organization

Pages 36 to 41 inclusive contain information on public health organization, medical facilities, and health program during period of military government, medical requirements, personnel, supplies. Page 41, table 9 - medical requirements for Italy by quarters.

18 August 1944

- (c) An inspection report to Major Charles E. Gill, PHO, from Harold E. Condict, PHO, on the Riunite hospital group (4 hospitals) March 1944 -

This is valuable for the conditions our workers are likely to find in hospitals when they arrive to begin working in Italy.

JLandesco/muj

18 August 1944

TO: Mr. George Xanthaky, Room 324

FROM: Lincoln Clark

SUBJECT: Reports on Greek and Yugoslav Cooperatives

The attached report on Cooperatives in Greece has gone through four drafts and is likely to be approved by the UNRRA Staff Cooperative Group at its next meeting. Before releasing it, however, it would be reassuring to know whether you have any objection to the contents thereof. Mr. Anagnostopoulos has been of great assistance in its preparation.

A similar report relating to Yugoslavia is in preliminary draft form and is being revised with the advice of Mr. Tomasovich. When it approaches final form, I should also like to submit it to you.

Information is not available to prepare a comparable report for Albania, so with the completion of the Two Balkan reports it is contemplated to turn to Poland, Czechoslovakia and France.

Attachments 1
Copy to N. Anagnostopoulos
L. Clark/ DPI/ md

Cooperatives

17 August 1944

TO: George Xanthaky

FROM: Robert Blinn

The Jewish Agency of Palestine cabled to London offering to sell listed supplies to UNRRA.

Mr. Allan Hall, of our Cairo staff, has been in Palestine and after a thorough review of the situation cabled London that the Jewish Agency's cable is "dangerously misleading" as to the availability of supplies in Palestine, since supplies are available only to the extent that raw materials can be imported, and in addition prices in Palestine are extremely high and the quality of the supplies is low. The present high prices are due to the fact that the raw materials were imported under adverse conditions, and the present owner, the UNRRA, desires to sell them at their cost rather than at present world prices.

The one great surplus of raw materials in Palestine is citrus products. To ship these to the Balkans would require sugar, plus packing materials in the case of squashes and jams and concentrates, and probably packing materials even for the shipment of oranges.

Mr. Hall suggests that UNRRA not contemplate placing orders in Palestine until the whole question of price and quality has been thoroughly investigated with the possible exception of immediate requirements for refugee camps.

RBlinn/eg

Suppl. 28-4

17 August 1944

To: George Xanthaky
From: Joel Gordon
Subject: Agreement with Yugoslavia and Greece

As requested, I am outlining my views on the two proposed drafts of an agreement between UNRRA and the Yugoslav and Greek government.

The earlier draft of 4 July provides for direct operation by UNRRA in these countries premised on the fact that they will be non-paying countries. I am inclined to disagree with this draft because I have the following questions about it.

1. How is it possible to reconcile the plan for direct operation with UNRRA policy by which we must be guided and which states: "In general the responsibility for the distribution, within an area, of relief and rehabilitation supplies should be borne by the government or recognized authority which exercises administrative authority in the area." (Resolution 7). This policy further provides that the "Administration be prepared to render direct assistance in distribution whenever, because of unusual circumstances, the government or recognized authority concerned requests such aid (underscoring mine) within its territory."
2. From a realistic point of view is it conceivable that the governments of Greece and Yugoslavia would be willing to sign an agreement which turns over to UNRRA control over a large segment of the internal economy of its country and thousands of employees to be paid by them so long as they consider themselves able to handle the problem themselves? If because of "unusual circumstance" (not the fact of being a non-paying country) these governments request direct assistance by UNRRA, that will be a different matter.
3. What specific UNRRA policy can be cited which gives us authority to establish conditions for non-paying countries which are not applied to paying countries? Is it consistent with UNRRA philosophy to set such conditions on the theory that we are in a superior bargaining position since we are bearing the financial burden?
4. Wouldn't the agreement be more effective and more easily negotiated if limited to basic essentials and if it left details to supplemental agreements; ~~as~~ if that were done the basic agreement could be a simple and clear cut document which converts the multilateral UNRRA agreement into a bilateral one?

Yugo - 251

Ag. 2-1

George Xanthaky

-2-

17 August 1944

The later draft (prepared by Mr. Shacter in the General Counsel's office) appears to meet the above questions which I have on the earlier draft and seems to be in greater conformity with UNRRA policy as developed at Atlantic City.

cc: Mr. Menshikov

JGordon/mm

16 August 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: M. Menshikov
SUBJECT: Report on Italy

Although no documents with regard to Item VI will be circulated in advance to the Member Governments, we should have available a document on Italy for use by the Director General and his staff at Montreal, or perhaps for circulation to the Council if this is considered necessary.

I have spoken with you about a report on Italy. I should like you to make available to me before the end of August a draft report on Italy prepared not along the lines of either the Grady or the Stephenson Report, but keyed particularly to the services which are required in Italy and the role which UNRRA might have in performing these services. The report should be so arranged as to make it possible to insert additional information brought back by Mr. Keeny.

After this document has been reviewed, we shall have it mimeographed and available at Montreal.

LLeonard/brm
16 aug 44

Italy Report

15 August 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Larry L. Leonard

I have considerable doubts about sending the attached on your negotiations with Mr. Tomlinson. The chances of it getting out that the "Treasury has adopted the UNRRA line" might stiffen the British condition considerably. I can assure you also that if the boys at Treasury get wind that this was being broadly circulated, you would be cut off completely from any future contacts along this line. What I would suggest as an alternative is a general line in which you state that you "understand the American choice to be" and that "in the course of discussions with American officials you emphasized".

Attachment

LLeonard/lw

*International
Comer Agencies*

12 August 1944

TO: George Xanthaky

FROM: Robert Blinn

SUBJECT: Request from Bureau of Finance and Administration
for Expenditure Program for Administrative Activities for 1945.

Request for Personal Services

Mr. House and I recommend an increase in the budget request for 1945 in the personnel of the Greek Branch of one position, namely, an additional Senior Analyst at Grade 11.

Estimated Travel Expenditures

For foreign travel, we estimate three round trips by air during 1945 at an estimated transportation cost of \$1300. per round trip or a total of \$3900. plus per diem allowance for an estimated 60 days for each trip.

For domestic travel, we will make a rough estimate of \$2000. covering cost of transportation and per diem allowance for trips in the United States and Canada, primarily to Voluntary Agencies and business firms with whom it may be necessary to have dealings.

Estimated Cost of Communications

We would estimate cable costs of the Greek Branch at two cables per day of 150 words each at a cost of \$55.00 per message. Another \$200. should be added for the year for long distance telephone calls.

REBlinn/acc

331—

[Handwritten signature]

SECRET

12 August 1944

To: Mr. Kanthaky
From: John J. Corson
Subject: Interpretation of the Cairo Agreement

m Thank you for sending me the material covered by your 5 August memorandum. The fact that I have not kept myself intimately informed of the developments on this subject is probably responsible for the fact that the following questions came to my mind as I was reading the material. Could you let me have any comment you wish to make with respect to the followings:

Paragraph 1. There is no reference in Paragraph No. 1 to the Government or Representatives of the Government of the particular country. When UNRRA acts as an agency of the military, does it have no relationship with the Government of the country?

Paragraph 2. In the last part of Paragraph No. 2 there is reference to UNRRA personnel being the liaison link between the military and local authorities. That reference seemed to give some validity to the question that came to my mind in connection with Paragraph No. 1.

Paragraph 3. Paragraph No. 3 provides for UNRRA to take over from the military in one district or area at a time without waiting to take over in an entire country. How are UNRRA relations established with the area or district government at the time of taking over from the military if there have been no previous relationships between UNRRA and the government?

251 (Cairo Agreement)

Aug 24

11 August 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Edwin R. Henson
SUBJECT: Head of Agricultural Rehabilitation Work for Greece and
for Yugoslavia

Mr. Ralph R. Will has agreed to join UNRRA as head of agricultural rehabilitation work in Greece. For the last three years he has been Director of Agricultural Rehabilitation in Puerto Rico, and just prior to that he was Assistant Regional Director in charge of Farm Security Administration work in the Southwest, with headquarters in Amarillo, Texas. Mr. Will has an enviable reputation in rehabilitation work under conditions somewhat similar to those that prevail in Greece. He has shown unusual ability in working with the people of Puerto Rico in developing a sound rehabilitation program, which has done much for the people of that area.

X Mr. Wilford E. Johns has agreed to come with UNRRA as head of agricultural rehabilitation work in Yugoslavia. Mr. Johns was at one time Assistant Regional Director of Rehabilitation in the Southern Corn Belt States. For the last five years he has been Assistant Director of the national farm ownership program (tenant purchase). He owns and operates a large farm and has an excellent reputation with all the people with whom he has worked.

We will have great confidence in the agricultural rehabilitation work with these men on the job.

Mr. Will will take his physical examination tomorrow. He must return to Puerto Rico but will come back at the earliest possible time and go to Greece as soon as he can have his shots and obtain his passport. Mr. Johns is now in Florida. He has had his physical examination and should be on the job in about ten days.

+
Personal

Personal

10 August 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Kenneth Dayton
SUBJECT: Draft Agreement with Greece

As you know, I was away Friday, and I make the following comments as an opportunity arises to use them.

Page 3 end of paragraph 2 and Page 4 end of paragraph 3: Provision is made that the Greek Government will take steps in respect to immunities but, meanwhile, the administration will have the status and immunities. I would not think this possible. If the immunities can be given by this agreement, then the Greek Government does not have to take steps. If it cannot be done that way, the sentences referred to are ineffective.

Page 6, paragraph 7: While paragraph 8 covers the need of taxation I should feel happier, I think, if paragraph 7 provided that the diversion and transfer of supplies to other areas was free from any taxation or other governmental charges.

Page 6, paragraph 8: Purports to free our operations, personnel and supplies, from the burden of any form of taxation. I do not know whether this is sound. If our goods are going into commercial channels, ought not the commodities or the transactions to be subject to the same tax applied to other goods handled similarly with the provisional, of course, that the tax is a burden on the Greek business man and the recipient and not on UNRRA and, also, that it does not interfere with the free distribution of UNRRA goods. If you remember the North African experience, this whole problem is extremely complicated and in some instances the Greek taxation may well be desirable from our own point of view in relation to inflationary control.

Page 7, paragraph 9: When Greece adopts the principle that local currency proceeds from sales should be made available to the administration, would it not be advisable to continue the language of Section 19, that is, for the purpose of meeting all our relief and rehabilitation expenses

Greece 251
Aug 2-1

10 August 1944

Page 7, paragraph 10: At some point in the agreement I would like to see a specific assumption by the government of Greece of liability for workmen's compensation, social insurance and all other social security taxes and expenses in respect to all local employees hired by UNRRA, irrespective of whether they work with our Greek Mission directly or whether they are part of the operating force. It is of the utmost importance that we relieve ourselves of these liabilities so that we can devote our attention to operations. On the other hand, it is important that the employees be covered and, hence, the Greek Government must assume the responsibility.

KDayton/caw 10 August 1944

CC: John J. Carson
A. H. Feller
Hugh R. Jackson
H. Sokolowski

10 August 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: John C. Weigel
SUBJECT: Melle Elisabeth Clevenot

Attached hereto is a letter sent to me through Mr Fred Huber, Director of the Import Division of the North African Economic Board, who has just returned to this country, by Melle Elisabeth Clevenot of Algiers. Enclosed with the letter is a record of her previous training and experience, which happens to be written in French.

My reason for referring this letter to you is, first: that she refers to the meeting with Governor Lehman in Algiers last spring; second: that, with personnel so difficult to obtain in this country for service abroad, Governor Cochrane might interview her for some post in Algeria.

I am interested in the fact that she has her Doctorate in Economics and Political Science; served under Parker Gilbert, General Agent for Reparation Payments in Berlin; and has been visiting professor in both Wellesley and Hunter Colleges in the United States.

I should like at least to acknowledge Melle Clevenot's letter, with whatever other information you may want to give me.

As mentioned to you over the telephone this morning, I find that Personnel have a file on Melle Clevenot, and this is also attached hereto.

Attachments 2

JCWeigel/LH

Personnel

9 August 1944

TO: Mr. Xanthaky
FROM: Thomas M. Cooley, II
RE: Ratay's departure for Italy

I note that Cairo No. 330 continues to omit mention of Ratay's departure for Italy. It is my feeling that we should inquire what is being done with him and why. This is particularly important in view of the increasing urgency of the Italian situation.

TMC/k

Resonance

7 August 1944

To: Mr. George Xanthaky
From: Elsie Caldwell
Subject: Application of Prof. Emilio Forti

Mr. Cawlin has asked that the attached teletype message from Congressman McCormack, referring to the application of Prof. Emilio Forti, who wishes to be sent to Italy, be sent to you with the request that you deal with it. He would like to have you advise him of the outcome.

Attachment -

DC/Caldwell

Personnel

5 August 1944

TO: George Hantaky
FROM: H. Sokolowski *HS*
SUBJECT: Your memorandum - "Agreement between UNRRA and the Government of Greece" - dated 1 August 1944

Below are my comments on your memorandum of August 1 concerning an understanding between UNRRA and the Government of Greece.

Title - This document should be called an Agreement, not a Memorandum.

Page 2, second paragraph - The Agreement of November 9, 1943 is already binding on the Government of Greece. The provision that the resolutions of the Council are binding should be made very clear and should, therefore, be embodied in the text and not as a whereas clause. Future resolutions of the Council should also be covered. The next paragraph can then be dropped.

Article 4(d) - The essential point here is not information on supplies but a clear undertaking on the part of the Greek Government to make supplies available. I would suggest something like the following:

"The Government of Greece will make available to UNRRA against payment in local currency ⁱⁿ surpluses of relief and rehabilitation supplies to the extent that the delivery of such supplies is consistent with the general financial and economic conditions of Greece."

The obligation of Greece to supply information on supplies should be made ancillary to the obligation to deliver the supplies.

As one of the services which the Greek Government will have to make available against payment in local currency, I would add:

"All expenses of UNRRA in Greek territory for warehousing, handling, transportation, etc. of supplies and services destined for other relief areas will be made by the Administration in Greek currency."

Article 5 - I am not quite clear about its meaning and think it could be deleted.

Article 6 - UNRRA can certainly not exercise import control for Greece. It would be sufficient to state that relief supplies will have first priority on the transportation facilities available to Greece; I am not sure whether even such a paragraph would be required.

Greece - 251

Aug. 21

Article 7 - The transfer to other countries of relief supplies and services that have already been delivered to agencies of the Government of Greece should be made in very exceptional cases only and this Article should be worded accordingly.

Article 8 - It might be well to leave open the possibility that in certain cases taxes could be levied on relief supplies with the approval of the Administration.

Article 9 - This should be worded much stronger.

"All supplies and services made available by the Administration will in principle be sold against Greek currency, and the Government of Greece will make available to the Administration these local currency proceeds.

If, at any time, the Administration's holdings of Greek currency are insufficient to defray its expenses made in connection with relief and rehabilitation supplies and services furnished to Greece, the Government of Greece will advance to the Administration the local currency required by it for such expenses."

It will be noticed that the obligation of the Greek Government to make available local currency from the budget for the Administration is here restricted to currency required for the handling of supplies for Greece and not for the purchase of supplies to be delivered to other countries.

To guarantee the value of the Administration's holdings of local currency against serious inflation, it is necessary to add a gold clause or a similar clause, the intent of which would be that the Administration's holdings of local currency would be increased in proportion to the depreciation of the Greek currency.

However, such a clause might not be strictly necessary if the obligation of the Greek Government to make available local currency when required were conceived more widely so as to also cover local currency for the purchase of supplies. The interest of the Administration would be better covered by a gold clause but it would also be reasonably protected by a general obligation of the Greek Government to make currency available whenever needed by the Administration.

Article 10 - If the Greek Government makes available to the Administration the proceeds of sales, it is equitable that the Administration shall pay with its currency holdings for the local services and facilities made available by the Government of Greece. The words "without cost" should be dropped.

George Xanthaky

- 3 -

5 August 1944

Article 11 -

Article 12 - These two Articles could be combined into one by which the Government of Greece accepts all resolutions of the Council, both past and future.

Article 13 - A definite time period should be mentioned. I suggest that the Agreement should last for one year from the beginning of UNRRA's activities in Greece.

SECRET

5 August 1944

To: Mr. Xanthaky

From: E. R. Fryer

Subject: Peter Savo

I am holding Peter Savo's application here for a suitable opening.

At the present time all transportation officer positions are filled and were filled at the time you sent me his application.

He also has qualifications as an Assistant Intelligence Officer. Anyway, I will hold it for something that might develop. Casualties among personnel assigned to the Balkans are high.

Fryer/iah

Personnel

3 August 1944

TO: George Lanthaky
FROM: Jozo Tomasevich
SUBJECT: Directive on Distribution of Civilian Relief and
Rehabilitation Supplies in Albania, Greece, and
Yugoslavia (revised draft of August 1, 1944)

The following are a few remarks on the above-draft which seem to me of basic importance:

(1) This is a Directive on Distribution of civilian relief and rehabilitation supplies to be imported by the military and the ~~importance~~ ^{performance} of relief services rendered by the military or UNRRA as their agent. As such, and without a previous agreement between the military and the indigenous governments or authorities, it cannot apply to the supplies produced in individual countries. The use of domestic supplies will be determined by the agreements between the military and the indigenous governments regulating matters of civilian administration. Such agreements have been concluded between the Western Allies and the governments of Norway, the Netherlands, and Belgium, and between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia and it is logical that they also be concluded between the Western Allies and the various Balkan countries.

(2) In view of this it seems to be absolutely impossible to regard Albania, Greece, and Yugoslavia as "a single area" both with regard to the supplies to be imported by the military and especially with regard to domestically produced supplies. In the case of cereals, for example, to import an approximate amount of 375,000 tons of grains, Yugoslavia would have to relinquish its freedom of disposal of its cereal crop that may range between 5 - 6 million tons. I am quite sure that such a policy would not be accepted by Yugoslavia.

(3) Actually the above Directive has nothing to do with the allocation of supplies, as it is a Directive on Distribution of supplies delivered to the particular country. The requirements for various countries have been agreed upon in another document and this fact cannot be changed with a Directive on Distribution. The allocation of supplies to various countries is subject to change by the Theatre Commander, but on the whole it was made on the basis of the best available data, and the whole operational planning is made with regard to these national allocations.

Balkan Mission 601

Balkan-Cairo Supply 16

3 August 1944

(4) It is impossible to consider the supplies for the three countries as a pool, because of an additional reason. Every one of the three governments will do all in their power to ascertain, during the conversations on the agreement on civil affairs, on what supplies they can count during the period of military responsibility. These supplies will influence their whole domestic planning in the military period. How any indigenous planning can be done if it is not known what approximate relief supplies can be expected. If the supplies for the three countries are regarded as a pool, the danger exists that the policy of "first come first served" may prevail. This again would be of a particular disadvantage to Yugoslavia where transportation facilities have been affected more severely than in the other two countries, and where with the progress of the time it will be possible to distribute more. What if the supplies have been used up elsewhere?

(5) As soon as it is agreed that the operation of the military in Albania, Greece and Yugoslavia, will be regulated by special agreements between each and every one of these countries and the military (and this is an indispensable assumption) the question of frontiers between these countries cannot be disregarded. The whole system of supply organization and economic controls established by the indigenous governments, which according to this Directive, the military and the UNHRA will help make effective, is related to specific territory. In respect to wartime territorial changes, the position of the United States and most other United Nations is in accordance with the prevailing ideas of international law -- no wartime territorial changes are recognized. Upon liberation of a certain allied territory, the military either turn it over to the legitimate government or keep it in trust for it. Various paragraphs of article 7 have no place in the Directive as they either repeat things already stated, or are apt to cause a great deal of difficulties to the military.

