

REPORTS - FIELD

Cairo

Welfare Division - General

Balkan Mission

CONFIDENTIAL
6 October 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: DIRECTOR GENERAL HERBERT H. LEHMAN

FROM: FRANCIS B. SAYRE

SUBJECT: Third Report of Negotiations with Egyptian Government.

In continuation of my reports on negotiations with the Egyptian Government dated 4 July 1945 and 1 August 1945, I desire to send you a third report, describing our further negotiations to date.

As you know, our previous efforts in Cairo to increase the Egyptian contribution beyond 250,000 pounds, the amount agreed upon in the Egyptian Cabinet while we were in India, were successful, and the Cabinet, following our discussions with the Egyptian Foreign Minister, voted to introduce a bill in the Egyptian Parliament for the appropriation of one million pounds. For this we owe much to the British Ambassador, Lord Killearn, who made vigorous representations to the Egyptian Government in our behalf. While we were in London, I received a cable from Mr. Tuck, the American Minister in Cairo, who had also assisted us in our efforts, informing me of the decision (Annex A).

At the UNRPA Council Meeting held in London in August, Said Bey, the representative for Egypt, upon my request, made a formal announcement of the contribution in the following words:

"I have the pleasure to announce that the Egyptian Government will present a resolution to meet its maximum contribution to the UNRPA fund at its next session of Parliament. This figure has been fixed at one million pounds sterling."

(For Said Bey's statement in full at the Council Meeting, see Annex B, attached.)

On our way from London to South Africa we passed through Cairo but refrained from further negotiations at that time because most of the Cabinet Ministers of the Egyptian Government had left Cairo for Alexandria to escape the intense summer heat of Cairo and it was therefore impossible at that time to get speedy results. Also, Said Bey, who acted as our Liaison Official with Egyptian Government had not yet returned.

We therefore arranged to spend a week of intensive negotiations at Cairo upon our return from South Africa. Upon our arrival there by plane from Southern Rhodesia on Thursday afternoon, 27 September, we found Said Bey just back and the Government Ministers returning from Alexandria to resume residence in Cairo on Monday, 1 October.

On Friday morning, 28 September, I called upon the American Minister Mr. Tuck, to renew our contacts with him and to inform him of our plans. Mr. Tuck, as always, was most cordial and helpful and promised to cable at once to the State Department requesting authorization to give us the full measure of his support.

Later that morning we saw the Iraq Minister to arrange about our going to Baghdad the end of the following week. We spent the evening at dinner with Mr. Tuck & Archbishop Spellman, returning from China to America.

On Saturday morning, 29 September, Brigadier Waddington and I got in touch with Said Bey in order to map out a program. I attach herewith a memorandum of our conversation with him (Annex C). At 11:30, we had a conference with Mr. Bowker, the British Minister of State, who, during the absence of Lord Killearn, the British Ambassador, is in charge of the British Embassy. When we explained to Mr. Bowker the whole UNRRA situation and told him of Lord Killearn's former efforts on our behalf, he promised to telegraph to London for authorization to give us his active support.

On Monday morning, 1 October, Brigadier Waddington and I, accompanied by Said Bey, called upon Taha Mohamed Abdel Wahab el Sebail Bey, the Minister of Supply, in order to open negotiations for the translation of the Egyptian contribution of one million pounds into relief supplies. Unfortunately, Mr. G. Stewart Mason of our Mission due to an attack of fever was unable to accompany us.

We first discussed with the Minister of Supply what relief supplies the Egyptian Government might be able to give us. The Minister said that the Egyptian Government had plenty of cotton and that the entire Egyptian contribution of L.900,000 could, if we so desired, be given in the form of cotton. He also said that he hoped that Egypt might be able to make available 120,000, or possibly 150,000, metric tons of rice, although, as he explained, the Egyptian Government is now under contract to sell their surplus of rice to the British Government and it would therefore be necessary to get agreement on the part of the British Government. Also, the Minister said that the Egyptian Government could probably make available, say, 15,000 tons of cottonseed cake, subject to agreement by the allocation authorities.

We next turned to the question of procurement procedure. I gave to the Minister a draft of a suggested procedure for handling UNRRA procurement in Egypt, following the same form as that formerly presented to the Indian and South African Governments. I explained that this was merely a draft for discussion and that we would be glad to consider any modifications which the Egyptian Government might desire. I enclose a copy of the draft presented, dated 1 October 1945 (Annex D). The Minister said that he would be glad to have this draft studied and discussed with us at a future meeting. I enclose herewith a memorandum of our conversation with the Minister of Supply (Annex E). I also enclose a copy of my cable to Washington (No. 38), dated 2 October, informing you of our discussion with the Minister of Supply and asking

for instructions as to (1) priorities, and (2) the quantities desired of Egyptian relief goods (Annex F).

At 12:30 of the same day (1 October), Brigadier Addington and I, accompanied by Said Bey, met with the Prime Minister, Nokrashy Pasha. After friendly greetings, we spoke of the urgency of the need for relief supplies in Europe and urged that the bill for the UNRRA appropriation be introduced in the special session of Parliament, called for 8 October to consider Egypt's action upon the San Francisco agreement. The Prime Minister replied that although he would give consideration to our request, he very much doubted whether it would be feasible to do so. He told us that the UNRRA bill would probably be introduced in the next regular session of Parliament which begins in November. He said that he nevertheless realized the urgency of UNRRA's needs and that red tape and legal technicalities should not be allowed to stand in the way of UNRRA's getting promptly the goods of which it has most urgent need. He went on to propose an arrangement for the financing of UNRRA goods so that these could be delivered even before the Parliamentary appropriation; but the arrangement which he proposed depended upon a guarantee on the part of UNRRA to pay for the goods in case Parliament should fail to make the necessary appropriation. I replied that this would be impossible, since UNRRA will probably have spent or obligated its entire assets by the end of the year and therefore UNRRA could not undertake to give such a guarantee. After further discussion, he said that he would find some way of making possible the delivery of at least a portion of Egypt's L.900,000 worth of relief supplies, say L.300,000, even before Parliamentary action.

We next brought up the question of a second Egyptian contribution. After speaking of the crucial need for additional funds, we went on to inform the Minister about the UNRRA Resolution passed in London last August and expressed the strong hope that the Egyptian Government would give a second contribution of certainly no less than a million pounds. The Prime Minister in reply said that he wanted to be quite frank and that the one million pounds already promised must constitute Egypt's total contribution. I pointed out that even a second million pound contribution would make the Egyptian total far less than one percent of Egypt's national income and expressed the hope that Egypt would wish to share in carrying out the Resolution unanimously passed in London by Egypt's representative and those of the other United Nations. The Prime Minister replied that he was sorry but that the matter had been already discussed in the cabinet which was of the unanimous opinion that one million pounds should be the extreme total of Egypt's contribution. In view of the Prime Minister's unyielding stand on this point, there was little more that we could say.

I added, however, that in view of the position which he took it should be clear that from the one million pounds which Egypt had promised there should be no deduction by way of set-off for camp charges, visco fees for refugees or other charges for immunities of UNRRA workers

and the like. The Prime Minister apparently agreed to this and expressed no dissent.

I enclose a memorandum of our conversation with the Prime Minister (Annex G).

On the following morning, 2 October, we had an appointment to see Badiwi Pasha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, but in view of the Prime Minister's pointblank refusal to consider a second Egyptian contribution, we postponed this appointment until after we could consult further with Mr. Bowker and Mr. Tuck. On Tuesday afternoon, 2 October, Brigadier Waddington and I held a meeting with Mr. Bowker and Mr. Tuck at the American Legation and laid before them the situation. We informed them of our conference with the Prime Minister, and I gave to each of them a copy of my memorandum of the interview (Annex G). I said that we had made to the Prime Minister as strong a presentation of UNRRA's case as we could and that at present there seemed little more that we could do without the support and assistance of the British and American Governments. We pointed out the vital interest of both Governments in seeing that the smaller nations give their fair share to UNRRA, if the cost of world relief were not to become an exclusively Anglo-American burden, and urged therefore that both Governments lend us their active support in pressing the Egyptian Government for a second contribution. Mr. Tuck said in reply that he had already cabled his Government asking for their authorization to give us full support and that he expected to see the Prime Minister the following Saturday and strongly urge upon him the giving of a second contribution. Mr. Bowker spoke in a similar vein.

I enclose a copy of our cable (No. 42) sent to Washington 3 October, telling of our conferences with the Prime Minister and with the American and British Ministers and suggesting that approaches be made to the State Department in Washington and to the Foreign Office in London, requesting the two Governments to instruct their respective Ministers in Cairo to press for a second contribution (Annex H).

Ever since our arrival in Cairo, Mr. Mason, who was visibly fagged and worn by the strenuous pace of our trip, had been running a temperature and was confined to bed. The doctor, still unable to diagnose the cause of his illness, now ordered him to a hospital, and we took him over to the Anglo-American hospital on Wednesday, 3 October. His unceasing and faithful work has contributed in a major way to the success of our Mission, and we shall miss him sadly in our negotiations with the Egyptian Government and in Iraq and Iran. Our cable No. 40 of 3 October informed you of his illness (Annex I).