- (6) The conclusion to be drawn from the above is as follows:
- (a) proposed relief and rehabilitation supplies cannot be considered as a pool
 - (b) the indigenous production and resources cannot be considered as relating to the region as a whole, as any disposition of domestic supplies in various countries will be regulated by special agreements
 - (c) the political boundaries cannot be disregarded as this would mean disregarding of established rules of international law and established policies, and would immensely complicate the position of the military in the field.

3 August 1944

To: George Xanthaky
From: Thomas M. Cooley, II
Subject: Cable to Neeny re: Ratay

The attached cable is occasioned by Cairo #390.
You will recall our agreement on this matter.

I should appreciate it if this were cleared and
sent at the earliest possible moment, since I
know Ratay is ready and eager to go and will be
seriously disappointed by further delay.

TMC:jf

Staley - Mission

27 July 1944

To: George Xanthaky
From: H. E. Caustin

The Governor believes that you are investigating the position described by Mr. Varveras and hopes that you will be reporting to him shortly on the accuracy of his statement.

The Governor has mentioned the subject to Mr. Weintraub and I am sending that copies of those papers go to him as well as to Mr. Hershkov, Mr. Feller and Mr. Jackson.

Attachment

cc: Dave Weintraub

DC/Caustin/emc

Reg. 4-2
Res. 14
Guice

27 July 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Willard F. Day
SUBJECT: Comments on your letter of July 22 to Sir W. Matthews

I suggest the following amendment to page 16 of this letter:

The Industrial program will plan for the rehabilitation of essential production in liberated areas in the following approximate order of priority:

a. General Service Industries

Machine repair shops
Foundries and forges
Woodworking shops
Construction shops

b. Public Utilities

Electric power
Water supply
Sewage system
Gas

c. Transport and Warehousing

Highways
Railways
Waterways and harbors
Storage facilities

d. Communications

Telegraph and Telephone

e. Fuel Production

Solid and liquid fuels

Balkan Crisis Report

f. Manufacture of Basic Building Materials

Brick and Tile
Cement
Lumber

g. Essential Consumer's Goods Industries

Food processing
Clothing and footwear
Soapmaking
Production of medical supplies, etc.

The program for industrial Rehabilitation will be based on advance estimates and ultimately on field surveys of kinds and quantities of emergency power units, mechanical equipment, hand tools, basic materials, structures and transport equipment necessary to put into working condition these essential industries, and to secure the country's increasing independence from imported relief supplies.

WFDay/emw
26 july 44

26 July 1944

To: Mr. Kanthaky
From: H. E. Caustin
Subject: Greek Relief Program

This seems pretty grim to me and I must say
I don't see the Greeks signing it without demur.
As a corrective - think of the kind of agreement
which the Greeks would prepare for us. It wouldn't
be the same!

No special attention to finance - I thought
Mr. Sokolowski had some views. Trivial point
on page 7 to cover entrepot trade.

O.K. by me otherwise - but not ^{so} good for the
Greeks.

Attachment -
2nd draft by Schwartz
4 July 44 re Greek relief

BG/Caustin/rs

Greece-782

[Signature]

25 July 1944

To: Mr. George Zanthaky

From: W. G. Dominick

Dr. Hostie discussed with me, I believe at your suggestion, the prospects of obtaining military landing craft for coastal and inland waterway transport in European liberated areas.

Believing that it was somewhat premature to attempt to obtain a formal and definitive answer from the military on this matter, I undertook to investigate the subject on a personal and informal basis through my contact in the International Division of War Department. On this basis I was informed that the U. S. Army, at least, was not prepared at this time to discuss the question of declaring a surplus with respect to landing craft because no determination had yet been made by the Army that such a surplus might be available. A determination of this kind would naturally involve requirements for landing craft of the various types in the Pacific Theatres as well as requirements for such craft in the European Theatre that might be necessary during the military period of civilian relief and responsibility.

It was suggested that I make no formal request for a determination of this matter at present, but that I approach the International Division again at a later date.

WGDominick ejk
25 July 44

810

Rel. 4-8

24 July 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Harry M. Cassidy
SUBJECT: Beginner's French Class

In accordance with your request of 13 July the Training Branch is making arrangements for these girls to join the French Class which meets between 8:00 and 9:00 each morning.

Gertrude Semaski
Mary Macko
Agnes Conway
Evelyn Gruenberg

The new class will begin on Wednesday 26 July.

ELFackt/mmb

Processed 8

20 July 1944

To: George Xanthaky

From: H. E. Gaustin

I spoke to the Governor. He would be glad
to know the outcome.

Attachment

- 1 - An analysis of Specialized Personnel
and Consultative Specialists of Near
East Foundation

Personnel 3

19 July 1944

To: George Xanthaky
From: A. H. Feller
Subject: Mr. Robert G. Wilson

Robert G. Wilson is a very good man. I would gladly recommend him for one of the positions of legal adviser to the Balkan Mission. However, I think he is a little beyond the position as set up in the budget. I wonder if you or Fryer would be good enough to see him and to consider him for some other position in the Mission. I am attaching his file.

Attachment: Personnel File on Robert G. Wilson

Chace/ccw

Personnel

18 July 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: N.C. Anagnostopoulos
SUBJECT: Meeting on Greek ^XCooperatives

On July 14 a meeting on cooperatives was called by Mr. Lincoln Clark. The purpose of the meeting was stated to be a study of the way in which the cooperatives in Greece can be used as instrumentalities in the distribution problem.

A report on Greek cooperatives was also discussed. The discussion was mainly concerned with the utilization of Greek cooperatives under the plan appearing in pages 8 and 9 of the attached report prepared by Mr. Lincoln Clark.

1. I raised the question of how UNHRA can make direct use of the cooperatives in distribution, in view of the plan to use the Agricultural Bank for that purpose, because of the general control over cooperatives.
2. I also pointed out that neither the Agricultural Bank nor the cooperatives can be used as instruments for general distribution because of the different types of mechanisms required for the distribution of foodstuffs and other consumer goods on the one hand, and supplies for agricultural rehabilitation on the other.
3. The meeting agreed that a new draft should be circulated and that further discussions take place in the near future. I shall submit to you any draft made available to me for comment.

My personal opinion is that Greek cooperatives cannot be used independently as distribution instrumentalities in the first stages of liberation. The extent of their participation in the later stages will have to be determined

Greece 540 (Cooperatives)

Supplies

x Instrumentalities

George Xanthaky

- 2 -

18 July 1944

according to the needs which will develop and according to the suggestions of the Agricultural Bank, if that organization becomes one of our distribution instrumentalities. As I pointed out above, I do not consider cooperatives the appropriate mechanism for the distribution of foodstuffs because they do not possess an appropriate organization or experience and because, if they are used, it will be necessary to alter the distribution control system, which I think will be very difficult.

17 July 1945

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Harold E. Snyder
SUBJECT: Translation of Leaflet on UNRRA

You will recall that some weeks ago we discussed the use of the little leaflet on UNRRA which you had asked members of your staff to translate into several of the European languages. My understanding of the arrangement made at that time was that the translations would be forwarded to the ERO with the suggestion that they be (1) made available to the country missions; (2) duplicated for use at the UNRRA Council meeting.

I conferred with members of your staff doing the translations about a few minor changes in the text to increase the accuracy and completeness of the leaflet, and I believe they have made all necessary changes. The final version was, I think, in each case complete and accurate. The Public Information Office decided to expand somewhat the English version, but I think it would be best to leave the translations in their present briefer form to increase the probability of their being widely used. The Public Information Office will periodically revise the last section on UNRRA's current activities. Will you kindly inform me which of the translations have been sent to London so that we may know the extent of its usefulness.

The Polish delegation is taking along the Polish translation for possible duplication and distribution in Warsaw. Spanish and Chinese versions are also to be prepared.

Incidentally, we should like very much to have for use by the Training Branch a copy of each of the translations. I have at present only the French and Italian versions.

HESnyder/sh

562 (UNRRA in Outline and
update)

15 July 1944

To: George Xanthaky
From: Robert Blinn
Subject: Conference with Dr. Broneer

Dr. Broneer met with Dr. Bryan, Mr. Daniels and myself in Mr. Daniel's office on July 14 to discuss several matters of mutual concern.

The Congregational Service Committee wishes to sponsor Dr. Severinghaus for nutrition work in Greece. Dr. Severinghaus is favorably known to the Health Division and it was agreed that Dr. Broneer would have Mr. Flinn of the Congregational Service Committee to submit a detailed proposal of personnel and program. (See Cairo cable 201 attached).

The Greek War Relief Association has not recruited any personnel but Dr. Broneer is now satisfied that he is in a position to start on this. Accordingly, he requests the Health Division to furnish a list of medical personnel who might be available for service with the Greek War Relief Association.

The Greek War Relief Association is working on the problem of obtaining medical caiques. No specific number has yet been settled upon but there is hope of ultimately acquiring four or five.

With respect to general relations with Voluntary Societies, it was the consensus that there is already substantial agreement insofar as the military period is concerned but that somewhat more must be done on clarifying details with respect to the post-military period. Mr. Daniels pointed out that in the course of the luncheon the day before, which was attended by Governor Lehman, Mr. Brunot of the President's War Relief Control Board and others, there had been substantial agreement that the problem was mainly one of timing the release of the Voluntary Societies from UNRRA supervision on a basis that would permit UNRRA to make the necessary substitutions of personnel, etc. Mr. Daniels also pointed out that the governments of the liberated territories had a stake in the matter and would also have to be consulted in the final analysis.

cc: Mr. Daniels
Dr. Bryan

RBlinn/mm

Welfare 2

12 July 1944

TO: George Xanthaky

FROM: Nicholas C. Anagnostopoulos

SUBJECT: Comment on Cable #241 from Cairo,
July 11, 1944

1. No Greek will prefer camps to his village, no matter what the facilities offered by the camps are. Greek peasants are psychologically attached to their villages.
2. Temporary camps will be needed throughout the country to deal with transient persons. Their purpose will be to shelter displaced persons and assist in their repatriation. The number and location of the camps will depend on the needs which will appear at the time in different sections of the country.
3. The suggestion that no UNRRA personnel should be employed for the operation of these camps seems well founded. Since there exist qualified officers to do this job, we do not see why we should hire people to duplicate personnel. This situation will not last for a long period.
4. The above considerations do not apply in cases of destroyed villages which are not considered camps but which may need some of the same types of assistance as are furnished in camps, including UNRRA personnel.

NCAagnostopoulos/eg

Refugees 2

10 July 1944

TO: George Xanthaky

FROM: Frederick I. Daniels

Attention: Robert Elinn

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

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

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

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

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

RWilliams/mgo

Personal 9-1

8 July 1944

TO: George Ianthaky
FROM: N. C. Anagnostopoulos

Indication of certain commodities able to provoke de-hoarding will always be incomplete. A general attempt to specify such commodities would have to separate them into three groups:

1. Commodities generally needed throughout the country, such as sugar, coffee, codfish, certain kinds of pastry, rice, dried octopus, etc.; clothing in general and more specifically in the agricultural areas cotton textiles which women use to weave their own garments and underclothes for the male members of the family.
2. Referring to the different areas of the country, we must distinguish between vine cultivating, cotton raising, and cereal raising areas. In the first case chemicals will be in very great demand and the cultivators will be willing to give whatever they can afford to get them and save their production. North-western Greece will be eager to get dairy product equipment and some chemicals for protecting the animals against diseases. Cultivating implements will be in great need among the cereal raising areas.
3. Certain items of personal use will be very much desirable, such as pocketknives for men, enamel equipment, certain types of headcover (mantylos), needles, and other sewing equipment will be of great value to women.

NCAngagnostopoulos/eg

720-

Supplies A-3
Commodities

8 July 1944

TO: George Lanthaky

FROM: N. G. Anagnostopoulos

At a conference on July 5th, in Mr. Menshikov's office, a work program for Area Divisions, prepared by Mr. Myer Cohen, was discussed.

The outcome of the meeting was that each area group should study and prepare an outline best adaptable to his particular area and submit it for further discussion to forthcoming area meetings.

With reference to Greece, it is considered advisable to distinguish two separate steps:

1. To gather the work which has already been done and
2. To proceed in completing the work of other pending sections.

Referring to the attached outline by Mr. Cohen, I should suggest that our first step includes numbers 1:A - H, 2:A and B, and 3. The rest of the indicated topics should be included in our second step. It is true that a great deal of work has also been done in this group. However, no complete study exists. It depends on the individual sections to find out which parts have to be worked out in a more complete form.

It seems advisable that preliminary meetings should take place in which contact with people of other bureaus will be made and a cooperation work program should be established.

The area sections of the Bureau of Areas should come in touch with these persons and follow the progress of their work for the final purpose of complete coordination.

It was understood at the meeting mentioned above that the Bureau of Areas services will undertake the overall work of a general coordinator.

NCAanagnostopoulos/eg

140 (areas)
[Signature]

8 July 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: N. C. Anagnostopoulos

Attached you find

- (1) Comment on a proposed work program for Area Divisions by Mr. Cohen and a copy of Mr. Cohen's proposal.
- (2) Comment on letter received from Cairo and inquiring on the extent to which the Agricultural Bank of Greece can be used by UNRRA and on other related questions.
- (3) A memorandum to Mr. L. Gerstensang requested by him
 - a. on the distribution problem in Greece and
 - b. estimates of trucks required for the transportation of supplies during the first six months of military occupation.
- (4) A list of commodities which are considered as able to provoke de-boarding has been prepared even though such a list must always be considered as incomplete.
- (5) Work is being prepared in reference to the different sets of estimates of required food and other supplies for Greece and criticism made on these estimates. The work on this point was delayed due to the fact that information was received that final Army estimates should be taken into consideration before any further progress of the work. These estimates came last night.

NCAnagnostopoulos/eg

140 (Areas)
Aug 5

7 July 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: George Perazich
SUBJECT: Administrative Budget for the Balkan Mission

I have discussed the proposed budget with Mr. Fryer and Mr. Blinn and have to offer the following comments:

1. It appears that the budget does not provide for the transportation of 115 MERRA employees. On the other hand the budget does provide for rentals for MERRA offices in Cairo to be consistent; either the transportation of the entire MERRA personnel should be included here or the entire expenses, including the rentals, should be developed in a separate MERRA budget.
2. Mr. Fryer feels that the amount of \$5,000 (Item 12 in the budget) for all transportation expenses in an area is too small. His experience in North Africa tends to indicate that it may be often difficult to get military assistance in providing transportation for UNRRA people.
5. According to Mr. Fryer, the number of UNRRA station wagons is too low and should be increased to at least 42. (Item 42 in the budget.)
4. With regards to our ability to purchase gasoline at 10¢ per gallon Mr. Fryer is of the opinion that this figure is very low. Their experience in North Africa proved that the Army charged them as high as 35¢ per gallon for gasoline and unless some specific agreement is made, he doesn't think that such prices could be obtained. Moreover, if the number of station wagons is increased to 42 the total expenses will be considerably larger.

Fiscal 3-1

4 July 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Frederick I. Daniels
SUBJECT: Contributions of funds for foreign relief

Before entering into negotiations with voluntary organizations for contributions of funds for relief purposes, it would be well to bear in mind the fact that a license would be necessary, as I understand it, from the Foreign Funds Control Division of the Treasury. We have had discussions with Mr. O'Flaherty of the Treasury Department in other instances on this point.

Furthermore, this is one of the first questions which was raised by Mr. Brunot of the President's War Relief Control Board.

Relief 3

30 June 1944

TO: Mr. George Xanthaky

FROM: Thomas M. Cooley, II

This will confirm my today's telephonic clearance of your cable to Cairo relating to Ratay's assignment. This clearance was given on the understanding that the Bureau of Areas acknowledges a definite commitment to send Ratay to Italy within 10 days after his arrival and that inclusion of that language in the cable which was on its face inconsistent with the existence of such an obligation was requested by you solely because of matters internal to your Bureau. I feel the record should be clear, however, that the position taken in my memorandum of 29 June, which is also embodied in your letter of introduction which Ratay carries, has not in any way been altered by clearance of the inconsistent language of the cable in question.

cc: Mr. Caustin

TMCoolley/em
30 June 44

Backer-Caird
Adm 7

28 June 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Frederick I. Daniels

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

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

FIDaniels:am
28 June 1944

Revised 9-1

28 June 1944

TO: G. Xanthaky

FROM: L. Leonard

Mr. Menshikov asked me to pass on to you his full agreement with your memorandum of June 24 to Professor Munk which you circulated to the Chiefs of various Bureaus and Divisions.

Although he has no objection to the substance of the material, he did say that on communications to the Chiefs of Bureaus and Divisions he would like to have these discussed with him before they are sent on, and in some instances would prefer that they be sent over his signature.

LLeonard/brm
28 June 44

Adm 2-6

27 June 1944

To: George Xanthaky
From: George Perazich
Subject: O. S. Sindelka

I have interviewed Mr. Sindelka and I am of the opinion that he would be a good man for the Senior Analyst position in the Yugoslav branch. He has had extensive experience in the cooperative movement which will be quite an asset in our work since, as you know, the Yugoslav cooperatives are very extensively used. As you will note from the attached record, Sir Keith-Ross has recommended his appointment to UNRRA and Mr. Weisl of the Eastern branch, Central European Division, also recommends him highly. In view of these facts, I would urge that arrangements be made for Mr. Sindelka to see Mr. Menshikov as soon as possible and if Mr. Menshikov is satisfied with his qualifications, that steps be taken for his appointment.

Attachment.

GPerazich/mm

Perazich

26 June 1944

To: George Xanthaky
From: George Perazich
Subject: Yugoslav Food Requirements

An analysis of the latest Army requirements for Yugoslavia shows that these are 66% higher for the six months period than was estimated in the CFRRO report last year. As is shown in table 1, the Army allocation is 50% higher for grains and over 300% higher for sugar. All other items are about the same as estimated by CFRRO except pulses which have been reduced by 83%. An analysis of these data indicates that Army has recognized that the general food situation in Yugoslavia has considerably deteriorated and that some of the basic assumptions involved in the preparation of the CFRRO report are not valid at the present time.

Table 2 shows a comparison of yearly food consumption during the pre-war period and the availability of supplies for consumption during 1943-44. From this table it can be seen that outside of pulses the available food in 1943-44 was considerably smaller than in the pre-war period. Deficiencies are especially pronounced in the case of cereals, fats, meats and milk. Although due to war casualties and the expulsion of a large number of Yugoslavs from the country, the population has been reduced by nearly 15%; the amount of food available for consumption has fallen by considerably greater amounts.

When the food situation for 1943-44 is compared with the consumption levels before the war, it will be seen that the Army allocations (on the basis of the report of May 1, 1944) will be able to meet 35% of the deficiency in grains, 26% in fats, 16% in meat and fish and only 12% in milk. Even considering the fact that the pre-war Yugoslav diet was extremely high in caloric value, 65% reduction in the amount of grains available to the people would make the proposed supplies quite inadequate. However, due to the fact that other high calory foods, such as potatoes, are used to supplement this diet, it is my opinion that the Army allocation of grains will be sufficient to meet the most essential needs and, if properly distributed, to maintain the nutrition level at the 2000 calories per day.

In the case of fats, meats and milk, however, the proposed Army supplies fall very short of the actual needs that will be required to maintain the minimum health standards of the people. It will be observed, for instance, that the Army proposes to import only 16% of the total meat deficit and

Yugoslavia 923- (Requirements)
Yugoslavia Supplies

26 June 1944

12% of the milk shortage. In both these foods, the Yugoslav diet has been traditionally very inadequate. The per capita meat consumption, for instance, in peace time was only 6 kilogram as compared to about 3 kilogram which will be available there after liberation even with the addition of Army supplies. Since the meat and fat resources of the country have been drastically depleted due to slaughter of livestock and requisition by the occupation and guerilla forces, it cannot be expected that the situation will be much improved even with the best rehabilitation efforts during the first six months of UNRRA operation. It is therefore strongly recommended that UNRRA request from the Army at least 100% increase in the fats, meats, and milk products.

With regard to sugar and coffee which have obviously been considered by the Army as morale building items, the situation is reversed. The Army program calls for nearly doubling the deficit in the sugar consumption as compared to pre-war levels and increasing the coffee consumption by more than 20%. However, although on the basis of pre-war standards the Army supplies of these commodities are quite high, they are justified if considered as morale building foods, especially in view of the fact that certain quantities of these products could be used as trade goods with the peasants in order to bring the produce on the market and reduce the hoarding of foodstuffs.

26 June 1944

To: George Xanthaky
From: Stuart Campbell
Subject: Uniforms

Weber is out of town and will not be back until Wednesday. However, they had a meeting at the Pentagon Building with General Hildring and General White and they approved the uniform. A letter is being written to the Secretary of War on the basis of the discussions at the meeting.

SCampbell/mm

Personnel 3-1

26 June 1944

TO: Mr. Xanthaky
FROM: Governor Lehman
RE: Mr. Aristidis Mavridis

I send you herewith a memorandum regarding a man which was left with me by the Greek Ambassador a few days ago.

Will you please talk to me about Mr. Mavridis. He might very well be worth looking into.

H. H. L.

HHLehman:jg

Revised

23 June 1944

To: George Xanthaky
From: George Perazich
Subject: List of Consumer Goods

List of Consumer goods that should be made available to the peasants in order to induce de-hoarding of agricultural products:

I. Household Supplies

1. Stoves (largely wood burning, farm stoves, some oil burning)
2. Kitchen cutlery (knives, forks, spoons, egg beaters, can openers, etc.)
3. Metal pots and pans (all sizes and in several different types)
4. Enamelware (all sizes and different types)
5. Metal or plastic trays
6. Dishes (inexpensive earthenware and porcelain)
7. Silverware (simple and inexpensive plated steel patterns)
8. Glassware (drinking glasses, pitchers, decanters, dishes, etc., all sizes and different types)
9. Milk and water buckets, jugs, demijohns, etc.
10. Table cloths, napkins, etc.

II. Miscellaneous Supplies

1. Pocket knives (all sizes and different types)
2. Pocketbooks, purses, leather goods, etc.
3. Combs, mirrors, toothbrushes, toothpaste, hair brushes, etc.
4. Luggage (inexpensive fiber or imitation leather)
5. Costume jewelry, belts, buckles, etc.
6. Sewing machines (mostly of the treadle type)
7. Buttons, needles, thread, etc.

700 (Consumer Goods)
Supplies A-3
Consumer Goods

III. Textile Products

1. Dry goods of all types, especially work clothes, shirts, overalls, underclothes, etc.
2. Cotton and woolen yard goods
3. Manufactured children's clothing.
4. Men's and boys' caps, gloves, and socks.
5. Women's stockings.

GParazich/mm

22 June 1944

To: George Xanthaky

From: Nicholas Anagnostopoulos

In the following I am giving the products which could be disposed in each area of the country against supplies which appear at the end of this memorandum and which are in general demand throughout the country.

Thessaly - cereals, potatoes, wine, vegetables, olive oil, and fruits, especially apples.

Macedonia - cereals, tobacco, olive oil, dairy products, charcoal.

Thrace - cereals, tobacco, animals, and animal products.

Epirus - animals, dairy products, wine.

Central Greece and Euboea, Western Central Greece - meat and dairy products.

Central Central Greece - tobacco, olives, olive oil, cotton.

Eastern Central Greece and Euboea - potatoes, olive oil, wine, honey, cotton, tobacco.

Peloponnesus - raisins, wine, olive oil, citrus fruits, figs, silk, fruit, vegetables, cotton.

Ionian Islands - olive oil.

Cyclades - wine.

Aegean Islands - olive oil, wine, silk, and fruit.

Crete - citrus fruit and olive oil.

Requirements for the country in general - clothing, shoes, cultivating instruments.

By areas -

Thessaly, Macedonia and Thrace - cultivating machinery, insecticides,

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and fungicides.

Epirus - wheat or corn, dairy products equipment.

Western Central Greece - same as Epirus.

Central Central Greece - cotton seeds, cotton gins.

Eastern Central Greece - (especially Athens-Piraeus area) - everything which can be disposed of, especially more elaborate clothing and shoes in addition to all kinds of cooked food.

Peloponnese - It can be considered as a self-sufficient area but in the western and southern parts of the area, cereals do not grow in sufficient quantities and therefore some food would be necessary. Cereals will be badly needed in all islands.

Crete - Will present difficult relief problems except in what concerns cultivating instruments, and cultivating medicines.

Cyclades will need almost everything and the Aegean Islands will need all kinds of food except olive oil. Attached is a more detailed description of the production of the different areas described above.

Sugar will be of general demand, also dry fish and pastry, rice and coffee. Coffee will not be needed in the purely rural areas because they make very restricted use of it.

Anagnostopoulos/mm

19 June 1944

TO: George Lanthaky

FROM: Nicholas Anagnostopoulos

The following remarks have the character of questions to be discussed rather than that of definite crystalized opinions:

Mn. Sokolowski prepared on June 9, 1944, a memorandum referring to financial questions in Greece. The memorandum is divided into three parts, the first of which deals with currency.

Even though no exhaustive analysis can be made in such a short period of time on such a difficult topic, however, the following remarks should be taken into consideration:

In paragraph 1, a, it is doubtful whether the word "stabilization" is appropriate during the first stages of liberation. It seems more accurate a statement by Col. Waight in his memorandum on Financial Planning for the Balkans, April 11, 1944, in which he says in part: "In the present very artificial economic circumstances it is usually impossible to fix an accurate rate of exchange between the pound and dollar on one hand and (Greek) currency on the other. It is only possible to state a fairly wide range within which rates probably lie... The importance of an accurate rate of exchange in the initial state of liberation has been greatly exaggerated... Price policy for the first few months at least must be based not on costs but on the level of prices and wages. At the outset supplies should be sold as far as possible at prices prevailing before we arrived, and as soon as other data can be collected for the adjustment of prices of essentials in order to bring wages and prices as near as possible into line..."

During the period of this adjustment payments of military personnel, as well as civilian, should be made on the basis of weekly indexes¹ (short period index due to the highly unstable situation) being prepared by the Bank of Greece (Central Bank). This way the payment of military and civilian would follow the adjustment and will not be the leading factor for disturbance.

1. The same system was applied by the water and power companies in Greece which fixed their payrolls on the basis of the movements of the standard of living.

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- 1,b. It seems advisable that strict control should be established during the distribution period in order to avoid wholesale buying by wealthy people.
 - 1,c. Payment by the Government of certain amounts of supplies is not the only way through which the Government may resolve in additional issues of paper currency. Strict control should be established upon Government spending for other than productive purposes, such as, for instance, appointment of civil employees for political and other purposes.² Financial difficulties of this kind on the part of the Government should be taken care of not through issuing of paper currency but through disposal on the part of different organizations of surpluses in the form of a new loan to the Government or investment to Government securities.
 - 1,d. Before the war, the Greek State through the Central Bank, the Bank of Greece, had established a rather effective exchange control system. All foreign exchange was going to the Bank of Greece and any payments in exchange were made through the Bank's approval. A detailed analysis of the working of exchange control mechanism in Greece has been made by Nicholas Anagnostopoulos in his M.A. thesis at Columbia University.
 2. In speaking about stabilization, definite and clear distinction should be made between countries of active and passive balance of payments. In the latter case, experience proved that even under the best of circumstances, official stabilization is ineffective and if made endangers the whole economic structure of the country, as it happened in Greece in 1981 after the fall of the pound sterling to which drachma was attached. The stabilization problem in the group of countries of passive balance of payments rests mainly in restricting extravagance and establishing careful economic policy on the part of the State. No foreign loans can insure healthy stabilization without internal sound economic policy.
 5. An attempt to adapt prices and wages is the most advisable policy during the first steps of economic reconstruction.
 - 5,a. I should put it this way: On an open account operating on the basis of appropriations at our (UNRRA'S) disposal.
 - 5,b. Our open account should be maintained with the Bank of Greece and should operate at local currency which will have as the basis our appropriation in foreign exchange. It should work the same way as gold or other securities are used as cover of national currency.
-
2. This procedure has been applied by the present Ballis puppet Government which in the Social Security Organisation alone appointed an extra non-needed number of 10 - 12,000 employees.

- 5,c. Foreign exchange coming to UNRRA from sales of national products abroad must go to the "cover" and equivalent amount of local currency should be put into circulation instead.
- 5,d. The profit ^{if any} from the selling of supplies on the part of UNRRA should be used for the payment of additional supplies and in case of surpluses, they may be invested either to Government securities or be transferred on a loan basis to the local government for the coverage of their certain budgetary deficits or they may be turned over to the agricultural bank to be used for agricultural rehabilitation purposes; the relief character of distribution should be restricted.

II. Budgetary Appropriations by the Greek Government, page 4, a. It seems to me that the suggestions made will not solve the problem because the question arises who is going to pay for the supplies distributed. I should suggest that all the supplies should be given on a loan basis, in the beginning, and afterwards that proceeds from their sales should be used for the service of this loan. On the other hand, since the military authorities have their own appropriations they should buy local products and the cost for the commodities they bought should be transferred as foreign exchange to the Bank of Greece at the established rate. This way they might contribute to the reestablishment of an economic basis for the country. In other words:

- (1) Military authorities will buy local products in drachmas, which will be converted to foreign exchange to be transferred to the Bank of Greece.
- (2) UNRRA will buy its supplies on the basis of appropriations which will be considered as a loan to the Greek Government to be financed from the proceeds of the sales.

III. Prices. Prices must be the same for all persons, rich and poor, and in the case of needy people, relief system should be established with partial or no payment.

Page 5, last paragraph and page 6, first paragraph. The exchange rate should be established on a rather low⁵ basis to avoid disturbances which may result from a high rate of exchange which the economy of the country cannot support. However, this must be accompanied by high prices in order to avoid giving great purchasing power to Allied troops and civilians. That way the gain from a low rate of exchange would be neutralized by a high set of prices.

5. By "low rate" is meant, for instance, \$1 = 50,000 drachmas and "high rate" \$1 = 1,000 drachmas.

Page 6, last paragraph. The price policy of UNRRA must follow the generally established system of prices. Relief prices established by such organizations, as UNRRA, may result to black market practices, a case which appeared in Italy causing considerable troubles already. (See Report on Allied Military Government in Italy by Leo Gerstenzang.) Of course, quantities of goods available will play an important role in the establishment of a smoothly working market. In addition, very low prices in the beginning will cause considerable disturbances later when attempts will be made to establish a cost plus handling expenses prices.

Page 8, first part. It seems that the case is exactly reverse. Wages follow prices and not the opposite.

Page 8, b. Since supplies of UNRRA will be bought by foreign exchange, how can the exchange rate be disregarded? Of course, high prices will cause discomfort among workers but under present conditions wages ~~would~~ ^{do} not follow prices and all attempts must turn to establish such an adjustment.

As to the question of farmers, it must be brought in mind that in Greece, agricultural products cost more than imported ones and on the other hand, even if this is not true, the fact that the country is forced to import almost 30% of its agricultural requirements, makes it self-evident that no profit whatsoever will result for the farmers at the expense of any other class. *because they do not have surpluses* In addition, even if they had such profits they should be obliged to buy other industrial products at high prices which would dispose of their profits.

The memorandum covers all the important issues but the solutions suggested need greater and more elaborate discussion, which it is hoped will be undertaken soon.

19 June 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: George Perasich
SUBJECT: Greece - Financial Questions

As you suggested, I am listing below my comments on the report prepared by Mr. Sokolowski, which are as follows:

I. Currency

- 1a. Agreed
- 1b. Agreed
- 1c. Agreed, but there will be so many people without any cash that the whole problem may be very difficult unless some arrangements are made for the Government to purchase UNRRA goods.
- 1d. Agreed; however, some specific mechanism for freezing the existing purchasing power should be developed; unless some sort of rationing system is devised I do not see how it could be accomplished otherwise. The whole problem should be further clarified.
- 2. Agreed.
- 3a. Agreed, but it may be difficult to obtain advances on the basis of UNRRA supplies for such a short time as two weeks or a month. Accounting problems in ascertaining the quantity of UNRRA supplies that will be imported may be extremely complicated unless the period is somewhat larger than that specified.
- 3b. Agreed.
- 3c. Agreed.
- 3d. Agreed.
- 3e. Agreed.
- 3f. Agreed, but as indicated under 1c this would not help in the stabilization of currency.
- 3g. I am not at all clear what is meant by this point and would propose that it be clarified.

II. Budgetary Appropriations

Since I am not familiar with the Greek finances, it is impossible for me to comment on this point.

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Greece Report

III. Prices

1. Agreed, but the prices for the needy should be supplemented by some form of coupon currency, otherwise the system would be difficult to manage.
2. It is important to know what costs are being considered. If it is landed costs, this would be wholly undesirable, and apparently Mr. Sokolowski agrees with this point of view. It would seem a much sounder principle to set prices according to the ability to pay irrespective of any costs. With regard to rate of exchange I am wondering whether UNRRA could do anything about it since the Treasury and its British equivalent will have already determined the exchange relationship between Allied currencies and the Greek drachma. The point of view, however, expressed by Mr. Sokolowski is sound, in my opinion. I am also in agreement with all the other statements on pages 6 and 7 under this heading.

With regard to the principle expressed on page 8 to peg wages and make the necessary price adjustments, I would strongly urge that the procedure be reversed. All the experience has proved in this country and elsewhere that wages always lag behind the prices and if this principle is reversed, as is proposed by Mr. Sokolowski, this may have a detrimental effect on the purchasing power of the Greek people. Since this principle covers the points 2a and 2b, I am also doubtful of their soundness.

With regard to the third paragraph on page 8, I agree with Mr. Sokolowski that it may not be advisable to peg the purchasing power of the population to the prewar levels. It is my opinion that in the prewar period there were many inequities in the distribution of income which the new Greek Government may not want to reestablish.

With regard to rehabilitation goods, such as agricultural and industrial equipment, I do not agree that these should be sold immediately to the Greek Government cooperatives or individual entrepreneurs. It would seem to be a better plan for UNRRA to lease or ~~grant~~ ^{rent} the industrial or agricultural equipment to various Government agencies or cooperative societies and obtain payment in kind for the service rendered by local farmers. The goods thus accumulated could be used for the distribution in those regions which need them. During the latter stages of UNRRA operation, however, after some degree of economic stabilization has been established, the policies with regard to selling prices of industrial equipment could be determined and thus all accounts settled, taking into consideration the depreciative ^{and} value of the equipment and the earnings which have already been realized.

- 3a. Agreed
- 3b. Agreed
- 3c. Agreed
- 3d. Agreed.

16 June 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Nicholas Anagnostopoulos

1. Yesterday morning a meeting was held at Mr. Morton Kent's office in which the question of the publication of the technical part of a Manual of Conversion of Used Army Clothing for Civilian Use was discussed. All the participants agreed that the above mentioned Manual will be very useful and that it will be desirable to be translated into different languages. It was further agreed that a written statement should be prepared by Mr. Kent on the subject of the meeting, to be approved by the Chiefs of the offices which were represented at the meeting. Such a statement was prepared by Mr. Kent and it is attached herewith. No definite commitment was made on my part, and a final decision on the subject discussed will be taken after approval of the attached statement.
2. In the afternoon a meeting was held in which Mrs. Kyshpan introduced for discussion the first part of the Manual, which deals with the mechanism of establishing workshops of "conversion" by UNHRA. It seems that this part is simply literature insofar as Greece is concerned. I suggested that it should be omitted; however, it seems to me that the opinion prevailed for a change in form of this part of the Manual. I should suggest that you take a look at it before any final decision is made.

NAnagnostopoulos/bs

Adm 2-2

16 June 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: George Perazich
SUBJECT: Louis R. deFilippis

As you suggested I have reviewed Mr. deFilippis' papers. He seems to have an excellent educational background that would qualify him for a minor research position in our division. However, in view of the fact that he is only 23 years old without any practical experience in economic research or program planning, I am wondering whether he would qualify for a position as senior analyst.

There are several available candidates such as Mr. Sommers, whose papers you have, that I think would be better qualified for the senior analyst post in the Yugoslav Branch. As you know, this position requires a good deal more mature person than Mr. deFilippis. However I feel that serious consideration should be given to employing Mr. deFilippis as a research assistant in some lesser position in the division.

GPerazich/eg

Reverend

14 June 1944

TO: Mr. George Xanthaky
FROM: Anthony Fried
SUBJECT: Cable # 163 from Cairo.

Point three in above-mentioned cable reads:

"Despatch of THRUPP and VAN TEYLINGEN Industrial
Rehabilitation."

The departure of both men is being prepared and
they are both in close contact with your office.

Therefore it will be up to your office to answer
this point.



Personal 3-1

14 June 1944

TO: George Ianthaky
FROM: Stuart B. Campbell
SUBJECT: Major-General Mitchiner

British Who's Who gives the following biographical sketch:

Born 1888, served with Serbian Army, Salonika. Surgeon
Serbian Relief Fund under Serbian Government 1920-1921.
Surgeon of Out-Patients Royal Northern Hospital 1921-1926.
Honorary surgeon to the King 1932-. Surgeon St. Thomas'
Hospital. Published numerous medical and surgical articles.
Educated Reigate.

London's cable 335 has not been answered. Eckhaus' of-
fice shows that Fryer said that no answer was necessary.
However, Matthews in Jackson's office thinks some sort
of commitment might be made at this time. It seems that
if his release from the Army is actually being requested,
he should have some definite position with UNRRA in view
if he appears to be qualified.

SBCampbell/eg

Revised

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

MEMORANDUM

TO: George Ianthaky

FROM: George Perazich

SUBJECT: Yugoslav Program

DATE: 14 June 1944

As you know, since the budget was completed about six weeks ago we have not had any discussions regarding the program for the Yugoslav Mission. I have been helping to some extent, the Agricultural and Industrial Divisions in the preparation of their plans, but due to lack of personnel in the Yugoslav Branch, and in the absence of a coordinated program for the Southern European Division, very little has been done in the way of concrete planning.

Mr. Gertsenstang tells me that no planning whatsoever is being done in Cairo for Yugoslavia, and in view of the fact that the Yugoslav representatives in Bari are very anxious to get UNRRA assistance and are disappointed in our apparent lack of interest in their problems, the situation is getting to be quite serious.

For this reason I propose that we meet with Mr. Menshikov as soon as possible to discuss the following problems:

1. Organization of the Yugoslav Branch and the problem of obtaining the necessary personnel and developing specific assignments of work.
2. Make arrangements to obtain cooperation from various Yugoslav groups in America for the purpose of enlisting their support for refugee camps in Cairo. (Some work along this line has already been done on which I would like to report).
3. Make immediate efforts to ascertain what the Army is planning for Yugoslavia during the military period and what problems would confront our Mission there. As you know, up to date all of the work with the Army has been done in connection with Greece and nothing is known of Army plans for Yugoslavia.
4. Discuss the possibility of organizing certain preliminary planning activities in Cairo and Bari. Every effort should be made to get the Cairo office to establish special liaison with the Army to handle Yugoslav problems.

GPerazich:blbrodsky

14 June 1944

George Perazich
Adm. 1

13 June 1944

To: George Xanthaky

From: Fred K. Boehler

Relative to your memorandum of June 13 in which you refer to Messrs. Batay and Spiro, I have the following to say:

1. This Division has been urged to recruit immediately three or more people for Italy where our responsibility will be to deal with displaced Yugoslavs.
2. Because of the urgency of this matter, it is necessary for us to take Mr. Batay from the School and reassign his line from the Balkan Mission to our Italian budget. So far as Mr. Spiro is concerned, we want very much to have him in Italy, but in order to assure you that there will be people available in the Balkans, we will not resist too greatly his release to a line in the Balkan Mission. However, there is this point to consider as far as Spiro is concerned. He is thoroughly familiar with Italy, he knows the language, and would be quite useful in that end of our operation.
3. I think it is a mistake to consider the Italian Displaced Persons Operation as totally different and apart from the Balkan Mission. We definitely thought of it as a Balkan operation because the people to be served are from a Balkan country and most of them will be returned as early as possible after liberation. When they are returned, the members of our staff who are now in Italy will be assigned to Yugoslavia to assist wherever possible in Displaced Persons operations in that country.