At 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, 4 October, Brigadier Waddington, Colonel Webb, head of the Supply Bureau of M.E.O. and I had a talk with Mr. Charles M. Empson, Commercial Counselor to the British Embassy. We told him that we desired to keep him fully informed about our pro-

gram for securing L.900,000 of Egyptian supplies and asked for his cooperation and help. This he readily promised.

At 10:45, Brigadier Waddington, Colonel Webb and I accompanied by Said Bey, had a conference with Mahmoud Zaki Bey, the Under-Secretary of State of the Ministry of Supply to discuss with him both the question of what commodities the Egyptian Government might make available and also what procedure should be followed in the procurement of these. Mahmoud Zaki Bey informed us that we could have as much cotton as we desired. We also discussed rice, cottonseed cake, molasses, onions, dehydrated vegetables and oranges. At the conclusion of our discussion, Mahmoud Zaki Bey promised to submit to us a list within the next few days showing the types and detailed specifications of commodities offered, the approximate quantities which may be available and the prices at which each could be had.

In discussing the procedure to be followed, we raised the question whether the procurement could best be handled by the Egyptian Government or by UNRRA working through professional buyers. Mahmoud Zaki Bey said that inasmuch as much of the cotton is already owed by the Egyptian Government, the best arrangement and the most profitable for UNRRA would be to have the procurement done by the Egyptian Government for UNRRA and to this we provisionally agreed. It was agreed that responsibility for the procurement of UNRRA supplies should be centered in the Ministry of Supplies. At present the control of cotton, however, rests in the Ministry of Finance. The question of how cotton is to be procured remains to be cleared. Since Brigadier Waddington and I are planning to leave for Baghdad at the end of the week, further activities with regard to Egyptian procurement will be carried on by Colonel J. M. Webb, of the M.E.O.

I attach herewith a memorandum of our conference with Mahmoud Zaki Bey (Annex J). Also there is attached a copy of the telegram (No. 43) sent you on 4 October in reply to your telegram of 1 October (No. 5156 to London, repeated to Cairo as No. 801) (Annex K).

At 12:30 Brigadier Waddington, Colonel Webb and I, accompanied by Said Bey, had a conference with Badawi Pacha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs. I began by expressing our appreciation for his personal effort last August in helping to secure an increase of the proposed Egyptian contribution from L.250,000 to L.1,000,000. We went on to speak of the urgency of UNRRA's need of relief supplies and of our hope that the bill for the appropriation of Egypt's one million pound contribution could be introduced in the special session of Parliament which opens on 8 October. The Minister of Foreign Affairs said that he had already discussed this matter with the Prime Minister and that in view of the shortness of the special session it seemed unlikely that the UNRRA bill could be introduced. He said that nevertheless the Prime Minister had said that he would find some way of financing the most urgent of UNRRA's needs so that supplies could be delivered even before the Parliamentary appropriation. Badawi Pacha made the point that the essential object is to achieve a prompt delivery of relief goods and that whether this is accomplished by the introduction of the appropriation bill in the special session or by some other method is of minor importance.

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We next brought up the question of a second contribution. We told him of the London Council Resolution and stressed the significance of the action of the smaller nations if UNRRA is to be continued as an international rather than as an Anglo-American effort. Mindful of the virtual point-blank refusal of the Prime Minister even to consider a second contribution in our interview of last Monday, I said that I did not want to be in the embarrassing position, upon my return to America, if questioned by Congressional committees, to have to explain that Egypt had virtually refused to make a second contribution. I said that I hoped therefore that the Minister of Foreign Affairs would give me a written assurance that the Egyptian Government is desirous, insofar as possible, of assisting UNRRA with a second contribution and hopes a little later to find a way of participating in this effort. The Foreign Minister promised to give serious consideration to sending me such a letter. I believe that he will if the Prime Minister agrees. I enclose a memorandum of our interview (Annex L).