When you consider this situation along with the urgency of the Italian operation, I am sure you will appreciate that there was nothing else we could do except to assign Mr. Batay and Mr. Spiro to this important job which is facing us in Italy.

FMB:jf

Italy Mission

10 June 1944

To: George Xanthaky
From: Stuart Campbell
Subject: Major General Mitchener

On April 22 Cairo cabled that the British military there unofficially suggested Mitchener as a possibility for Chief of Yugoslav Mission. On May 2 Washington cabled London for full report. On May 12 London gave the following information: Surgeon, age 55, now Deputy Director of Medical Services Northern Command; with one exception is the only British army reserved medical officer to attain rank of Major General. Served with Serbian army during last war. Did relief under Serbian government 1920-21; is honorary surgeon to the king. Replies to inquiries uniformly favorable. He is efficient, hardworking, sincere, would work as well with Tito as with Yugoslav royal family.

On June 3 London cabled Mitchener left England under army appointment and must be considered unavailable for UNRRA at present time. On June 5 London cabled Mitchener particularly keen to work for UNRRA in Yugoslavia and Topping will explore with military authorities while in Cairo possibility of securing his release.

SCampbell/mm

Yugoslav Admin

Perman

9 June 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: John C. Weigel
SUBJECT: Material to be contributed
by the Army

As you know, I have several times discussed with you and others in the Bureau of Areas, the problem of anticipating the needs of our missions for materials and supplies in various theatres in which we shall cooperate with the Allied Armies.

You are also aware of the numerous difficulties with which we, as a civilian agency, are confronted in the purchase and shipment of things like typewriters and other office equipment, as well as expendable supplies for such missions.

The needs of our mission in any given theatre for such equipment and supplies would be very small as compared with overall needs of the Army operating in that theatre.

Will you, therefore, put forward the suggestion with all Army authorities, American and British, to provide our missions with the equipment and the required office supplies which they will need in the field.

We should get this agreement from the Army because, as you well know, even if we were able to purchase promptly and ship these materials, the Army will undoubtedly give priority to clearing its own materials over against ours. In other words, in addition to the difficulties of purchase and shipment, we should have the additional difficulty of getting this equipment and supplies into the hands of our missions in a given theatre. That's what happened to us in North Africa.

I have word that the Army is stock-piling just such equipment as typewriters, and they will undoubtedly be well prepared to make this contribution.

cc. Mr. Corson
Mr. Feller
Mr. Tull

JCN:ED

x Adm 3-2

Reg. 2-1
Military

9 June 1944

TO: George Lanthaky
FROM: John C. Weigel
SUBJECT: Material to be contributed
by the Army

As you know, I have several times discussed with you and others in the Bureau of Arms, the problem of anticipating the needs of our missions for materials and supplies in various theatres in which we shall cooperate with the Allied Armies.

You are also aware of the numerous difficulties with which we as a civilian agency are confronted in the purchase and shipment of things like typewriters and other office equipment, as well as expendable supplies for such missions.

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I have word that the Army is stock-piling just such equipment as typewriters and the like, and will undoubtedly be well prepared to make this contribution.

Copy to John Corson

" R.A. Tall

JCWeigel:HH

730 (US Army) *Aug 2-1*
Military

9 June 1944

To: George Xanthaky
From: Stuart Campbell
Subject: Information re Persons Mentioned in London's Cable 318
Source: British Who's Who

Sir Lancelot Graham

Created Knight 1936. Barrister of law. Indian Civil Service, Retired. Born 1880. Educated Balliol College, Oxford. Governor of Sind 1936-41. Retired 1941. Entered Indian Civil Service 1904.

Lt. Col. Francis Campbell Belfour

Division Food Officer of the Midland Division since 1943. Educated Eton. Public Works department Sudan Government 1906. Political Service 1912. Went through the last war. First British delegate International Sugar Council 1938. Ministry of Food School Division 1939-1941. Starch supplies 1940-41.

^{J.E.S.}
General Sir ~~James~~ Brind

Born 1878. Deputy Regional Commissioner North Eastern Region since 1941 to date. Educated at Wellington College, Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. Staff College 1913-1914. Went through the last war. Deputy chief of general staff army headquarters India 1931-1933. Commander Southern Command India 1937-41. Retired 1941.

SCampbell/mm

England Adress 1

7 June 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Stuart B. Campbell

Six of the A priority positions have been assigned to the Industrial Rehabilitation Division. Four of these have not been filled. Two are filled by Van Teylingen and DuMoulin. I checked with Mr. Fried this morning to see when these men, as well as Nios, line 379 on the budget as Associate Engineer, would be able to leave for Cairo. Mr. Fried stated that he would not release DuMoulin and Nios; that he didn't know what they would do in Cairo. Van Teylingen's transportation will be requested next week. It seems that some representation should be made to Mr. Fried on the subject of getting his staff to Cairo.

SCampbell/gs

Personnel-6

7 June 1944

TO: George Ianthaky

FROM: Stuart Campbell

SUBJECT: Cables, Cairo 133, Washington 152, Re Transfer Army
Medical Supplies for Use in Camps

In our cable 152 to Cairo, it was stated that Dr. Crabtree was conducting negotiations with the military here about the transfer of supplies. I have just talked with Dr. Crabtree and he says that he has been talking with a Major Palmer. The understanding seems to be that military authorities in Cairo were to notify the Army here about the supplies. Palmer says that as soon as he receives a communication from Cairo he will call Dr. Crabtree and they can then arrange something about the transfer. Until today no such communication has been received.

SCampbell/ga

Bulhan Cairo - Supplies - 14

7 June 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Guido Nadzo
SUBJECT: Meetings with Army Supply Mission

The Supply Mission has arrived in Washington.

Col. Thibodeaux, a member of the Mission who is, apparently, the Mission spokesman, called me yesterday, at the request of Col. Rounds, to arrange for the meetings with us. Col. Thibodeaux sounded most cooperative, and will be happy to have us meet with him and with the other two members of the Mission now in Washington at our convenience. He suggested that we might meet with him alone first in order to get as much of the overall story as possible from him, and then arrange for the meetings on particular subjects. I said that this sounded to me like a satisfactory procedure and that I would check as to the time for our first meeting and check back with him. The Supply Mission's main concern, according to Col. Thibodeaux, was food.

The next step is for us to decide who is to be present at the first meeting with Col. Thibodeaux and on a time for it, and to check with Col. Thibodeaux.

GNadzo/gs

Aug 4

Italy Mission

5 June 1944

To: George Xanthaky

From: Robert Blinn

Our cable to Cairo, #93, authorized them to recruit seven Displaced Persons Officers. These positions were later deleted from the budget and so far as I know, Cairo was never notified that they should not recruit for these positions. I doubt that this is worth a cable because when they get the budget, they will find that the positions are not there.

RBlinn/mm

Balkan land - 6/10/44

2 June 1944

TO: Mr. George Xanthaky
FROM: Anthony Fried
SUBJECT: Meetings with Army Supply Mission

Referring to your memorandum on above-mentioned subject, Drl Cover and I shall be pleased to attend the meeting with members of an Army Supply Mission returning from Italy.

Italy Mission

June 2, 1944

TO: G. Xanthaky
FROM: E. Blinn
SUBJECT: Greece- Requirements and Supplies.

In accordance with the discussion in Mr. Keeny's office the other day, there appeared to be three major outstanding questions in relation to requirements and supplies:

1. The standard for the area, namely, 2,000 calories.
(It is my understanding that Mr. Keeny is working with the Army in the hope of having this goal raised).
2. The composition of the total imports.
3. Immediate stock piling in the area.

EBlinn/an

Greece - Supplies - 16

1 June 1944

To: George Xanthaky
From: Robert Blinn
Subject: Greece -- Production Estimates of the
Inter-Agency Steering Committee

As a preliminary comment on the production estimates of the Inter-Agency Steering Committee, I have prepared these estimates with the 1933-37 average production and find the 1943-44 estimates are in every instance lower than the 1933-37 average, as shown on the table below. Mr. Slagsvold is making an analysis of the 1943-44 estimates and when his materials are available, we will be in a better position to make a more thorough analysis of the figures.

<u>Supply</u>	<u>1933-37 Average</u>	<u>1943-44 Estimates</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
Wheat	712	460	252
Rye	59	45	14
Barley	198	85	113
Oats	112	50	62
Corn	257	180	77
Mixed cereals	45	32	13
Production of	130	75	55
Potatoes			
Dry Legumes	79	45	34
Beef and veal	12.9	7	5.9
Pork	10	4	6
Mutton and lamb	47.5	35	12.5
Goat	39.3	29	10.3
Poultry, rabbit and game	10.7	6	4.7
Milk used for butter manufacture	120	10	110
Milk used for cheese and other manu- factured products	583	208	375
Milk available for whole milk con- sumption	268	255	13

*Greece 270 - (Production
estimates)*
Greece - Reports

Mr. Xanthaky

-2-

1 June 1944

Mr. Sbarounis' report on food requirements of Greece under Axis occupation for the year 1943-44 gives the following estimates:

<u>Foodstuffs</u>	<u>1943-44 Estimate</u> (In tons)
Meat	20,000
Dairy products	40,000
Grains	425,000
Pulses	35,000
Potatoes	25,000

RBlinn/mm
1 June 1944

June 1, 1944

TO: G. Xanthaky
FROM: R. Blinn
SUBJECT: Limited Authority of Combined Boards

At the meeting of the Inter-Agency Greek Committee the other day, it developed that an allocation which had been made by the Combined Food Board had been nullified by the subsequent action of a U. S. agency, namely, the Food Allocation Committee of the FEA.

The members of the committee were rather surprised that the allocation procedure was such that an action by a Combined Board was subject to veto by an agency of a member government.

I think this point is important because it means that after UNRRA has obtained an allocation from a Combined Board, we will have to follow through with the interested U. S. Agencies before we can be sure that we have a firm allocation.

RBLinn/nn

Supplies 24

1 June 1944

TO: George Ianthaky

FROM: Anthony Fried

SUBJECT: Johannes Van Teylingen

For your information, we are planning to have Mr. Van Teylingen leave for Cairo some time after June 15 to serve as Chief of the Shelter and Construction Section of the Division of Industrial Rehabilitation at Cairo. Final assignment to the Balkan area will be decided later according to developments.

cc: Mr. Fryer

Personal

1 June 1944

To: George Xanthaky

From: Robert Blinn

If you have an opportunity, it would be very helpful if you would ask Colonel Bellm the following questions:

1. Is the AML civilian tonnage based upon the CAB estimates? If not, upon what estimates is it based?
2. What is the relationship between the CAB estimates and the CCAC-12 estimates? Which of these estimates are being used for actual procurement?

RBlinn/mm
1 June 1944

Supplies 28

30 May 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Guido Nadzo
SUBJECT: Meetings with Army Supply Mission

Upon calling Col. Rounds this morning, as agreed, regarding the arrangements for the meetings between us and the members of the Army Supply Mission, who were expected to arrive in Washington from Italy the end of last week, Col Rounds said that the Mission had been grounded and that he will call us when they do arrive in Washington.

GNadzo:gs

Italy Mission

30 May 1944

To: George Xanthaky

From: Robert Blinn

1. What would you think of giving copies of my statements on Bureau of Areas organization to Miss Mulliner and Mr. Herwitz?
2. If we ask Loverdos to come down from New York, aren't we obligated to pay his expenses?
3. Have you gotten the Sandstrom report from Dort?
4. Anagastapolous has cleared War Man Power and is pending at Civil Service Commission. I have brought considerable pressure in the Personnel Office to have him brought down on reimbursable loan. I suggest you call Harris and press the point.

RBlinn/mm
30 May 1944

Personnel Sec.

30 May 1944

To: George Xanthaky
From: Robert Blinn
Subject: Missing Cables - To Cairo

The following cables are missing:

116
107
92
85
54
17
14

RBlinn/mm
30 May 1944

AKJ 3-1

30 May 1944

To: George Xanthaky
From: Robert Blinn
Subject: Missing Cables - From Cairo

The following cables are missing:

125	27
121	21
112	6
92	5
65	4
57	3
57	2
35	1
29	

RBlinn/mm
30 May 1944

Adm 3-

30 May 1944

To: George Xanthaky

From: Robert Blinn

Subject: Missing Cables - To London

The following cables are missing:

248	187	41
247	184	40
244	183	39
243	177	38
242	173	37
237	172	36
235	171	35
234	168	34
233	166	33
231	162	32
230	155	31
229	153	30
228	149	29
226	146	28
225	131	27
224	111	26
222	104	25
221	99	24
218	92	23
217	88	22
215	86	21
214	84	20
213	58	19
212	52	18
211	51	13
208	50	12
207	49	11
206	48	10
199	47	8
194	46	7
193	45	6
192	44	4
191	43	3
190	42	2
		1

RBlinn/mm
30 May 1944

Adm 13-1

30 May 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Robert Blinn
SUBJECT: Missing Cables - From London

The following cables are missing:

281	209	52	11
280	204	51	10
278	198	50	9
277	197	49	8
276	196	48	7
275	195	47	6
273	193	46	5
272	188	45	4
271	186	44	3
268	177	43	2
265	167	42	1
264	166	41	
263	159	40	
262	158	39	
261	155	38	
260	153	36	
255	152	34	
254	136	33	
251	126	32	
249	108	31	
248	98	29	
245	92	28	
241	74	27	
240	73	26	
234	72	25	
232	70	24	
231	69	23	
230	68	22	
229	67	20	
225	66	19	
223	62	15	
218	59	12	
214	58		
212	57		

RBlinn/mm
30 May 1944

also 3-1

30 May 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Robert Blinn
SUBJECT: Albania - Budget and Positions

The following 35 positions in the Balkan Missions Budget are "suggested" for Albania:

	<u>Line</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Salary</u>
1.	4	Chief of Mission	14	\$8,000
2.	8	Dep. Chief of Mission	13	7,000
3.	12	Spec. Asst. to Chief of Mission	11	5,000
4.	16	Legal Adviser	11	5,000
5.	62	Secretary II	6	2,800
6.	85	Secretary I	5	2,400
7.	86	Secretary I	5	2,400
8.	87	Secretary I	5	2,400
9.	88	Secretary I	5	2,400
10.	89	Secretary I	5	2,400
11.	90	Secretary I	5	2,400
12.	114	Chief Warehouseman	11	5,000
13.	119	Chief Transport Officer	11	5,000
14.	134	Chief Distribution Officer	11	5,000
15.	173	Distribution Officer	9	4,000
16.	174	Distribution Officer	9	4,000
17.	175	Distribution Officer	9	4,000
18.	194	Field Officer	9	4,000
19.	229	Chief Accountant	10	4,500
20.	232	Finance Officer	10	4,500
21.	239	Statistician (Operating Reports)	9	4,000
22.	242	Administrative Officer	8	3,600
23.	246	Requirements Coordination and Supply Specialist	12	6,000
24.	270	Agr. Rehabilitation special-	11	5,000
25.	271	" 1st	11	5,000
26.	301	Displaced Persons Specialist	11	5,000
27.	331	District Welfare Officer	11	5,000
28.	345	Field Welfare Officer	10	4,500

Balkan Mission - 30 May 1944

30 May 1944

	<u>Line</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Salary</u>
29.	364g	Field Welfare Officer	10	4,500
30.	385	Director of Transient Centers	11	5,000
31.	392	Director of Health	13	7,000
32.	404	Medical Officer	12	6,000
33.	418	Sanitary Engineer	11	5,000
34.	422	Chief Nursing Consultant	9	4,000
35.	439	Regional Nursing Consultant	7	3,200

RBlinn/mm
30 May 1944

30 may 1944

TO: Mr. George Xanthaky
FROM: Anthony Fried
SUBJECT: Emile T. Rupp, Textile specialist.

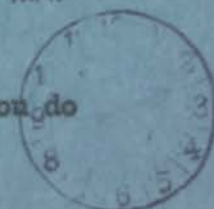
I would like to ask you to wait with the despatch of your cable drafted 26 May and referring to the possible delegation of Mr. Rupp to Cairo.

Mr. Rupp is still assigned to the Staff in the Headquarters and I am waiting with his transfer to the Balkan Mission until the situation in my Division gets clarified and word comes infrom London concerning their availabilities.

Nevertheless, I arranged Mr. Rupp to get the necessary shots and preparations be made for his departure for Cairo, so that he might leave on short notice. Up to the present time, Mr. Rupp is busy preparing his work in the Headquarters and I believe that his presence here is more urgent than in Cairo.

I shall gladly discuss this matter with you if you do not agree with this procedure.

MAY 30 1944



UNRRA
MAIL & RECORDS

Personnel

29 May 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Robert Blinn
SUBJECT: Bureau of Areas - Purpose and Responsibilities

It is essential to reach agreement on the purpose and responsibilities of the Bureau of Areas as a basis upon which to plan for the internal organization of the Bureau. Accordingly, I am attaching a statement containing my ideas as to the purpose and responsibilities of the Bureau.

ATTACHMENT

RBLINN/hb
29 May 1944

Aug. 8-1

29 May 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Robert Blinn
SUBJECT: Health Division Plans for Voluntary
Agency Participation in Balkan Operations

The following information was obtained in the course of the meeting last week with Dr. Crabtree, Dr. Broneer, and others.

The Health Division would like to put 36 units (teams) into Greece and Yugoslavia. Each team would be composed of 15 members including one doctor, two nurses, two sanitary inspectors and other aides, including cooks, mechanics, drivers, medical supply officers and interpreters. The plan is to ask the voluntary agencies to provide the technical staff for these units and to use local personnel for the remaining jobs.

The share tentatively assigned to United States voluntary agencies for Greece and Yugoslavia (the figures for the countries separately were not given) is as follows:

22 doctors
13 public health nurse supervisors
23 public health staff nurses
23 registered nurses (not public health)
16 laboratory technicians
8 medical scorers
105

RBlinn/mm
29 May 1944

Balkan Operations 1944

27 May 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Robert Blinn
SUBJECT: Compensation Insurance

The General Counsel is sending an exhaustive statement on this question to Mr. Carson today. Mr. Schwartz will send a copy to you this afternoon.

A similar inquiry from Beckelman has been referred to Arthur May for consideration in connection with his study of life insurance. Under the circumstances, I recommend that you refer the Roseman correspondence to Mr. May.

RBLINN/hb
27 May 1944

Personnel 2

27 May 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Edwina M. Bell
SUBJECT: Travel Arrangements

The following made application for passport:

Berger - on 5/9/44.
Tolley - on 5/13/44; lacks draft permit;
shots not completed.
Van Tyligen - on 5/15/44; shots not com-
pleted.
Spinx - on 10/30/43; lacks deferment
permit.
Sharp - on 5/13/44; shots not completed.
Seranton - on 5/15/44; shots not com-
pleted.
Peck - on 5/8/44; shots not completed.

EMBell/zz

Travel 5-1

27 May 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Edwina M. Bell
SUBJECT: Travelers Ready for Departure

In accordance with your request on the people
who are completed in travel arrangements, I am
listing the following:

Mary Kirkbride
Harry Greenstein (going Britain)
Gordon Richards
Lucien Olinger
Nicholas Rezak

EMBell/zz

Travel 5-1

27 May 1944

TO: Mr. George Xanthaky
FROM: A. H. Feller
SUBJECT: David Schwartz

I recommend the immediate transfer of David Schwartz of my staff to the Field Service for the position of legal adviser to the Balkan Mission. would you be good enough to undertake the necessary action to secure the transfer?