At 1:30 we held an important conversation with Makram Ebeid Pacha, the Minister of Finance, who broke off a meeting with his financial Council to talk to us. We explained to him, as we had to the other Ministers, the urgency of the need and told him of the assurances given us by the Prime Minister that at least a portion of the Egyptian contribution, say up to L. 300,000 would be delivered to UNRRA even before the passage of the Parliamentary appropriations. The Minister of Finance threw up his hands and said that this would be impossible, that there is no constitutional way by which this could be done. When we spoke of the pressing time element and the urgency of the need, he suggested making some arrangement with the Egyptian Bank for financing the contribution, thus permitting the delivery of the goods even before the taking of Parliamentary action but with the understanding that if the Parliamentary appropriation should fail UNRRA would have to pay for the supplies. I explained to him, as I had previously explained to the Prime Minister, that this would be impossible. After further discussion, the Minister of Finance agreed that the Egyptian Government would introduce a bill for the UNRRA appropriation at the very beginning of the regular session which is called for the second week in November. He said that if full Government pressure is used to force this bill through it could be passed and the money made available by the end of November. He further added that UNRRA goods could be collected and set apart in Egypt at once so that they would be ready for shipment as soon as the appropriation bill is passed. I asked the Minister if he were willing to give us a definite assurance that the bill will be introduced and crowded through at the beginning of the session. He called the Prime Minister on the telephone, and, after, an animated conversation with him in Arabic, turned to us and assured us, in front of Said Bey and the members of his Finance Council, that the Government would take such action. Under the circumstances, I believe that this is the best arrangement which can be made. If this proposed program is carried through successfully, the relief goods can now be collected as soon as the list is agreed upon and can be shipped presumably by the end of November. I enclose a memorandum of our conversation with the Minister of Finance (Annex M).

In response to the request of Nokrashi Pacha, the Prime Minister, asking me to send him a letter setting forth the urgency of UNRRA's needs so that he could use it in a cabinet meeting, I sent him before leaving for Baghdad a letter such as he requested (Annex N).

On Friday morning, 5 October, I saw Mr. Tuck, gave him a memorandum of our interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs (Annex L) and explained to him the present situation so that he might have it in mind when he sees the Prime Minister at his conference with him tomorrow. Mr. Tuck promised to do everything possible to support our effort. He also promised to explain the situation to the British Minister of State, Mr. Bowker.

On the following day, Saturday, 6 October, Brigadier Waddington and I left Cairo at dawn for Baghdad. In the meantime, until Brigadier Waddington's return supply negotiations are left in the hands of Colonel Webb of the MEO.

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CABLE SENT. 4.10.45.

To: Washington.

No. 943

Rptd: London

No. 896

From: Cairo.

43 from Sayre.

Rear 5156 to London repeated 801 to Cairo.

1. Considering Egyptian contribution on lines you suggest had conference Ministry Supply today they will shortly submit list of available supplies.
2. Unless some strong reason exists to the contrary believe suggested change would be unwise since it would inevitable delay and complicate present efforts. Also such information as we have makes it seem probable transaction has now gone too far to change.
3. Cotton textiles availability is dependent upon our providing Egypt with spindles. We are wiring separately on this as soon as we get details from Egyptian Government.
4. We need types specifications and quantities raw cotton at earliest possible moment.
5. We are now discussing with Ministry Supply procurement procedure using as basis of discussion draft approved by Washington and submitted by Sayre to Indian and South African Government.

CONFIDENTIAL

4 October 1945

PERSONAL

His Excellency
Mahmoud Fahmy El Nokrashy Pacha
The Prime Minister
Cairo.

Your Excellency:

It was a pleasure to see you again and to have the opportunity to talk over with you the problem of meeting the relief needs of the destitute victims of war. The problem is grave and critical, and I am sure that Your Excellency will agree that in view of the urgency of the need the Egyptian Government will wish to do everything possible to make Egyptian relief supplies available at the earliest moment.

The supplies of which we are in most urgent need are those foodstuffs which Egypt can spare and also cotton, so that destitute peoples can as promptly as possible be given employment and the opportunity to provide themselves with clothing. Cotton presumably will form the bulk of the Egyptian Government's contribution.

Time is of the essence, and I know that you will leave no stone unturned in helping UNRRA to get these relief goods to hungry and destitute peoples before it is too late.

With warm appreciation of your continuing kindness, believe me,

Very sincerely yours,

Francis B. Sayre.

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4 October 1945

MEMORANDUM OF INTERVIEW WITH BADAWI PACHA, MINISTER OF
FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 4 October 1945

Present: Badawi Pacha, Minister of Foreign Affairs
Said Bey, Liaison Officer assigned to UNRRA
 matters in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Brigadier T. T. Waddington
Colonel J. Webb
Francis B. Sayre

Following our interview with the Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Supplies, we called by appointment upon Badawi Pacha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs. I began by expressing to him my appreciation for his help last August in securing an increase of the proposed Egyptian contribution from £250,000 to one million pounds. I said that I knew much of the success of this achievement was due to his own personal effort. He beamed with pride and appreciation.

I went on to say that we are now bent upon the task of translating the Egyptian contribution into concrete supplies and that this means reaching agreement upon the commodities, to the value of £900,000 which the Egyptian Government will contribute. We spoke particularly about cotton, rice and cottonseed cake.

I next explained the critical urgency of the need in Europe and said that we greatly hoped that the bill for the appropriation of Egypt's one million pound contribution could be introduced in the special session of Parliament which opens on October 8. We pointed out that since the session is to be devoted to a consideration of the San Francisco Conference and Egypt's international program, it would seem highly appropriate to introduce at the session a bill for Egypt's contribution to UNRRA, inasmuch as UNRRA is the first practical implementation of the San Francisco program, UNRRA being the only operating United Nations organization actually functioning and at work today.

In reply the Minister of Foreign Affairs expressed doubt as to the possibility of introducing the UNRRA appropriation bill at this session. He said that he had already been in conference with the Prime Minister with regard to this problem and that it was doubtful whether time would permit the introduction of the UNRRA bill at the special session. He said that nevertheless the Prime Minister, realizing the urgency of the need had said that some way should be found so that at least a portion of the relief supplies, perhaps one-third of Egypt's contribution, could be given to UNRRA without delay.

He pointed out that the real task was to get relief goods promptly shipped to Europe and that it was a question of how to achieve this by the most practical method. He assured us that the Prime Minister and he would find some practical way of achieving this.

I next brought up the question of a second contribution to UNRRA. I spoke to him about the London Resolution. I said that probably the bulk of the task of financing UNRRA would fall upon the shoulders of the United States and Great Britain, but that neither Washington nor London would be likely to make substantial contributions unless it were clear that UNRRA is an international, and not an Anglo-American, effort, and that unless the smaller states bear their appropriate charges we could not expect favorable action in Washington and London. I pointed out that the smaller nations therefore have a crucial part to play in this effort and that their contributions, manifesting their genuine desire to participate in bearing their international responsibilities, possessed a significance and political value far in excess of the intrinsic money value of their contributions. I said that we would have a hard fight both in Washington and London to secure the necessary funds and that for this we needed badly the help and support of the smaller nations. Mindful of the virtual point-blank refusal of the Prime Minister in our interview of last Monday even to consider giving a second contribution, I said to the Minister of Foreign Affairs that I did not want to be in the embarrassing position when I returned to Washington of having to inform the American Congress if questioned by Congressional Committees that the Egyptian Government had flatly refused to make a second contribution. I therefore asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs whether he would be willing to give me a written statement to the effect that the Egyptian Government is desirous insofar as possible of assisting UNRRA with a second contribution and is hoping a little later to find a way of participating in this effort. I said that if I could telegraph such a statement back to Washington it might be most helpful in the fight in Congress to show the attitude of small nations. The Minister of Foreign Affairs seemed to feel the force of my remarks and promised that he would give serious consideration to sending me such a letter. He made a note of it on his desk pad and I suspect that he will send me such a letter if the Prime Minister agrees.

Our conversation was very friendly throughout. I feel sure that more can be gained in the existing circumstances through a friendly approach than by using big stick methods.

4 October 1945

MEMORANDUM OF INTERVIEW WITH MAKRAM EBEID,
MINISTER OF FINANCE, 4 October 1945

Present: Makram Ebeid Pasha, Minister of Finance
Brigadier T. T. Waddington
Said Bey, Liaison Officer in charge of UNRRA
Matters in Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Colonel Webb
Francis B. Sayre

We called by appointment to see the Minister of Finance at 1230 p.m. After a few pleasant words of greeting, we told the Minister that we are now beginning conversations looking toward the translation of Egypt's £1,000,000 contribution to UNRRA into concrete relief goods and that we trusted that arrangements could be made for the speedy transfer by the Egyptian Government to UNRRA of 900,000 pounds worth of goods. We said that of course cotton would play a very substantial part in the picture. The Minister replied that Egypt had plenty of cotton and that he would be glad to arrange for the transfer to UNRRA of any quantity of cotton up to £900,000 worth.

We next raised the question of the time when we might be able to procure this and considerable discussion resulted. The Minister said that he would be glad to arrange to have the cotton set aside for us at once as soon as we informed him of the quantity and the type desired. It became clear as we discussed the matter, however, that we could not ship the cotton out of the country until Parliament had appropriated the £1,000,000. I told the Minister of our previous conversation with the Prime Minister and of how he had told us that he would find a way to make possible the transfer to UNRRA of say £300,000 of goods even before the Parliamentary appropriation has been made. We explained the urgency of the need, and the Minister then suggested that the most practicable method would be some arrangement with a bank which would finance the cotton until such time as the Parliamentary grant should be made. Of course, this would involve UNRRA's having to give a guarantee to the bank to pay for the cotton if the Parliamentary grant should fail.