AHFeller:HGC
27 may 44

Personnel

26 May 1944

TO: George Xanthaky

FROM: Guido Nadzo

SUBJECT: Notes on Meeting on Current Italian Situation with Dr. Donald C. McKay, Special Representative to the Director of Research and Analysis Branch of O.S.S. (Dr. McKay has recently returned from Italy; he was in Italy for about three months heading an O.S.S. group which was gathering information on the current overall Italian scene)

Political - The major points made by Dr. McKay were:

1. He hopes that once the Allies reach Rome, they (the Allies) will "take the lid off" in Italy sufficiently to allow the different Italian political elements more real voice and participation in the evolving Italian governmental set-up.
2. He feels that this is necessary if Italy is to pass through the present difficult transition period without violent revolution; and that it will be increasingly difficult to "keep the lid on" in Italy once the Allies reach Rome and move on up into Northern Italy, where the population is more politically aware and articulate than the population in the parts of Italy occupied by the Allies up to now, and where the Italian political elements are better organized.
3. So far the six Italian political parties consist of "a small handful of people" in each.
4. Benedetto Croce, the old Italian philosopher and key figure in the current Italian political scene, still possesses "a good deal of intellectual vigor", despite his age. Though Croce is a staunch Monarchist and conservative, he accepts much of the Leftist point of view and is largely accepted by the Leftists. Croce is the one Italian who carries weight with pretty much all Italians and Italian political elements, and about whom "we (the Allies) are careful not to say anything derogatory." Croce is strongly for the establishment of a Regency and for retaining the Monarchy, but is opposed to King Victor Emmanuel and Crown Prince Umberto. In Dr. McKay's opinion, Croce

Italy 695-

x Interpretation

Italy Report

rightly believes that, if a Regency is established, he will be one of the Regents. In any event it appears certain that Croce will hold an important position in any government that is set up in Italy.

Economic

Dr. McKay's views on the acuteness of the food shortage in Italy, on the disruption of distribution and transportation, and on current conditions in general were, on the whole, in agreement with the Stevenson and Grady Reports. He did not add anything significant in this respect.

GNadzo/gs

25 May 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Guido Nadzo
SUBJECT: First Meeting with Colonel Rounds, War Department,
Regarding the "Report on Italy"

Present: Col. Rounds, A. Sorieri, O. Schachter and myself.
Lt. Col. C. C. Hilliard was also present for part of the meeting.
Col. Rounds was friendly and cooperative. He made it clear to us that we would receive all possible cooperation with him. It was quite evident from his attitude that the Army wishes UNHRA to operate in Italy. A copy of the revised Army Plan A, which Col. Rounds had on his desk for us, has been sent to UNHRA through channels.

It was agreed that:

1. Col. Rounds will arrange for us to meet with members of the Army Italian Mission, which, Col. Rounds said, will arrive in Washington today or tomorrow.
2. Several meetings between us and the Army Mission will be arranged, in order that UNHRA experts concerned with a particular subject, such as Health, Displaced Persons, Supplies, etc., may meet separately with those members of the Army Mission best qualified to furnish information on these particular subjects. It was decided that this would prove more satisfactory and useful than to try to deal with all subjects at once.
3. I am to contact Col. Rounds on Tuesday, May 30, to arrange the time for the meeting and to say who from UNHRA is to meet with the Army Mission.

Copy 4-6 RECD

Italy Hilliard

25 May 1944

A statement made by Col. Rounds should be noted for what it is worth. In answer to a statement by Mr. Schachter to the effect that, according to the terms of the UNRRA agreement as this now stands, UNRRA cannot conduct relief operations in Italy or other enemy or ex-enemy countries unless these pay for the cost of the operations, Col. Rounds said, "very much off the record", that UNRRA may not get its U. S. appropriation from Congress if it does not make some adjustment in the terms of the agreement with regard to operating in Italy. Col. Rounds did not say what he was basing this statement upon other than to speak at some length of the newly established "Toscanini Committee" (formed for the purpose of raising funds and furthering good will for the Italian people) in a way which implied that this Committee might prove a powerful lobbying group and might bring effective pressure to bear.

GNadzo/ga

24 May 1944

To: George Kanthaky
From: John C. Weigal
Subject: Status of Priority "A" Employees named in Cable No. 93

A follow-up of our memorandum of May 11 regarding the status of priority "A" employees, is listed for your information.

- (1) Our Travel Section has never received a formal request for Mr. L. Frederick Thrupp, Acting Director, Industrial Rehabilitation. We have been informed that Mr. Thrupp has not reported for duty. The name of Mr. William Phillips, Public Relations Officer, is to be dropped.
- (2) The following persons are still in the first stages of being processed:

Grant Tolley - Requirements Specialist, Import-Export, lacks draft permit.
Van Tyelingen - Industrial Rehabilitation Specialist, waiting passport clearance.
Waitstill Sharp - Director, Displaced Persons, waiting passport clearance.
Edgar Wahlberg - Welfare Specialist, waiting passport clearance.
Glenn Leet - Director of Welfare, waiting passport clearance.
Millard Peck - Agricultural Rehabilitation Specialist, waiting passport clearance.
Laurell Scranton - Agricultural Rehabilitation Specialist, waiting passport clearance.
Marie Berger - Rationing and Price Control Specialist, waiting passport clearance.
Pierce Spinks - Assistant Transportation Officer, lacks draft permit.
Lewis Rohrbaugh - Personnel and Training officer, not yet on duty, but is being processed.
- (3) Francis A. Jacobs, Sanitary Engineer, has departed.

864—

Lowell 12

- (4) The following people are to depart very shortly:

Mildred K. Musson, Doctor
John Sula, Welfare Specialist
Robert Filbert, Requirements and Justification Specialist.

- (5) Travel Orders have been held up for Vincent B. Lamoreux, Sanitary Engineer, who is not ready to go overseas until June 15, this office has been advised.

George Darling, Senior Accountant, is complete, but his office does not want him to leave for a while.

- (6) Harry Greenstein, Director of Welfare, is waiting for British transportation.

23 May 1944

TO: GEORGE XANTHAKY
FROM: C. M. Pierce
SUBJECT: V. J. Kaye

Attached is an application from V. J. Kaye about whom I spoke to you on the telephone this morning. This man is a former associate of Mr. Tracy Philipps, who has recently been appointed Chief of Section on Repatriation of this Division. Mr. Philipps considers him an unusually qualified person for a position which would involve knowledge of languages and customs of Southern Europe. Miss Shannon thought that you would want to consider this person and I suggest that you talk to Mr. Philipps about him.

Will you please let me know your decision so that he might be considered for other possible positions if you do not wish to take him.

Attachment
Application

CM:Pierce:em
23 may 44

Personnel

20 May 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: George Perazich
SUBJECT: Conference with Mr. Sokolowski

As you suggested, I have discussed with Mr. Sokolowski the whole problem of distribution and price control for Yugoslavia. He informs me that he hasn't as yet begun to work on Yugoslavia and has very little information on the problems that may confront the field mission there. In our discussion he raised some of the problems that we may want to investigate, mainly with regard to the Agencies that will be used for distribution of goods and the methods used. As you know, some of this work has already been done, which we will send to Mr. Sokolowski when he begins to work on Yugoslavia.

With regard to problems of rationing and prices that will be charged for UNRRA goods, he is of the opinion that very little can be done here. Most of the work will have to be done with the military people when the country is occupied. He held a similar opinion with regard to the currency problems which UNRRA will have to work out very closely with the military.

Mr. Sokolowski was of the opinion that perhaps, in addition to whatever intelligence reports we may receive through U. S. Government Agencies, we should communicate with Sir Frederick Leith-Ross and ask them to send us any late information they may have on the distribution system. Outside of keeping informed on the recent developments within the country, he feels there is very little that can be done here in the way of concrete planning. I should like to discuss this whole problem with you in some detail, and should you want me to prepare a letter for London please let me know.

GPerazich/ga

Yugoslavia 740 - (Barton)

*Yugoslavia
Approved*

20 May 1944

TO: George Yanthaey

FROM: George Perazich

SUBJECT: Recent Changes in the Yugoslav Government

On May 19, press dispatches from London reported that the Government of Premier Pourich has been repudiated by the King and Mr. Ivo Subasich, former Governor of Croatia, has been selected to head a new Government. Furthermore, it has been reported that Mr. Subasich has accepted the commission only on the condition that General Mihailovich, the War Minister in the former Government, would be excluded. Before we can draw any conclusions regarding the basic policy changes of the new Government, it will be necessary to wait and see its composition. The parties represented and the personnel included in this Government will give a clear indication as to what basic changes in its foreign policy may be effected. It is already clear, however, that Mr. Subasich's Government will not be dominated by the conservative Pan-Serbian elements which have been in the majority in all previous regimes.

During the past two or three years, Mr. Subasich has resided in the United States and has kept aloof from the political bickerings among the various Yugoslav factions. He has leaned heavily on the side of the Croatian Peasant Party and its leader, V. Machek. He has not actually opposed the pro-Tito policy among the Croat organizations in the United States; in fact, by maintaining friendly ties with some of them he has been accused by Serbian Chauvinists of being allied with the Tito forces. However, when Mr. Smolake, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Provincial Tito Government, attacked Mr. Machek as a "reactionary Croatian politician who co-operates with the Axis", a considerable proportion of the Croat leaders in the United States lost their enthusiasm for Tito and began to defend Machek. So far as I know, Mr. Subasich has not taken sides on this question.

Purely as my personal opinion, I feel that the net effect of these recent changes on UNRRA program in Yugoslavia will be favorable.

*675
Yugoslavia - Report*

In the first place, it seems likely that a new U. S. Ambassador will be appointed with whom we shall have to deal, in which case some of the difficulties in obtaining Yugoslav personnel might be eliminated. I am told that there has already developed a considerable schism among the top diplomatic personnel in the Washington Embassy with regard to the new regime.

Secondly, there is no doubt that some pro-Tito elements will enter into the new Government which, in my opinion, will be largely of a transitory nature and will be again drastically revised upon liberation. The chances for uniting the various Yugoslav factions have been considerably improved by this change, and the possibility of having to send two UNRRA Missions into Yugoslavia have been very much reduced.

GPerazich/gs

20 May 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: George Perazich
SUBJECT: Information Desired from Cairo and London

As you suggested in our last staff meeting, I am listing below the type of information which is desired from Cairo and London.

1. Periodical reports and the nature of planning activities for Yugoslavia. We should know who is doing the planning work and what specific phases are being covered. Perhaps an outline of the program under way should be sent to us in order that we might be able to review it and offer assistance.
2. Regular intelligence reports (perhaps weekly) on the situation in Yugoslavia. Yugoslav Government sources should be frequently consulted for up to date information on economic and social problems. From those refugees that have recently escaped from Yugoslavia similar information could be obtained and the summary of different interviews transmitted to us. This gathering of intelligence information should, however, be done systematically and, if possible, one or more people should be assigned specifically to do such work.

Consistent with military security, the Cairo and London Mission people should also endeavor to obtain information from military personnel. When returning from Yugoslavia such military people might have reports and other information that would be extremely useful to us, and every effort should be made to secure it.

3. I am informed that a Yugoslav Office of Economic Research has been established at Bari, Italy, which might be another source of valuable information. I would recommend that our Cairo Mission establish regular contacts with this Office and send us whatever information they might obtain.

GPerazich/gs

Yugoslavia - Reports

Date: 19 May 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Robert Blinn
SUBJECT: Functional Statement-Balkan Mission-Bureau of Distribution
and Transport-Mr. Gerstenzang's Proposals.

Filed - Name or Subject *Balkan - Cairo Adm 1*

Remarks:

CHRONOLOGICAL COPY

19 ¹⁹ May 1944
19 May 1944

TO: Mr. George Xanthaky
FROM: Anthony Fried
SUBJECT: Director I.R. Cairo-F.I.M. Thrupp.
Cable No 112 from Cairo.

I confirm our personal conversation concerning the above-mentioned cable. Mr. Thrupp will not be ready before the middle of June. In view of Cairo's cable No 105, we are investigating suitability of Mr. Verity.

Recruitment of Mr. Thrupp delayed due to new requirements which he presented to us in the last minute.

I hope to clear everything next week.

Copy sent to Mr. J. C. Weigel.

MAY 19 1944



UNRRA
MAIL & RECORDS

Balkan Cairo - Adm

17 May 1944

TO: Mr. Xanthaky
FROM: Mr. Brunkard
RE: Consultation with Greek and Yugoslav
Governments in connection with estimates
for relief and rehabilitation supplies
for those countries.

Presumably the attached letter dated ^{3/1/44}~~9/2/44~~
from Dean Acheson can now be filed.

I wanted to make sure that you had seen it.
After you have noted the letter and its enclosures
will you send it to the Central File.

*(Copy of Airgram from McNaughton
attached)*

T.V.B.

Greece Supplies 16

Yugos

Balkan Crisis Report (Archives)

Arg

TVB:JG 4-6

ccac

Balkan Mission 700

*Balkan Crisis
Mission Supplies 16*

files

May 16, 1944

To: Mr. Xanthaky
From: Hugh R. Jackson
Subject: Letters from Mr. Laird Archer

I am sending you herewith for your information two letters which I have received from Laird Archer and a copy of my reply. You will note that I have couched my views in a personal way since I have no desire to encourage Archer to be writing me directly on matters which are not my direct concern in the organization. I felt, however, that some reply was called for in the light of his correspondence. Will you please return these to me when you have had the opportunity of studying them.

HRJ:LD

Backan Cairo-Reports

15 May 1944

TO: Mr. Xanthacky
FROM: Joseph P. Harris

Sir Arthur gave me the attached memo from Mr. Tirana about personnel for Albania.

The first person suggested is obviously unavailable since he is in Australia. Mr. Duma might be available since he is in England. Please return for our file when you finish with it. If you are interested in Mr. Duma, you might ask London to check on him for you and advise you.

Harris:jk

Resonance 6

13 May 1944

TO: George Xanthaky

FROM: M. Sokolowski *MS*

I return with thanks the following reports and despatches concerning Greece:

1. Economic Conditions of Greece (despatch of January 19, 1944, with Sbarounis Report attached)
2. Economic and Financial Conditions of Greece (Jan. 28, 1944)
3. Greek Economic Information (March 10, 1944)
4. Financial and Food Situation in Greece (Feb. 17, 1944)
5. Report from Athens concerning tobacco (Feb. 28, 1944)
6. Devastated District of Macedonia (April 7, 1944)
7. Reorientation of Agriculture (March 16, 1944)
8. Prices and Rationing in Athens (Jan. 15, 1944).

I still have:

1. The Economy of Greece by Henry A. Hill, parts I-V
2. The Civil Affairs Handbook on Greece, sections 4 and 5.

which I should like to keep a few days more, if you have no immediate need for them.

MSokolowski/lef
13 may 44

Greece Report

12 May 1944

TO: Mr. Xanthaky
FROM: M. Craig McGeachy

I talked to Mr. Reid of the New Zealand Legation about this matter on Monday last and suggested that it would be extremely useful for us to have New Zealanders in the Balkans who had had experience in dealing with children and young people and with camp projects. New Zealand has had a good deal of experience in these areas.

Mr. Reid undertook to cable his Government and will bring up specific proposals. Their general plan would be to take workers from New Zealand directly to Cairo and in this case the New Zealand Government would look after transport.

McGeachy:rm

12 May 44

Attachments:

letter from Osborne to Jackson dated 24 Apr 44

memo from Xanthaky to McGeachy dated 4 May 44

cable from Lemberg to Lehman No. 192

Personal 3-1

May 9, 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Abe Hackman
SUBJECT: Proposed Cable to Cairo on UNRRA Uniforms

I have one basic question on this cable. That is the question which Mr. Fryer raises alongside his signature--"but where are they going to get replacement?"

I have not thought about this long but it seems to me that the experience of the U. S. Public Health Service, the Red Cross and war correspondents, which has apparently led all of them to use U. S. officer's clothing, should not be disregarded.

Speaking for the Clothing Division, I do not want the responsibility of providing replacements for distinctive uniform such as "Women's uniform RAF blue, style US Marines." Mr. Schenker is investigating the possibility of getting the initial winter uniforms made up. Even if they can be, however, the matter of replacements would, in my opinion, make the plan unfeasible. It seems to me that the logic on the summer uniform is equally applicable to the winter, and that the desire for a more attractive and distinctive winter uniform should give way to the practical problems involved.

I do not see the name of any Bureau of Supply person listed among those who are supposed to approve the cable. If this means that the Clothing Division will not be responsible for getting the stuff, please take what I have said to be merely sideline criticism.

cc: Mr. Dewey Anderson
Mr. S. M. Keeny
Mr. D. Weintraub

AHackman/mds

Personnel - 3-1

9 May 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Fred K. Hoehler
SUBJECT: A. A. Sorieri

In earlier correspondence relative to the transfer of Toni Sorieri from your office to the Division on Displaced Persons I suggested that I would not call on Toni until you were through with his services. It has been reported to me that all arrangements have been made for Toni's departure for Italy. Therefore, I am extremely anxious to have him spend several days in this office. This is particularly true because by Thursday of this week Mr. Pierce may be on his way to Cairo. Therefore, I am requesting that you send Mr. Sorieri to this office as of Thursday morning, May 11.

FKHoehler:em
9 may '44

Personal

8 May 1944

TO: Mr. George Xanthaky
FROM: Mr. Christopher Janus
SUBJECT: Swedish ships

Attached hereto is a new list of the Swedish ships, together with their dead-weight tonnage and shipping weight.

You will note that there are three ships at present on the Argentine run.

Attachment - 1
List of Swedish ships

Janus/ap
8 may 44

Sweden. Supplies 18

May 4, 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: E. R. Fryer
SUBJECT: James Harakas

In conformity with Mr. Menshikov's memorandum concerning recruitment of personnel for the Bureau of Areas, I am processing Mr. Harakas' appointment for Special Assistant, Greek Mission.

It is my understanding that the qualifications for the position are as follows:

1. An exceptional ability for special and confidential assignments.
2. A thorough knowledge of the problems of field operations.
3. A superior knowledge of the culture of Greece together with a fluent knowledge of its language and contemporary political complex.
4. Devoted loyalty to UNRRA and the things for which it stands.
5. And since the position is in the office of the Mission Chief, a great capacity for personal loyalty to his chief and — hard work.

Mr. Harakas has all of these qualifications, and as a result has received flattering offers from FEA in the Middle East.

I am forwarding his papers for appointment with the following understanding:

- (a) that he go to Cairo in the position of Special Assistant.
- (b) that he serve in a probationary period with Mr. Archer.
- (c) that, if at the end of any period Mr. Archer is dissatisfied with his services, he may, under his authority as Mission Chief give Mr. Harakas another assignment and reopen the position.

All of the above is clearly understood by Mr. Harakas. He has return orders from the Commanding General, Middle East, and may leave for Cairo at once.

cc: M. Menshikov
Fryer/jlp
4 may 44

x BC - Missions
Personnel 3-1

Greek - Missions

4 May 1944

TO: G. Xanthaky

FROM: L. Leonard

1. Attached is a memorandum on recruitment for the Balkan Mission which Mr. Menshikov initialed yesterday.
2. In his discussion of this memorandum with Mr. Fryer he indicated that you had very special interest and responsibility with regard to recruitment for the Balkan Mission, and Mr. Fryer agreed that he would pass on to you the names of each individual whom he approved for appointment. You would have the opportunity of reviewing any of the cases in which you are interested, and if you had any objections to the recruitment you would have the opportunity to raise your objections with Mr. Menshikov.

Attachment 1

LLeonard/brm
4 may 44

Russell

May 3, 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Christopher G. Janus

Attached herewith are the minutes of the last meeting of the Inter-Agency Committee on Greek Relief. I would like to call your attention particularly to the approval of the increases in the program.

Attachment

CJanus/mn

Aug 4

May 2, 1944

To: Mr. George Xanthaky
From: James G. Johnson, Jr.

The attached statement on UNRRA's relationship to educational activities was prepared for Sir Frederick Leith-Ross' guidance in discussions in London with the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education. It was sent to him around March 24, 1944 and copies have recently been sent to the various member governments. It has also been introduced into the Congressional Record by Senator Vandenberg, with remarks indicating his complete approval. This is of some importance in view of the extended debates on education that took place at the time the UNRRA Joint Resolution was passed. I am sending this to you with the thought that it might be advisable to send copies of it to Cairo for the information of the UNRRA office there. If you want additional copies, you can obtain them from Miss Reed in Mr. Gulick's office.