I pointed out to the Minister of Finance that this would be impossible since UNRRA will have probably spent or obligated its entire assets by the end of this year and UNRRA is not therefore in a position to make such a guarantee. Further discussion followed. Finally the Minister, who seemed genuinely anxious to help us, said that he and his Government would be willing to push a bill for the appropriation of the £1,000,000 contribution in the opening days of the regular session to be called during the second week in November. He said that under pressure such a bill could be put through so as to make the money available during the latter part of November. I asked the Minister whether we could have an assurance that both he and his Government would do this. He rang up the Prime Minister on the telephone, and after an animated conversation (in Arabic) he told

us that he and his government would give this assurance. Under Government pressure he said that it was almost sure that the Parliamentary bill would be passed. He said that in the meantime, he would be glad to set aside such cotton as we desired and it could be ready for shipment the moment the Parliamentary bill has been passed. We expressed our appreciation to the Minister. This seems on the whole the most practical course to follow. If, however, there should be indications of serious delay, consideration might be given later on the financing of the cotton out of the UK contribution.

Our whole conversation was based upon a transfer to UNRRA of a full £900,000 worth of Egyptian goods and neither the Prime Minister, the Minister of Supplies nor the Minister of Finance has suggested a contribution in kind less than £900,000.

We next spoke to the Minister about export licenses. We said to him, as we had previously said to the Minister of Supplies, that we presumed that no question would be raised or delay occasioned by any requirements for export licenses for such commodities as the Egyptian Government contributes to UNRRA. Manifestly the whole objective of the Egyptian Government is to get these goods as promptly as possible to Europe and Asia for suffering victims of war, and it would defeat the very purpose of the Government if delays were necessitated or difficulties placed in the way of the export of such goods. The Minister agreed and said there would be no trouble as to this.

We went on to speak of the difficulties which UNRRA has encountered on prior occasions with respect to export license requirements. We said that often delays of weeks or months would occur and we asked for the adoption of some method whereby expeditious decisions could be had with regard to customs regulations. The Minister called before him the head of the Customs Bureau, spoke to him and arranged that he should confer with Said Bey early next week upon this matter. The Minister gave his personal assurance that UNRRA should not be embarrassed by unnecessary delays and that we could count on his assistance in the prompt settlement of export and import questions.

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MEMORANDUM OF INTERVIEW WITH MOHMOUD ZAKI BEY,
UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF
SUPPLIES, 100:45, 4 October, 1945.

PRESENT: Mahomoud Zaki Bey, Under-Secretary of State
of Ministry of Supply
Said Bey, Liaison Officer assigned to UNRRA
matters in the Foreign Office.
Brigadier T. T. Waddington.
Colonel J. M. Webb.
Francis B. Sayre.

At 10:45 this morning, Brigadier Waddington, Said Bey, Col. Webb and myself called by appointment upon Mahmoud Zaki Bey, the Under-Secretary of State of the Ministry of Supply to continue the discussion begun last Monday, 1 October, with the Minister of Supply, with regard to the procurement of relief supplies in Egypt as part of the Egyptian contribution to UNRRA. I began by suggesting that we discuss (1) the list of commodities which the Egyptian Government might make available to UNRRA and (2) the best procedure to be followed in the procurement of such goods.

I explained to Mahomoud Zaki Bey that we hoped the Egyptian Government would give us a list of those commodities which the Egyptian Government might give as its contribution. This list should contain not only detailed specifications and types of the commodities offered but also the prices at which these goods could be offered. Mahmoud Zaki Bey agreed to give us such a list, probably within the next few days.

We next discussed specific commodities. We agreed that cotton would in all probability constitute the bulk of the contribution. Mahmoud Zaki Bey informed us that we could have as much cotton as we desire. We asked him to inform us of the types of cotton available and told him that we are now awaiting specifications from Washington as to the types of cotton desired, and that we could communicate this information to him as soon as we had received it.

We next mentioned rice, and Mahmoud Zaki Bey said that as much as 1,150,000 tons might be available. This, of course, is subject to control by the allocating authorities whose agreement would have to be sought.

Mahmoud Zaki Bey also spoke of cottonseed cake and repeated the figure of 15,000 tons which had been mentioned at our first meeting with the Minister of Supply. He also, in answer to our request, promised to inform us what it might be possible for his Government to contribute in the way of molasses.

He said that there is a possibility of a contribution of barley and promised to let us know definitely about this in a few days. He also offered onions, dehydrated vegetables and oranges. We informed

him that we would make inquiry in Washington as to the desirability of oranges.

Mahmoud Zaki Bey informed us that Egypt at present has no available textiles. He said, however, that if Washington could supply Egypt with spindles, the Egyptian Government would be very glad to spin cotton thread and furnish this in quantity. We asked him how long it would take to produce the cotton thread if spindles were supplied, and he said that the spinning could begin the day after the spindles are received and that there would be no delay in production.

We promised that if Mahmoud Zaki Bey would give the specifications of the cotton spinning machinery necessary, we would be glad to telegraph this to Washington and ask for a telegraphic reply as to whether it would be possible and feasible to make the desired shipment to Egypt.

At the conclusion of our discussion of commodities, Mahmoud Zaki Bey promised to submit to us a list, probably within the next few days, showing the types and specifications of commodities offered, the approximate quantity which may be available and the prices at which each could be had. We made it clear that this would not be a binding commitment upon the Egyptian Government but only a list to form the basis of subsequent discussions.

We next turned to a discussion of the procedure to be followed. I said that the first thing to decide is whether the procurement shall be undertaken by the Egyptian Government or by UNRRA. Since probably the bulk of the procurement work will be in connection with cotton, we discussed the question particularly with reference to cotton.

Mahmoud Zaki Bey told us that it would be advantageous and more profitable for UNRRA to have the Egyptian Government undertake the procurement rather than UNRRA. When we suggested the possibility of UNRRA itself employing buyers to do the cotton buying, he said that much of the cotton would probably be that already owned by the Government, so that it would be unnecessary to enter the market and bid for the cotton. This would avoid possible disturbances to the cotton market. He said that he felt sure that we could get the cotton at lower prices in this way than if UNRRA employed buyers and entered the market. With him Said Bey heartily agreed. When we raised the question of price, he replied that the price would be the regular market price, although they might be able to supply some cotton at a price even below this. In view of what they said, all of us agreed that this would probably be the most advantageous procurement arrangement to follow. They said that they could deliver the cotton to UNRRA at warehouses in Alexandria for loading on vessels there.

With regard to other commodities, such as rice, they informed us that the arrangement which they had with the British purchasers was to deliver, not at shipside, but at the place of production; and that the British themselves transported the rice to shipside. They suggested that this might also be a more advantageous arrangement for UNRRA than to have the Government quote a price f.o.b. vessel. We said that we would make enquiries of the British as to whether it would be possible for them to undertake the inland transport of rice for us from the place of production to shipside. If so, this would probably be the most practicable arrangement. Col. Webb agreed to look into this matter further.

We next asked Mahmoud Zaki Bey with what Government department, and with whom UNRRA should carry on dealings with regard to the procurement and inland transport of Egyptian supplies. His answer was that we should deal directly with and through him and suggested that Colonel Webb should take up with him personally or those whom he might name, all matters have to do with the procurement of the Egyptian contribution.

With regard to the procurement of cotton, however, this is under the control of the Ministry of Finance. Since we had an appointment to confer with the Minister of Finance later this morning, we promised to take the matter up with him. It was agreed that probably the best arrangement would be to have cotton procurement matters also channelled through the Ministry of Supplies by special arrangement with the Ministry of Finance. Said Bey said that he would arrange to have this done.

In conclusion, we agreed that Mahmoud Zaki Bey would give to us shortly a list of the supply possibilities with detailed specifications, approximate quantities available and prices. As soon as we have received this list we will then cable to Washington and London, and upon their advice will proceed to make up the list of Egyptian contributions in agreement with the Egyptian Government. As soon as this is determined upon, the allocating authorities shall be approached, following which actual procurement can begin.

In reply to the request of Said Bey, I promised to send tomorrow a letter to the Prime Minister expressing the critical urgency of UNRRA's need for certain types of supplies.

CONFIDENTIAL

DRAFT FOR DISCUSSION

1 October 1945

SUGGESTED PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING UNRRA
PROCUREMENT IN EGYPT

To be referred to in any cables to and from Egypt as
"Egyptian Procedure".

1. UNRRA will address inquiries to the Government of Egypt about the availability of supplies. These inquiries may refer (a) to particular commodities, or (b) to overall programs. The Government of Egypt will indicate the items which it believes Egypt will be able to supply, giving the characteristics of the goods, quantities and prices; all prices quoted to be specific as to whether they are free alongside vessel (which UNRRA prefers) or f.o.b. vendor's plant or warehouse.
2. On the basis of the communications from the Government of Egypt to UNRRA (referred to in paragraph 1) UNRRA will inform the Government of Egypt which of these items it desires to procure in Egypt or may undertake further discussion with the Government regarding specifications and prices. UNRRA will apply to the appropriate Combined Board for an allocation where necessary and will notify the Egyptian Government promptly of the submission of such a request. Where exportable surpluses have been sold or are under contract to other agencies, the Egyptian Government will explore the possibility of making available supplies from these surpluses for the purpose of meeting UNRRA's requirements.
3.
 - (a) UNRRA will submit to the Government of Egypt a firm procurement order after obtaining, if necessary, an allocation from a Combined Board for procurement in Egypt. This may take the form of copies of UNRRA's request to Supply, S-3, or a cable to be followed by the Form S-3. Form S-3 shall be addressed to the Ministry of Supplies (or other Government authority designated by the Government of Egypt).
 - (b) Upon receipt of such a firm procurement order from UNRRA, the Ministry of Supplies (or other Government authority designated by the Egyptian Government) will arrange for the placement of contracts with manufacturers and/or suppliers in collaboration with the appropriate governmental procurement agencies.
 - (c) The Ministry of Supplies will also arrange with the appropriate agencies for the acceptance, inspection, storage, and other necessary functions connected with goods delivered for UNRRA's account under such contracts.
 - (d) UNRRA will take title to the goods only when they are finally loaded on vessel.