Attachment
1-UNRRA's Relationship to
Educational Activities

Johnson/fh
2 May 44

Aug 4

May 2, 1944

TO: Mr. George Xanthaky
FROM: Mr. Christopher Janus
SUBJECT: Grain Mills in Greece

Attached hereto is a list of the principal grain mills in Greece, together with information indicating their location, power, grinding capacity and the milling system used.

Attachments:
1 - 4 page memo

CJanus/am
2 May 44

Handwritten signature: J. R. S.

1 May 1944

Dear George:

I have just received a letter from James Harakas, copy of which is attached, and I have talked with him about it and I have also talked with Fryer.

I am content that this is a better opportunity for Harakas. Therefore, I am releasing him to serve as Special Assistant to the Chief of Mission.

Sincerely,

Fred K. Moehler

Mr. George Xanthaky

Enclosure

FKM:jf

Personal

May 1, 1944

TO: Mr. George Xanthaky
FROM: Mr. Christopher Janus
SUBJECT: Regarding Rationing Program

Will you be free to meet with Marie Berger and other people working on the Rationing Program, on Wednesday at 10 o'clock, to re-open the whole question on the rationing and distribution program and the relationship and responsibility of our division to the project. If this isn't a convenient time, will you please let me know so that we can set another date?

Janus/ap
1 may 44

Supplies 25

29 April 1944

Dear George:

On the matter of James Harakas' relationship to our Greek Mission, I have given it careful consideration and I find that first of all, Jim is thoroughly aware of his responsibility as an American of Greek parentage when he enters Greece. I am satisfied that his understanding will provide all the safeguards necessary.

With regard to his return from North Africa, Fryer assures me that Harakas returned on his authority. Therefore, I do not see how this can be held a breach of discipline or contrary to what anyone else might have done under the circumstances, which you know as well as I.

Therefore, I am including Harakas in our Greek Mission.

Sincerely,

Fred K. Hoehler, Director
Division on Displaced Persons

FKH:jf

Mr. George Xanthaky

Personal

29 April 1944

Dear George:

With regard to Youdir, we are withdrawing our request for him because I understand he is to be employed by the Camp Section at a salary more related to that which he is now receiving.

Inasmuch as he will be associated with refugees, I think it is wise for him to continue that relation.

Sincerely yours,

Fred K. Hoehler, Director
Division on Displaced
Persons

FKH:jf

Mr. George Xanthaky

Personnel

April 28, 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Dewey Anderson
SUBJECT: Balkin Mission Charts

I have looked over the attached charts and have made accommodations which represent a reasonable adjustment between our thinking. Will you let Dorothy explain it to you so that we can agree upon a similar chart that can be duplicated.

The blue line chart appears to be a better job of chart drafting than the black line one. It shows clearer lines of administrative relationship and it does not lead to any confusion of thinking concerning the relationship between the various bureaus, divisions and the district offices, or between the various staff positions under the Chief of Mission and the Senior Deputy Chief of Mission.

I question putting the intelligence officers under Financial Adviser.

Balkan Cairo - Admin.

April 28, 1944

TO: Mr. George Xanthaky
FROM: Mr. Christopher Janus
SUBJECT: Inter-agency Committee meeting on
Greek Relief.

- I. The case of Mr. Sandstrom and the lack of reports from the Relief Commission in Greece was the chief item of business at the meeting held yesterday, of the Inter-agency Committee.

It was pointed out that not only has there been a considerable criticism by the Greeks, of Mr. Sandstrom's operation of the Relief Commission, but that a member of the Swedish Steamship Company, operating ships, has also brought back some first-hand observations on the president of the Commission.

There seems to be no question that Mr. Sandstrom is a man of personal integrity and character, but he is not able to make decisions quickly and to operate his organization efficiently.

The Committee decided, however, that it would not make any formal protestations to the Swedish Government, but rather, would ask the Swedish Government to explain the lack of reports from the Relief Commission and also to ask for a general summary of the Commission's activities during the past six months. In this way, the Committee hopes that the Swedish Government will find out for itself, just how competent or incompetent, Mr. Sandstrom is.

In regard to my conversation yesterday on this subject, there was no question of the appropriateness or inappropriateness of your making a statement on Mr. Sandstrom.

✓
Qing 4

Income Reports

The Committee simply asked me to extend you an invitation to comment, if you had anything to say.

2. Attached hereto, is an agenda of the meeting. All of the requests, with the exception of the request for an increase in the amount of rice to be shipped by the Commission, were granted.

I will prepare the complete minutes of the meeting and will have them to you by tomorrow morning.

Attachment:

- 1- Agenda of Inter-agency Committee meeting on Greek Relief.

Janus/ap
28 apr 44

27 April 1944

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. George Xanthaky
FROM: Anthony Fried
SUBJECT: Personnel for Cairo

According to cable #47, we have to send to Cairo, a Director of Industrial Rehabilitation and five Industrial Rehabilitation specialists in public utilities, food processing, textiles, shelter and fuels. All but two of these specialists (fuels and food processing) have been recruited.

We are negotiating with several engineers for assignment as fuel specialists and are still looking for someone for food processing. We feel that it will be necessary to cable to Cairo for more specific definition of the scope of activity of the specialist for food processing and fuels, in order to make the best selection here.

There is one very important omission. You are not asking for a specialist for rehabilitation of transportation, especially railroads and we think that this is at least as important as public utilities and shelter, if not more so. We should like to have your immediate reaction as to whether this omission is incidental or accidental - or for what reason you did not ask for this specialist.

cc: Mr. Anderson

AFried/OJ
27 apr 44

APR 27 1944



UNRRA
MAIL & RECORDS

Personnel 3-1

26 April 1944

TO: Mr. George Kanthaky
FROM: B. Eckhaus

This responds to your memorandum of 25 April in which you pointed out that two cablegrams from London (Nos. 131 and 174) should have been assigned to you for action. You are correct. In fact, I was aware of this problem when copies of these cable were first delivered to my office.

The initial assignment for action on all cablegrams is made by Phil Hammer. He made the assignments in the two cases to which you refer and will continue to make such assignments until the new UNRRA Administrative Order is released.

I had discussed the problem with Phil Hammer and he advised that assignments had been made with regard to existing problems of inter-organization unit relations and perhaps not entirely in accord with the concept of action upon which we have agreed.

B. Eckhaus:umm

Adm 2-1

April 25, 1944

TO: Mr. George Xanthaky
FROM: Lucienne Olinger
SUBJECT: Reports on the Development and Progress of Relief Activities in Greece

These five attached reports were received from Turkey by the Greek War Relief Association.

I. Relief Activities in Greece (1941-1942)

The first report gives:

- (1) The plan of relief agreed upon by both belligerents:
 - (a) Monthly shipments of 70,000 tons of grain and other food from Canada
 - (b) Foodstuffs imported to be reserved exclusively for the civilian population
- (2) An outline of the organization and control of distribution of foodstuffs by the "Commission de Gestion pour les Secours en Grece."
- (3) A survey of the first experience of the relief action in Greece by the Swedish Red Cross Commission.
- (4) A survey of the relief distribution and later relief program on the Aegean islands of Samos, Chios and Mytilene.

Note: There was a very critical food situation but private initiative and social responsibility had made great efforts to cope with the most urgent problems and provided the basis for the relief administration and food distribution.

II. Distribution of supplies on the Islands of Chios and Samos from April to June 1, 1943.

The second report gives the following information:

- (1) Total number of persons helped:

	<u>May 1st</u>	<u>June 1st</u>
Chios	62,909	59,979
Samos	65,359	63,359

Greece 700 - (Relief Report)
Lucienne Olinger

(2) Total number of communities:

Chios	59 plus 2 islands
Samos	62

(3) Ration per person:

Wheat	2 to 2½ oke
Beans	¼ to ½ oke
Soap	¼ oke

Note: To aid the most needy, the best solution was that of increasing to maximum capacity the soup kitchens and giving supplementary ration gratis to families with children.

III. Progress of Relief Activities in the Districts of Samos and Chios during the Month of July, 1943.

The third report gives the statistics of the July distributions:

	<u>Number of persons</u>	<u>Wheat ration per person</u>
Chios	48,262	3 oke
Samos	65,552	3 oke

Note: Cost was 200 drs. per oke but 8,750 oke were distributed free of charge in public institutions and soup kitchens.

Daily distribution of milk for all children under 15 years of age.

Distribution of vitamine tablets for cases of severe avitaminosis.

IV. Relief Program on the Islands of Samos and Chios during the Months of August and September, 1943.

The fourth report gives:

(1) A general outline of the distributions during July, August and September on the island of Chios.

July		August		September	
<u>Persons</u>	<u>Ration</u>	<u>Persons</u>	<u>Ration</u>	<u>Persons</u>	<u>Ration</u>
48,262	3 oke	53,820	3 oke	58,524	2-3/4 oke

(2) The monthly average of clients in public institutions:

Hospital	200 patients
Asylum for Victims of War and Famine	200 patients
Disabled soldiers	355 patients
Children's Health Station	200 patients
Refugees from Thrace	120 patients

(3) The distribution of sugar:

<u>Persons</u>	<u>Ration</u>	<u>Price</u>
50,000	520 grams	1500 drs. for ration

Note: Reports deplorable situation on Oinussai Island due to the Greek Prefect's attitude and action.

2800 children of Chios received supplementary ration.

V. Report from the President of the Temporary Government Committee of Samos.

This report contains:

- (1) A letter dated October 27, 1943, concerning the Greek War Relief Association's activities on the island of Samos; they are providing food, medical supplies and clothes up to \$5,000.
- (2) A letter dated October 18, 1943, concerning the needs of the population (85,000) on the islands of Samos, Icaria and Korsis; they lack food, clothing and medical supplies.
- (3) A list showing the population of urban centers and the essential requirements.

Number of centers

6

Total Population

28,000

Food Requirements

Bread	500	grams	daily	per	person
Legumes	100	"	"	"	"
Fats	15	"	"	"	"
Meat	30	"	"	"	"
Sugar	10	"	"	"	"
Rice	50	"	"	"	"

Clothing Requirements (Suits or dresses)

2 - 5 years	-	5,000
5 -10 "	-	5,000
10 -15 "	-	3,000
15-20 "	-	3,000
Over 20 "	-	14,000
		<u>28,000</u>

Summary: These reports give:

- (1) A general picture of the social, economic and political conditions on the Aegean Islands,
- (2) A review of the relief program in Greece of the Swedish Red Cross Commission,
- (3) A resume of the relief activities on the Aegean Islands.

These reports should be read by the members of the Greek Branch.

Olinger/gs
25 April 44

24 April 1944

To: George Xanthaky

From: Fred K. Roehner

Relative to our conversation on Toni Sorlieri's relationship to this Division, we definitely want him for work with Displaced Persons. When you are free to release him from work in your office, I shall be glad to assign him to responsibilities here pending his being sent to the field.

FRK:jf

Revised

TO: Mr. George Xanthaky
FROM: Mr. George Perazich
SUBJECT: Recently assembled material on Yugoslavia.

I am enclosing herewith, folder of material which we have assembled during the past few weeks, on various phases of Yugoslav planning. This includes:

1. Notes on selection of Administrative districts in Yugoslavia.
2. Budget requests for personnel services in Yugoslav Mission.
3. Memorandum giving tentative estimates for truck requirements for Yugoslavia.
4. Memorandum outlining distribution policies in Yugoslavia.
5. Memorandum presenting draft of cooperatives in Yugoslavia.
6. A set of tables and maps on transportation and port facilities in Yugoslavia. (This is only a part of an extensive study on Yugoslavia which is now being completed by the Liberated Area Branch of FEA.
7. A rough translation of a report on Yugoslavia from Cairo, which was translated to us in Serbian by the Yugoslav Embassy in Washington.
8. Preliminary estimates on agricultural requirements for Yugoslavia. (I believe that this memorandum was furnished to you before you left for Cairo.)
9. Data on situation in Yugoslavia received through OSS.

NOTE: Several of these reports have already been sent to you through normal channels. Since we do not have sufficient number of copies of some of the material included here, I will appreciate your returning it to me when it has served your purpose.

Attachments:

1- Folder on Yugoslav material

Perazich/ap
22 apr 44

*Yugoslavia
Reports*

April 22, 1944

TO: Mr. George Xanthaky
FROM: Mr. Christopher G. Janus
SUBJECT: Michael Michaelides

Mr. Michaelides came in while you were in Cairo to inquire about his application for a position in UNRRA which he made in January.

Michaelides was working with Harry Hill for the American Express Company in Athens. He is known to Oscar Broneer, who recommends him highly, and to Mr. Thomas Pappas who has written a letter on his behalf. .

I think we might consider Mr. Michaelides for one of the accounting positions in the field mission.

You have his application.

Janus/lv
22 apr 44

Personnel-6

April 22, 1944

TO: Mr. George Xanthaky
FROM: Mr. Christopher G. Janus
SUBJECT: Nicholas Andritsakis - Applicant for position
in the Greek Branch

While you were in Cairo Mr. Haniotis called to say that he understood that Mr. Nicholas Andritsakis was an applicant for a position in UNRRA and that he wished to recommend him as a person of fine character and ability. Mr. Haniotis suggested that Mr. Andritsakis would probably fit nicely into some position of average level. He further stated that he was a conscientious and hard worker, and that the Greek Embassy would feel very sorry to lose him.

You have his application.

Janus/lv
22 apr 44

Personal 3-1

April 22, 1944

TO: Mr. George Xanthaky
FROM: Mr. Christopher Janus
SUBJECT: John Abdel

Mr. Besso thinks very highly of John Abdel, whose application is attached hereto.

Abdel is a Civil Engineer. He lists his secondary occupation as Sanitary Engineer. He looks good to me.

Attachments:
1 - 1 Application, John Abdel

Janus/lv
22 apr 44

Personnel

April 22, 1944

TO: Mr. George Xanthaky
FROM: Mr. Christopher Janus
SUBJECT: Mr. Athanasios Sbarounis, alternate Council
member for Greece

Mr. Athanasios Sbarounis, alternate Council member for
Greece would like to call on you next Wednesday, April 26,
around eleven o'clock.

If you can see him will you please let me know if eleven
o'clock is convenient for you.

CJanus/am
22 apr 44

Copy 12-1

April 21, 1944

TO: Mr. George Xanthaky
FROM: Mr. Christopher Janus
SUBJECT: Inter-agency meeting on Greek Relief

The next meeting of the Inter-agency Committee on Greek relief is scheduled for Thursday, April 27th, at 11:00 A.M.

This will be one of the more important meetings since, as you know, there has been considerable criticism within Greece of the President of the Commission and of certain aspects of its operations. These criticisms will be aired and some action recommended to remedy them.

The meeting will be held at the F.E.A. Building on "Q" Street, in the Conference Room on the first floor.

Janus/lv
21 apr 44

x Greece - The Janus - 1.

Aug 4

April 21, 1944

TO: Mr. George Xanthaky
FROM: Mr. Christopher Janus
SUBJECT: Dr. Paul Mohn

1. Dr. Mohn came in today to inquire what, if any, action has been taken regarding his application for appointment to UNRRA.

While you were in Cairo Dr. Mohn spoke with Sir Arthur Salter and with Mr. Menshikov. It seems to me that Dr. Mohn could be particularly useful in a liaison capacity between the Joint Relief Commission and the Military and UNRRA. If no use is contemplated of his services I strongly urge that you tell him so, so that he can make other plans.

2. Dr. Mohn says that you promised him payment for his services during the month of January. If this is correct do you want me to make arrangements for having him paid?

Janus/lv
21 apr 44

Personal 3-1

April 21, 1944

TO: Mr. George Xanthaky
FROM: Mr. Christopher Janus
SUBJECT: Conversations with the Greek Ambassador

In a recent conversation with Mr. Diamantopoulos, the Greek Ambassador, he informed me that Mr. Joseph Beasos' official work for the Greek Government has, so far as UNRRA is concerned, being completed. Hereafter Mr. Athanasios Sbarounis, Alternate Council Member for Greece, will be the principal channel between the Greek Government and UNRRA on all matters, including industrial rehabilitation.

Janus/lv
21 apr 44

Reg. 4-1

February 21, 1944

TO Mr. George Xanthaky
FROM: Mr. Christopher Janus
SUBJECT: Schedule of Swedish Ships

Following is the schedule of the Swedish Ships:

Mongabarra -	arrived Piraeus Feb. 2nd
Tamara -	left St. John February 10 for Piraeus
Bardaland -	left St. John February 10 for Salonika
Saggat -	arrived Greece February 15
Yafrawonga -	will leave Greece February 21
Akka -	will arrive St. John end of Feb.
Formosa -	will arrive St. John end of Feb.
Peder Christophersen -	will arrive Argentina end of Feb.
Virgina -	will arrive Greece end of Feb.

Sweden - Aug. 18

April 20, 1944

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Zamoyka
Personnel Division

FROM: Ruth M. Williams
Welfare Division

SUBJECT: Mr. Ibrahim Mansoury

I have shown the attached application of Mr. Mansoury to Mr. Brown, who suggests that it be treated as a regular UNRRA application since there is no indication of any connection with a particular private agency. Mr. Brown went over Mr. Mansoury's experience, which he does not feel would qualify him for anything on the Welfare Mission staff.

Attachment -
application of Mr. Mansoury

RWilliams/km
20 apr 44

APR 20 1944



UNRRA
MAIL & RECORDS

Personnel

April 17, 1944

TO: Mr. George Xanthaky

FROM: Lucienne Olinger

SUBJECT: Greece - Resume of the development and progress
of relief activities in Greece.

These five attached reports received from Turkey by the Greek War Relief Association cover the following points:

1. The outline of the organization and the first experience of the relief action in Greece by the Swedish Red Cross Commission in 1941 - 1942.
2. The general review of the distribution of supplies on the islands of Chios and Samos from April until June 1st, 1943.
3. The progress of relief activities in the districts of Samos and Chios during the month of July 1943.
4. The relief program on the islands of Samos and Chios during the months of August and September 1943.
5. A report from the president of the Temporary Government Committee of Samos.

These reports give a general picture of the social and economic conditions and a resume of the relief activities on the Islands of Samos and Chios.

Attachments:
5 copies

LOlinger/am
17 apr 44

Greek Reports

April 15, 1944

TO: Mr. George Xanthaky
FROM: Lucienne Olinger
SUBJECT: A summary of the meeting with Miss Belle Greve and Mr. Miller.

A meeting arranged with Miss Belle Greve, secretary general of the International Society for the Welfare of Crippled and Mr. Miller, executive secretary of the Near East Foundation, by Mr. Jams, Chief of the Greek Branch, took place Tuesday noon, April 11th in Mr. Xanthaky's Office.

The following people were present: Miss Carolyn Flexner, Miss Helen Franc, Mr. Antonio Sorieri, Christopher Jams, George Perazich, John Dula, Jim Marakas and Lucienne Olinger.

Miss Greve and Mr. Miller discussed their plans for Greece and answered questions asked by Miss Flexner, Mr. Dula and Mr. Perazich.

Mr. Miller's opening statement was that the purpose of their call was to give us a general picture of the existing conditions in Greece and their project for the rehabilitation of the crippled and disabled people.

Miss Greve covered the following points:

1. The acute need of a rehabilitation program for the crippled and disabled in Greece because there are at present: 5,000 crippled in Athens alone, and more than 20,000 in all Greece.
2. The interruption of the Near East Foundation program by the war has left Greece with:
 - a) Only one physiotherapist
 - b) No training centers for physiotherapist
 - c) No technicians able to use machines
3. The Near East Foundation project had established:
 - a) The only existing center for the rehabilitation of crippled and disabled in all Yugoslavia or Greece.
 - b) The first school and workshop for crippled children.
 - c) The first camp for crippled children with a Greek nurse trained in Boston.

Mr. Miller covered the following points:

- 1) Their project was to organize a small unit headed by Miss Greve

X Bureau
Welfare 16

Aug 4

to train other nurses and to superimpose upon existing work this small trained staff.

2) That once the foundation and the center were well established, they could be integrated in a larger governmental setup (UNRRA or the Greek Government).

3) \$15,000 would be sufficient to start a good leg shop with 3 staff members and necessary equipment.

Mr. Dula asked Mr. Miller if the Near East Foundation project had been approved by the President's War Relief Control Board. This question was not satisfactorily answered and Mr. Dula in thanking Miss Greve and Mr. Miller for the discussion of their plans made it very clear to them that, although we were interested, a specific project of that kind was not in the scope of UNRRA at the present time.

Olinger/mn

12 April 1944

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. George Xanthaky
FROM: Anthony Fried
SUBJECT: Urgent Personnel for Balkan Mission - re cable
#47 from Lehman to Salter

Welcome back. As it is impossible to reach you by phone, I would appreciate it if you could give me further details and an explanation for the part of the above mentioned cable, relating to our Division, as follows:

"Director industrial rehabilitation division. Five industrial rehabilitation specialists in public utilities, food processing, textiles, shelter and fuels."

1. Does "Director industrial rehabilitation" mean that this part of the cable is for my attention or that we are to send a director of industrial rehabilitation for the Balkan Mission?
2. What kind of food is the most important, for the processing of which we are to send a specialist - i.e. meat, flour, sugar, etc?
3. Re specialist for fuels - is this specialist to deal mainly in rehabilitation of coal mines or for what other fuel or fuel plants is he to be qualified?

If convenient, please call me on Adams 5878.

cc: Mr. Meyer Cohen
Mr. Arthur May

AFried/OJ
12 apr 44

x B.C. - admin.

Personnel 3-1

April 11, 1944

TO: Mr. George Xanthaky

FROM: Lucienne Olinger

In the attached book marked "Current Material" you will find a complete set of cables, to and from Cairo, to and from London, and miscellaneous incoming and outgoing cables during the period of March 8 to April 11. You will also find a complete set of the abstracts of the State Department despatches, reports on meetings attended, progress reports, and various documents and communications received during the same period.

Olinger/ma

Adm. 3-1

10 April 1944

To: Mr. Xanthaky

From: Cicely A. Ryshpan

Subject: Report from the Office of Strategic Services

The attached is a copy of R & A No. 1635 which has come to this office from the Office of Strategic Services and may be of interest to you.

The Office of Strategic Services has called to my attention the fact that this is a classified document containing information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Act, 50 USC 31 and 32, as amended. Its transmission or the revelation of its contents to an unauthorized person in any manner is prohibited by law. I have assured the Office of Strategic Services that suitable facilities for the protection of this report are available in your office and that the document will be protected as required.

CAR:FE CAR

030-055

Repts

File
April 6, 1944

To: Mr. George Xanthaky
From: Mr. R. Blinn and Mrs. L. Olinger
Subject: Progress Report (March 30th through April 5th)

1. Activities in relation to Greece.

a. Attended the conference of the Inter-agency Committee on Greek relief, held on March 30th.

b. Attended conference in the F.E.A. Building on April 1st, at which Mr. Charles House, Head of the American Farm School of Salonica, recently returned from Germany on the SS. Gripsholm, spoke on conditions in Greece immediately before and after the occupation. Prepared report to Mr. Menshikov on this conference.

c. Interviewed Mr. A. Sbarounis, the alternate member of the council for Greece. Prepared a report on this for Mr. M. A. Menshikov.

d. Prepared reports to Mr. Menshikov on the following:

- (1) Greek Currant Production
- (2) Greek Soap Manufacturing Industry
- (3) German-Greek Trade
- (4) Arbitration of German-Greek Trade Disputes.
- (5) Movement of Refugees in the Middle-East under MERRA auspices.

2. Activities in relation to Italy.

Interviewed Mr. Peter Treves of the F.E.A. - Draft report to Mr. Menshikov in preparation.

3. Administrative activities.

a. Discussed Council Session Document procedure with representatives of the Secretariat.

b. Assisted in checking budget corrections.

c. Prepared a list of material which might be of use in the training program for field personnel.

d. Discussed proposed cable procedure with Mr. Eckhaus and others.

No yellow copy came to file

To Mr. G. Xanthaky

Page 2.

4. UNRRA Submittals to Combined Boards.

Explored question of obtaining copies of UNRRA submittals to Combined Boards and ultimately obtain copies of the five submittals which have been made to date.

Elinn/lv
6 apr 44

April 5, 1944

TO: Mr. George Xanthaky
FROM: Mr. Christopher Janus
SUBJECT: Progress Report (March 30th through April 5th)

Activities in relation to the Greek Branch have been as follows:

1. Interviewed Mr. A. Sbarounis, the alternate member of the council for Greece. Prepared a report for Mr. Menshikov in conjunction with Mr. Blinn and Mrs. Olinger as the result of the above interview.
2. Attended the conference of the Inter-Agency Committee on Greek relief, held on March 30th.
3. Attended the conference in the PEA building on April 1st, at which Mr. Charles House, Head of the American Farm School of Salonica, recently returned from Germany on the S. S. Gripsholm, spoke on conditions in Greece immediately before and after the occupation.
4. Collaborated with Mr. Loewy of the Transportation Branch and with Mr. Mohn on the truck requirements for Greece.
5. Steps were taken to procure ballast tubs for Greece.
6. Work is continuing on the Industrial Report.

Report

March 30, 1944

To: Mr. George Xanthaky
From: Mr. R. Blinn and Mrs. L. Olinger
Subject: Progress Report (March 23rd through March 29th)

1. Economic and Social Intelligence Service in Washington Office of UNRRA.

Reviewed the draft statement prepared by the Washington group (Leonard, Ryshpan and Cover) and compared it with your memo of February 17th addressed to Mr. Menshikov.

Discussed with Ryshpan and Leonard the following points which the draft statement did not appear to cover:

a. Function of the central office (presumably the secretariat) to ferret out UNRRA reports and other materials (including such items as abstracts of State Dept. despatches) and make them available to other divisions and bureaus (your memo of 3, 5 and 6).

b. Function of the central office to dispose of routine requests for information.

Another development in this connection was the complaint of Dr. Langer of O.S.S. that too many UNRRA people were contacting O.S.S. Sir Arthur Salter has replied to Dr. Langer designating Mrs. Ryshpan as the UNRRA person through whom all requests to O.S.S. would be channelled for the time being.

2. Rationing systems in Europe - Source of information.

Mr. Mohn has suggested Dr. Lindburg, League of Nations, Princeton, N. J., as a source of information on rationing systems in occupied Europe.

3. Red Cross Speakers at F.E.A.

Attended two conferences at F.E.A. at which Red Cross representatives spoke of their work in France prior to their internment by the Germans.

4. Uniform filing system of Bureau of Areas.

Reviewed draft proposal prepared by Miss Shurcliff and arranged with Miss Shurcliff to install the new uniform filing system in the Southern European Division. Miss Shurcliff will make the installation some time next week. The problem of maintaining the system remains to be solved.

5. Budget - Cairo Mission.

Prepared recapitulation and summary analyses of the latest draft budget

No yellow copy came to files

To Mr. George Xanthaky

Page 2.

for the Cairo Mission. Also prepared several tentative job descriptions for the Cairo Mission.

6. Conference with Mr. Sbarounis.

Attended conference at which Mr. Sbarounis, the alternate member of the council for Greece, was introduced to the Bureau and Division Chiefs. Prepared a report on the proceedings at this conference.

7. Greek reports prepared for Mr. Menshikov.

- a. Tobacco crops;
- b. Public Finance; Public Relief; Prices and Daily Rations; Banks; Agriculture;
- c. Greek Refugees in the Middle East; Greek War Relief Association.

Blinn/lv
30 mar 44

2715

March 27, 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Christopher Janus
SUBJECT: John Abdel

Mr. Besso thinks very highly of John Abdel
whose application is attached hereto.
Abdel is a Civil Engineer. He lists his
secondary occupation as Sanitary Engineer.
He looks very good to me.

Janus/am
27 mar 44

Personnel

314 Dupont Circle Building, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.
March 25, 1944

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Xanthaky
Attention: Mr. Janus

FROM: Miss McGeachy
Welfare Division

SUBJECT: Coordinating Com. American Agencies in Greece

I am returning the letter of February 3 and attachments from the above named committee to you, together with a copy of my reply.

Since the matter relates to the cooperation of voluntary agencies in UNRRA's program, I am sending copies of the report to various Divisions of UNRRA for their comment and suggestions. We shall then be in a position to consider the organization's request further, should the President's War Relief Control Board approve it.

✓ Attachments - letter of T. Leslie Shear, Coordinating Com. of American Agencies in Greece
Report of their Program Sub-Committee (9 pp)

JED:la/lm
25 mar 44



UNRRA
MAIL & RECORDS

Frank Welfare Gen

March 20, 1944

TO: Mr. George Xanthaky
FROM: Mr. Christopher Janus
SUBJECT: Miss Margaret Hill

Miss Hill came in today at the request of Dr. Bronner to inquire about an appointment to UNRRA for service in Greece.

In addition to the regular secretarial experience, she has lived in Greece some two years where she was employed in the School of Classical Studies in Athens as a research assistant.

At the present time she is connected with the Chinese Mission here in Washington.

She impressed me as being a bright girl, one we can very well use as part of our field staff.

Janus/am
20 mar 44

Researched

18 March 1944

MEMORANDUM

TO: Southern European Branch
Attention: Mr. Anthaky's Deputy

FROM: Anthony Fried, D.I.R.

Have you any information about the economic and industrial situation in the countries for which we are preparing the Balkan Mission?

We would appreciate it if you could give us a survey of industrial activity in these countries, at least before the war, with tables showing the number and capacity of factories of each branch of industrial activities, as well as public utilities and transportation.

d.

cc: Mr. Menshikov
Mr. Anderson

AFried/OJ
18 mar 44

*Cedric
Balkan Mission*

March 17, 1944

Mr. George Xanthaky
American Embassy
Cairo, Egypt

Dear George:

I hope that the cable I sent you today reached you in time to serve its purpose. Actually, we weren't given much notice that the story would be released in Cairo since OWI informed us this morning that the story would break. As I recall, the last story on relief operations which appeared in Cairo was the cause of considerable political discussion. The OWI seems to think that there might be more significance attached to the story than was intended since it would appear in Cairo the same time the Governor arrives.

Another release on the blockade operations is being planned when the complete report of the operations which runs to some 25 pages will be made public. The Embassy will have a copy of this report.

Sincerely yours,

Christopher G. Janus

Janus/mn
17 mar 44

Publications 7

March 17, 1944

TO: Mr. George Xanthaky, American Embassy, Cairo, Egypt.
FROM: Christopher C. Janus
SUBJECT: Nicholas Andritsakis Applicant for position in the
Greek Branch.

Mr. Haniotis called this morning to say that he understood that Mr. Nicholas Andritsakis was an applicant for a position in UNHRA and that he wished to recommend him as a person of fine character and ability. Mr. Haniotis suggested that Mr. Andritsakis would probably fit nicely into some position of average level. He further stated that he was a conscientious and hard worker, and that the Greek Embassy would feel very sorry to lose him.

~~17 mar 44~~

Janus/en
17 mar 44

Resonance

March 17, 1944

TO: Mr. George Santhaky - American Embassy, Cairo, Egypt
FROM: Mr. Christopher G. Janus
SUBJECT: Michael Michaelides

Mr. Michaelides came in today to inquire about his application for a position in UNRRA which he made in January.

Michaelides was working with Harry Hill for the American Express Co. in Athens. He is known to Oscar Bronner who recommends him highly and to Mr. Thomas Pappas who has written a letter on his behalf.

I think we might consider Mr. Michaelides for one of the accounting positions in the field mission.

Janus/mn

17 mar 44

Personnel

10 March 1944

To: Mr. George Xanthaky
FROM: Alvin Roseman

In recruiting for the Cairo Office and the Balkan Mission, it will be extremely important that we get word about the ~~British~~ personnel already available in Cairo and those whom Hugh Jackson may have arranged for in London.

Will you cable us this information as soon as possible after your arrival in Cairo?

Roseman/mk
cc: Rezak

Personnel. 6

10 March 1944

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. George Kanthaky

FROM: Anthony Fried, D.I.R.

SUBJECT: Balkan Mission - Personnel for "Industrial" Division

I suppose that the list of personnel, as attached to the proposal for the organization of the Balkan Mission, should be considered from the point of view of the preparatory stage of the Cairo Office (Balkan Mission) and that additional staff is to be provided for when the Cairo Office will be decentralized to the different areas of operations (Yugo-Slavia, Greece and Albania, respectively). Even for this period of preparatory activity in the Cairo Office, it will be necessary to review the above mentioned list for the size of the staff and the description of the jobs.

- 1 Chief - Industrial Rehabilitation
- 2 Engineers for Public Utilities and Communication,
(including sanitary and other public installations)
- 2 Engineers for Transportation Facilities - Railroads,
Coastal and inland Watershipping, all other Inland
Transportations.
- 1 Engineer for Food Processing Plants
- 1 Engineer for Textile and Clothing and Footwear Manufacture
- 1 Engineer for Fuel and Lubricants (including coal and ore
mining)
- 2 Engineers for Shelter and any other construction jobs
(Civil Engineering)
- 1 Industrial Chemist for all kinds of chemical manufacture,
such as fertilizers, basic industrial chemicals,
fine chemicals, drugs and pharmaceuticals and
any sanitary products, including soap
- 2 Engineers (Mechanical and Electrical) for all general
matters related to all jobs above outlined, as
well as for plants and facilities not covered
by the above; i.e. forest industries (saw mills,
manufacture of construction materials, cement,
bricks, etc; manufacture of mechanical and elec-
trical equipment, handtools, etc....)

This list is only tentative and is subject to final consideration after we have received more detailed information from London and particularly from Cairo, according to the result of your visit there.

AFried/oj
10 mar 44

Balkan Mission

Personnel 3-1

March 10, 1944

TO: George Lanthaky
FROM: Miram Sibley
SUBJECT: Automobiles, Trucks, Equipment, and Office Supplies

While tentative requirements are being drawn for the Cairo office covering trucks, automobiles, office equipment, office supplies, and other supply items which are needed for the successful operation of the Cairo office during the next six months, these tentative requirements must rest their justification on estimates which have not as yet been reconciled with the conditions existing in Cairo.

It is, therefore, suggested that at the earliest date possible estimates be prepared covering these items and cabled to Washington so that prompt action may be taken to acquire necessary equipment and supplies, and that a proper justification may be established. Such estimates will be based on conditions as they exist in Cairo and the number of personnel who may be expected to receive assignments to the Cairo office.

Sibley/jip
10 March 44

Cairo Mission - Supplies No

March 10, 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Hiram Sibley
SUBJECT: Travel Priorities

At such a time as personnel is requested for the Cairo mission to the Washington office, will you instruct the proper staff member in charge of personnel to obtain from the Army either clearance or a priority, which will allow the individual requested to obtain prompt travel accommodations.

When a position rather than a name is requested, the Washington office will forward the name for clearance with the military in Cairo by cable.

Sibley/jip
10 March 44

Travel 13

March 9th, 1944

TO: Mr. Xanthaky
FROM: Miss McGeachy

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

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

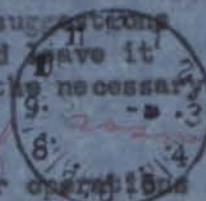
We have agreed with the President's War Relief Board that projects put forward by individual Societies shall be submitted first to them. They may call upon us to furnish an opinion with regard to the desirability of such projects in the light of our general knowledge of need in the area in question and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

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

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

McGeachy:mm
mar 9 44

40 - Greek War Relief
Aug 27



February 29, 1944

TO: Mr. George Xanthaky
FROM: Mr. Robert Elinn
SUBJECT: Uniform Use of "Metric Tons"

I have talked with Mr. Funkhouser and it seems that the uniform practice now is to use "metric tons". "Short tons" were formerly used because the Army formerly used "short tons" but the Army has now changed to "metric tons" so that everyone is now on the same basis.

Mr. Funkhouser suggests that for rough estimating purposes any materials which are now in "short tons" can be converted to "metric tons" by increasing the number of "short tons" by 10%. One "short ton" (2000 lbs.) increased by 10% would be 2200 lbs., whereas one "metric ton" is 2204.6 lbs; this is a very slight difference and may be ignored for rough estimating purposes.

CC: Greek Branch
" Yugoslav Branch

Elinn/mn
29 feb 44

Supplies - Gen (A.Z)

February 24, 1944

TO: Mr. George Xanthaky
FROM: John H. Cover
SUBJECT: Administrative Plan for the Balkan Mission

In accordance with our telephone conversation, may I make the following comments regarding the draft on the Balkan Mission (presumably draft No.2, discussed February 23):

1. Distribution It seems to me that adequate handling of this problem would be facilitated by recognizing the different categories involved, say, somewhat as follows:

(1) Physical

- (a) Unloading at port
- (b) Storage and control
- (c) Transportation
- (d) Issue to consumer

(i) Special problems - infants

(2) Controls

- (a) Gift or purchase
- (b) Price
- (c) Rationing
- (d) Agencies - cooperative, government, private; wholesales, retail, etc.

2. Purposes of the Mission (page 1) should include a fourth item somewhat as follows:

"(4) to estimate requirements of materials and equipment."

3. Divisional Units. Would it not be a clarification to substitute another term such as "functional sections" or "operating branches" in order to avoid confusion with the functional divisions at headquarters and in London?

4. Office of the Chief of Mission. The second paragraph contains the expression "active control and supervision of....rehabilitation operations". It seems to me important to thrash out this whole problem at this time since the Balkan Mission will set a precedent. Perhaps the phrase "coordination and integration" should be substituted.

x Dec-10.

Balkan. Cairo - Adm

As a substitute for paragraph 7, I suggest: "To propose for the consideration of Headquarters, plans covering relief and rehabilitation in the Balkan Areas, and to coordinate operations based upon plans as approved in Washington."

5. Special Assistant to the Chief. Is the function of this person that of coordination of the work of several divisions and offices?

6. Welfare Division (page 6, 1st paragraph). Assumedly, requests for shelter would be made via Industrial Rehabilitation.

7. Health Division (page 8). The D.I.R. would be associated in the engineering and manufacturing aspects of the problems listed. This would correspond to the jurisdiction as stated on page 10 under Agricultural Division.

8. Industrial Rehabilitation Division. (page 12, 1st paragraph). I suggest the following revision:

"To survey and determine, for Balkan countries in which UNRRA will operate, the extent of the need for rehabilitation of industries engaged in the production of consumers goods, mining, transport, public utilities and other services and industries; the need for repair and construction of industrial buildings; and, in cooperation with the Welfare Division, the extent of the need for shelter for individual families or groups of families, and the repair of existing shelter and the construction of new shelter."

In the second paragraph, substitute for the word "direction" the words "administrative supervision". In the same paragraph, delete "assist in" and in the 6th line, "civilian".

In the last paragraph after the words, "collaborate with", insert the phrase, "the Economic Adviser and".

Page 13, 3rd paragraph. Add the words "select" and "train" with respect to personnel.

9. Supply and Transport Division. (page 13, 1st paragraph). Change to read, "To be responsible for coordination of requirements estimates; and for planning and operations related to transport," etc.

Page 14. Insert after "Yugoslav Planning", the phrase "and in collaboration with the functional divisions".

10. Supply Branch. (page 14, 1st paragraph). Insert after "to present" in the 4th line, the phrase, "with the concurrence of the divisions".

The second paragraph seems to conflict with paragraph 3 on page 12, and I would suggest that after the words, "To survey", the following phrase be added, "jointly with the functional divisions".

11. Transport and Storage Branch (page 15, 3rd paragraph, 4th line). Change to read, "and, jointly with the Distribution Division, to recommend to the Industrial Rehabilitation Division plans for the importation of needed vehicles."

12. Distribution Division. (page 16). I find considerable conflict and, as in item 1, suggest reconsideration. The last paragraph, for instance, should differentiate with respect to paragraphs 3, 4, and 5 on page 16.

I have tried to avoid duplicating certain proposals such as those made by Messrs. Dayton and Hendrickson, with which I concur. It seems to me essential in considering the Administration plan that the flow of activity and of responsibility from planning through operations be carefully expressed and integrated.

February 22, 1944

TO: Mr. George Xanthaky
Attention: Mr. Christopher Jams
FROM: Charles M. Elkinton
SUBJECT: Fertilizer Requirements for Rehabilitation of Greece

The estimated fertilizer requirements for Greece for the first crop year are as follows:

	<u>Metric Tons</u>
Muriate of Potash - 50% K_2O	6,000
Rock Phosphate	36,000
Ammonium sulphate or its equivalent in some other nitrogenous material	19,000

Muriate of Potash and ammonium sulphate or its equivalent have to be imported and do not require processing. Rock phosphate must be processed within Greece. The processing of rock phosphate depends on the condition of the fertilizer factory located at Piraeus. The yearly capacity of this plant is 120,000 tons of superphosphate. The quantity of rock phosphate listed above represents 50 percent of the processing capacity of this plant (0.6 ton of rock phosphate makes one ton of superphosphate).

The estimate represents about one hundred percent of pre-war requirements. Farmyard manure was the chief source of fertilizers in the pre-war period. Due to the great lack of feeding stuffs and the great decline of livestock, the reduction in farm yard manure is now estimated at about 70%. To make up for these losses, the chemical fertilizer figures have not been reduced below the pre-war levels. The above estimates are double the Leith-Ross figures for the first six months, since the estimates are for 12 months, or a full crop year.

cc R.H. Hendrickson

Kolodny/deb
22 feb 44

DISPATCHED
FEB 22 1944



UNRRA
MAIL & RECORDS

Greece 721.1 (Fertilizer)
[Signature]

February 18, 1944

TO: Mr. George Xanthaky
FROM: Charles M. Elkinton
SUBJECT: Farm Machinery

As you have requested, we are attempting to appraise the estimated farm machinery and other requirements for Greece and Yugoslavia submitted by the MESC office at Cairo. In indicating our opinion as to those estimates, we would like to have the following facts clearly before those who consider our judgments.

At this time, except for rock phosphates, UNRRA has no official estimates of farm machinery and other rehabilitation requirements for any European countries. OFPRO, as you know, had developed estimated agricultural rehabilitation requirements for Europe to cover a period of eighteen months after liberation. On the basis of the OFPRO estimates, 30,000 tons of carbon steel have been allocated for rehabilitation purposes. This steel will presumably be used in the military period and consequently is not to be considered as an UNRRA allocation.

We now have an estimate of farm machinery and other rehabilitation requirements for Greece and Yugoslavia submitted by the MESC office at Cairo. These estimates are not UNRRA estimates and cannot be appraised as such. The MESC estimates for Greece and Yugoslavia are considerably larger than the estimates which were prepared by OFPRO.

We are at present preparing a document to be presented at the Combined Production and Resources Board indicating in a preliminary way a part of the prospective needs of UNRRA for farm machinery to be shipped to liberated areas during the period of UNRRA's administration. This communication to be addressed to the Combined Production and Resources Board, must of necessity be preliminary and partial inasmuch as the estimates of requirements must come from the European country of the Council established at London. This preliminary estimate of partial needs will be related to the 30,000 ton allocation of steel for farm machinery under the OFPRO program and, in fact, to the over-all steel needs requirements estimates for the 18 month period after liberation made by OFPRO.

In taking this step, we will be extending tentative approval of the over-all estimates made by OFPRO relative to farm machinery requirements for certain European countries. We may, however, find it necessary to qualify this tentative acceptance of the OFPRO estimates.

Supplies 32

Yugoslavia } Supplies 11
Greece

Supplies 16

In the main, we feel that the requirements estimates made at Cairo for Greece and Yugoslavia are acceptable, granting the following assumptions:

- (1) That over-all European requirements are not taken into consideration;
- (2) That special areas in Greece should be utilized;
- (3) That a 75% replacement program is acceptable.

The following material is a sample of some of the changes which will be recommended in the MESG Requirements Program.

(1) Tooth Harrows: In view of the fact that tooth harrows are commonly drawn behind disc harrows in fitting land rather than by themselves as a single operation in tractor farming, it is recommended that 2-section harrows of sufficient width to offset cut made by 10-ft. disc be used rather than 4-section harrows as recommended in MESG. Harrows should be complete with sufficient hitches.

(2) Maize Planters: Maize planters are not recommended since peasants prefer to hand plant. Family labor will be plentiful and areas adaptable to row crops are limited and divided into small fields. Planting in rows rather than broadcasting is now common to many areas.

(3) Combine Harvesters - 20 ft.: (100 recommended by MESG)
20 ft. combine harvesters are not recommended for several reasons. This size harvester is unwieldy and would be undesirable in most parts of special areas in Greece. Stone or concrete land ownership markers protruding from ground in much of reclaimed area would make use of any large machinery undesirable.

(4) Thrashing Machines - 500: Recommended 500 or one for approximately every 3 to 4 villages. These machines are important in Macedonia and most extensive crop areas of Greece. Old pre-war machines are probably deteriorated or destroyed. Most of these are German makes of second grade material for which repair parts are unattainable.

Elkinton/deb
19 feb 44

February 18, 1944

TO: Mr. George Xanthaky
FROM: Mr. Christopher Janus
SUBJECT: Rationing Program for Greece.

Marie Berger and I reviewed today the progress which we have made on the completion of the rationing, price control and distribution program for Greece. We are now preparing a memo reviewing and revising the following factors of the rationing program:

1. Basic assumptions of the rationing program.
2. Price control formulas.
3. Revision of the OFRRO rationing outline.

This preliminary memo will be ready by Wednesday of next week, at which time I suggest that we re-examine the whole program and then, after we have agreed on the basic assumptions, we set a dead-line for the completion of the rationing program.

Janus/em
18 feb 44

*Supplied to
Greece*

February 17, 1944

To: Mr. G. Xanthaky

From: Mr. C. Janus

Subject: Notes on preparation of Industrial Rehabilitation Reports.

Several members of the Division have made inquiries about the form, scope and general assumptions in our rehabilitation reports. To help answer their questions and, at the same time, to crystallize our own thinking for planning in Greece, I have set forth the following observations for your consideration:

Scope

Under the terms of the UNRRA Agreement we will write programs only for those essential industries which produce consumer goods.

The purpose of the rehabilitation programs will be to attain levels of production in each country sufficient to meet the primary needs of the population. In this sense rehabilitation shares the emergency pattern of relief.

Outline of Reports

Each report should include the following sections:

a) Background material

Factual material on the industry giving the number and locations of the factories; number of employees; wage scale; working conditions, and so on. Also, any information on the condition of the machinery in the factories; destruction by the military; movement of machinery out of the country, etc. In other words, as complete a picture as possible of the industry under military conditions.

b) Pre-War Production Figures

Pre-war production figures of the industry giving import and export figures, together with dollar values.

c) Present Production Figures

Present production figures of the industry.

Greece 660 -

Rehab Reports

d) Requirements

Requirements for the first twelve months after the military period broken down by quarters. These requirements should be summarized in chart form giving name of the commodity, priority number of units, dollar values, weight in short tons and possible source of supply, and shipping schedule by quarters.

e) Private Agencies' Role

Since the UNRRA industrial rehabilitation program is limited to relief operations, the role of private agencies, which are interested in long term rehabilitation projects, should be stated. Wherever possible recommendations should be made where private agencies could continue the UNRRA program and specific projects could be mentioned, which are outside of UNRRA scope. These would include such projects as rebuilding of historical monuments, restoration of university laboratories, establishing schools for the training of industrial workers, etc.

f) Chief Industries

Some agreement should be reached on what is considered the chief industries that would fall within the scope of UNRRA industrial program. I assume that these should be the Textile Industry, Food Processing Industry, Fisheries, Mining and Metallurgy, Building Materials, Chemical Industry including fertilizers and Fuel Industry.

The foregoing industries are the ones on which we are building the Greek Industrial Rehabilitation Program.

As you know, the fisheries program is already completed and we have most of the information on the textile program. I am now working on the fertilizer and food processing industry. The first draft of these two reports will be finished within the next few days.

February 17, 1944

TO: Mr. George Xanthaky
FROM: Mr. Christopher Janus
SUBJECT: Meeting with Messrs. Charles Elkinton, Merrill Knapp, Wayne Adams, Leo Kolodny and George Perazich on Agricultural Requirements for Greece.

We met yesterday in Mr. Elkinton's office and carefully surveyed each of the items in the latest agricultural requirements program sent last month from Cairo.

It was agreed that, as a whole, the requirements suggested represent a fair program for Greece.

In accordance with your suggestions, I requested that even though we might be in favor for the most part of accepting the Cairo figures, it would be necessary to point out and justify the differences between the OFRRO-UNRRA figures and the latest FEA-MESC requirements.

There seemed to be some doubt as to the value of any such comparisons. However, Merrill Knapp and I pointed out that we were responsible for the OFRRO figures and would have to justify them. That even though they were preliminary estimates subject to change by the people in the field they formed the basis for the agricultural procurement program for Greece, and had been presented to the military, to Governor Lehman and others on this basis. Consequently, I suggested that we prepare a memo for you covering the following points:

1. An analytical evaluation of the Cairo program together with recommendations and justification for any changes.
2. A comparison in chart form, as we had done with the first set of agricultural figures sent from Cairo, between the Cairo figures and the OFRRO-UNRRA estimates.
3. Two or three paragraphs in the memo giving the basic assumptions of the OFRRO agricultural program, the UNRRA program and the assumptions of the MESC program.

Janus/mm
17 feb 44

*Greece 780 (Agriculture)
Supplement*

February 14, 1944

TO: Mr. George Xanthaky
FROM: Mr. Christopher Janus
SUBJECT: Relief Shipments to Greece

At the last meeting of the Inter-Agency Committee on Greek Relief, the following relief shipments for Greece listed below, were approved. The medical supplies, wheat, trucks and trailers, shoes and clothing outfits are part of the regular 1944 program. Other commodities are in addition to the regular program.

Medicine 1,000,000 tablets sulfanilamid; 95,000 Atabrine tablets and 500,000 Plasmochin tablets.

Shoes 301,907 pairs of childrens' shoes.

Clothing 262,000 outfits of childrens' clothes. 38,000 outfits will be supplied by the Greek War Relief Association and the American Red Cross. Each outfit includes a shirt, coat, pants and underwear.

Wheat The regular 1944 wheat program calls for 24,000 tons of wheat per month. 15,000 is now being provided by the Canadian Government, and 9,000 tons are contributed by Argentina. Argentina has agreed to provide 50,000 tons of wheat toward the Greek program, and it is hoped that this will be increased to 100,000 tons. When the sending of wheat from Argentina is discontinued, it was agreed to request the Canadian Government to provide the additional 9,000 tons per month.

Soup and Milk The regular program calls for 600 tons of milk per month, and 300 tons of soup per month. It is expected that the Greek Relief Commission will ask that these commodities be increased. Pending this request, the regular amounts will be shipped.

Greece 700

Relief Supplies

Sugar The Committee agreed to an allotment of 2,000 tons of sugar for the year.

Cocoa 168,196 lbs. of instant cocoa earmarked for another purpose was made available.

Gift of Food from Swedish Red Cross The Committee was informed of a gift by the Swedish Red Cross of 2,000 tons of dried cod and white fish, and 200 tons of dried milk.

Jam and Soap It was agreed to ask the Greek War Relief Association to provide jam and soap after securing information from London as to quantities desired.

Trucks and Trailers It was announced that license has been granted for the export of 15 Chevrolet trucks and 5 Ford trucks. Inquiry will be made about the offer of a gift of 13 trucks from the Swedish Red Cross. Two trucks will be shipped on the s/s Bardaland.

Janus/am
14 feb 44

February 7, 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: Hiram Sibley
SUBJECT: Clerk-stenographers in Bureau of Areas

There are in the Bureau of Areas, besides those assigned to the Division of Southern Europe, three clerk-stenographers who were employed for overseas service. They are:

Jeanne Mellett
Gertrude Byron
Margaret Virginia Dalton

From their biographies, which are attached, you will see that they have had excellent secretarial experience. It is my understanding that each of them took a cut in grade in order to join OFRRO for foreign service. It is my suggestion that before secretaries are recruited outside the Bureau of Areas of UNRRA for overseas duty these girls be given every consideration.

Attachments:

- 1 - Biography, Mellett
- 2 - Biography, Byron
- 3 - Biography, Dalton

cc: Menshikov
Shannon

Sibley/jip
7 feb 44



Personal 3-1

February 3, 1944

To: Mr. G. Xanthaky

From: Mr. C. Janus

Here are two of Alexander Loverdos' books. The one with the green cover is on Interest Rates in Today's Economy; the other is entitled "Compound Interest in the Greek Market". The latter book was awarded a very distinguished prize by the Academy of Athens.

Attachments:
1 - 2 books

Janus/lv
3 feb 44

Redacted

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

January 28, 1944

TO: George Xanthaky

FROM: Abe Hackman

These are the quantities which we suggested to FEA to be shipped to the Greeks.

You know about the piece goods and the problem involved. Ted Wilson, working for me, has had Bronser write formally to FEA asking that the piece goods be delivered to the Greek War Relief in New York to be made up. I shall let you know when we get word that the goods have actually been shipped.

I doubt that you want the picture of the details by which this was arranged at, but if you do, we can give them to you.

Attachment

1 - Quantities for Greeks

Hackman/mis

28 Jan 44

Greece - Supplies 4

December 21, 1943

To: Mr. Xanthaky
From: Oscar Broneer
Subject: Shipment of Clothing and Food to Greece

1. Clothing.

According to a decision reached at the last meeting of the Greek committee the plan is to send shoes and clothing for a maximum of 300,000 children in Greece. Most of the clothing will be provided by the Greek War Relief Association in New York which reports that there are at hand well over 50,000 garments baled and ready for shipment. It is unlikely however, that they can fill the entire requirement and the clothing branch of FEA has now placed at the disposal of Greek relief an assortment of garments intended to cover the requirements for 150,000 children.

With regard to shoes the Greek War Relief Association has only a very limited supply. The Canadian Greek War Relief Fund can provide some 10,000 pairs of shoes. An appeal was made to the clothing branch of FEA for 150,000 pairs of children's shoes which had been purchased and are ready to be shipped as soon as the proper authorization has been made. It has been proposed that these will go as Lend-Lease contributions and at present negotiations are under way for authorization of the shipment.

2. Increased food shipments.

The request for greatly increased shipments of food has not yet come up before the inter-agency committee. The Commission has asked for an increase from 15,000 to 24,000 tons of ^{wheat and from 3000 to 6000 tons of} dried vegetables. It has also asked for 50 trucks and for 3 additional vessels to take care of the increased shipments. One vessel, the Sagat, of 8980 deadweight tons has been chartered and is ready to sail from Goteborg on December 28. Negotiations for a second vessel are under way. Meantime the Canadian authorities have been approached regarding the increase of wheat. They recently announced that they are willing to grant an earlier request for

Greece 700 (Clothing ^{an} Food)

Greece Supplies 16

an increase of 12,000 tons per annum. This wheat, however, cannot be shipped until the sea lanes are opened in the spring. In placing the request for a second additional ship with the Greek Government the suggestion was made that one of the Swedish ships now lying idle in the River Plate be used for this purpose and that this ship on its first voyage should take on board full cargo from 20,000 tons of wheat donated by the Argentine Government for Greek relief. If this request is granted the immediate requirements for wheat shipments will be taken care of. Indications are that the Canadians for reason of transportation will be unable to grant the substantial increase in wheat shipments now requested by the Commission. For this reason it seems untimely to discuss the question of a third vessel until we have assurances that the wheat can be obtained. Suggestions have been made that further shipments from Argentina might be possible in case the Canadians should be unable to supply the required amount.

February 23, 1944

TO: George Xanthaky
FROM: M. Craig McGeachy
SUBJECT: Suggested text for passage on Welfare in
Administrative Plan for the Balkan Mission - Cairo Office.

Under the direction of the Chief of Mission, to institute and supervise for training in UNRRA Welfare operations of both UNRRA staff and personnel of the Voluntary Societies whose activities are integrated into those of UNRRA.

To supervise the Welfare aspects of field operations of the Mission and to supervise and co-ordinate activities of personnel of all Voluntary Societies in the Welfare field and to make recommendations of the effective execution of the program by the field staff.

To furnish technical advice and assistance to other Divisions and District Offices on the Welfare aspects of their work and to consult with other Divisions on Welfare problems whose solution will require the assistance of those Divisions.

To develop plans and supervise operations with regard to the Welfare aspects of UNRRA Camps and to render appropriate Welfare services to displaced persons and refugees.

Under the direction of the Office of Greek Planning and the Office of Yugoslav Planning, respectively, to assist in the drawing up of plans for the Welfare aspects of the relief programs of Greece and Yugoslavia, including the distribution of relief to special classes of dispersed persons (the destitute, children, nursing mothers and pregnant women, the disabled and the aged), the provision of emergency shelter, the formulation of standards for determining the needs of individuals and families and groups requiring Welfare services and ascertaining ability to pay for relief supplies, the creation of plans for the restoration, mobilization and operation of community Welfare programs.

McGeachy/mm
feb 23 44

UNRRA
MAIL ROOM

XB.C - Welfare - 1

Balkan - Cairo - Admin

11 January 1944

TO: George Xanthaky

FROM: M. Sokolowski *MS*

SUBJECT: Relief for Non-Italian Displaced Persons Outside Camps - Memorandum from Keeny to Jackson dated 29 November 1944

1. I agree with Keeny and Hawes that UNRRA already has authority under Resolution 37 to undertake relief activities for displaced persons of non-Italian nationality if they are:

- a) United Nations' nationals, or
- b) stateless, or
- c) deported by action of the enemy because of race, religion or activities in favor of the United Nations, even if enemy or ex-enemy nationals.

2. UNRRA's help may be extended to them in the form of imported supplies or supplies procured locally in Italy, as well as all kinds of services (e.g., medical) and, if and whenever necessary, cash payments.

3. In accordance with Section 15 of Resolution 14, foreign currency may be used by the Administration for defraying essential expenses "which cannot be met from local currency credits." This seems to apply in all cases when the expenditure cannot be met in local currency, including the case where the Administration does not possess sufficient amounts of local currency. It is the duty of the Administration to do everything possible to procure local currency in accordance with Sections 19 and 20 of Resolution 14; but, whenever such procurement is impossible, even temporarily, the relief and rehabilitation activities should by no means be delayed or stopped and the necessary expenditure should be charged against the general resources of the Administration.

4. After the Agreement with Italy is concluded, the use of UNRRA's holdings in lire for relief of non-Italian displaced persons is, of course, legitimate. Prior to the conclusion of the agreement, the Chief of Mission could perhaps secure some advances in local currency from the Government or from the Military to be repaid by UNRRA when the Agreement has been concluded. If an advance is not practicable and if the situation of the people concerned demands immediate relief, the necessary funds should be provided the Mission from our general resources, as a temporary emergency measure. Should the future Agreement not provide for sufficient local currency income for the Administration, UNRRA will, of course, discontinue payment.

*Italy -
Relief-1*

5. It is not quite clear whether the non-Italian displaced persons are treated by the Italian Government in the same manner as Italian nationals. As a matter of policy, the Administration should insist that the Italian Government does not discriminate against non-nationals and provides them with the same help as it is in a position to extend to Italian citizens who are in the same situation. UNRRA's activities concerning displaced persons outside camps should be aimed at the provision of all such necessities as the Italian Government is not able to secure by its own means. Subsidies in cash, especially, should be normally treated as a responsibility of the local Government which UNRRA takes over only in exceptional cases and, in so far as is possible, only temporarily.

6. It seems very important that the categories of destitutes mentioned in para. 1 of this memorandum should be interpreted liberally in order to avoid extreme hardship to people whose position may be really desperate. For instance, in many cases, it will be difficult to establish the nationality or the stateless character of a person; also, the fact as to whether he or she was displaced before or during the War may be difficult to determine. Personally, I think the fact of persecution alone by the enemy for reasons of race, religion or activities in behalf of the United Nations should be considered a very strong claim to UNRRA's aid.

PIA:MSkolowski:CI
CCI Herbert R. Lehman
A. E. Feller
John Carson
Thomas Cooley
Hugh R. Jackson