(c) No insurance charge will be included in the cost of supplies procured and held on behalf of UNRRA. The cost of any losses incurred prior to transfer of title to UNRRA will be the responsibility of the Government of Egypt.

4. The Ministry of Supplies (or other authority designated by the Government of Egypt) will furnish to UNRRA, Washington (Statistical Records and Reports Branch, 1344 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., USA) information in a form to be agreed upon on the following subjects:

- (1) Requisitions and contracts placed against Requests to Supply;
- (2) Copies of invoices and packing sheets as commodities become available for shipment;
- (3) A monthly status report on Requests to Supply.

5.

(a) The cost of the agreed purchase price of goods procured in Egypt will be charged against Egypt's contribution to UNRRA. The costs of delivery, storage, handling, administrative services and all other necessary charges incident to the procurement and storage of such goods will also be charged against the contribution of Egypt to UNRRA but may take the form of an agreed percentage of the cost price of all purchases.

(b) The Government of Egypt undertakes to see that the prices paid to the contractor are the best which can be obtained by the Government of Egypt, through competitive bidding or negotiation.

6. Insofar as these expenditures come within the remainder of Egypt's contribution to UNRRA after the establishment of a fund free of exchange restrictions of not less than 10 percent as provided under Resolution 14 of the Council, such expenditures shall be charged against the appropriation of Egypt to UNRRA. If the expenditure on behalf of UNRRA exceeds the remainder of the appropriation to UNRRA after the establishment of the free fund UNRRA will establish with the Egyptian National Bank or other responsible depository an appropriate credit to cover orders placed.

7. If at any time the Government of Egypt or UNRRA wishes to modify or supplement the above outlined procedure, it is understood that this will be matter for mutual discussion and agreement.

(Excerpt from proceedings of the
London UNRRA Council Meeting, August 1945)

STATEMENT BY THE MEMBER FOR EGYPT

The Chair recognized the member of the Council for Egypt.

Mohamed EL SAID: As a member of the United Nations, Egypt has submitted many proofs of her eagerness to be on the side of democracy, to participate in United Nations Declarations and Charters, and to play her part in the war. A further proof of her desire to play a vital role in the reconstruction of the world was her willingness to accept the invitation to join in the work of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

EGYPT'S WORK FOR REFUGEES

Since the inception of this organization, Egypt has been an important centre for UNRRA activities in the Middle East. Over 70,000 refugees have been accepted into her country. Camps have been established in the Suez area at El Shatt, Moses Wells and near Alexandria. The refugees came principally from the ravaged countries of Europe--Yugoslavia, Greece and Albania--to reside temporarily in Egypt, until repatriation to their liberated homelands was made possible. From the beginning Egypt accorded them, as well as the Administration, all possible facilities and immunities. Hundreds of thousands of tons of material for the refugee camps were exempted from customs duties on their arrival in Egypt; and in addition Egypt facilitated the acquisition of materials and articles from the local market. Thousands of these refugees have now been repatriated to their homelands. Large numbers await repatriation. It is Egypt's hope that the Administration will complete its task and repatriate the refugees who remain, whether they be of known or undetermined nationality.

FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS

Egypt has not hesitated to contribute her full share to the Administration, a sum amounting to seventy thousand dollars for 1944. The administrative contribution and the general contribution for 1945 will be paid as soon as the approval of Parliament is secured. Egypt is ready to supply cotton as a part of her contribution. She can also supply corn, dried vegetables, rice, onions and other commodities if fertilizers can be secured.

In conclusion, I have the pleasure to announce that the Egyptian Government will present a resolution to meet its maximum contribution to the UNRRA fund at its next session of Parliament. This figure has been fixed at one million pounds sterling.

CONFIDENTIAL
29 September 1945

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION WITH SAID BEY, LIAISON OFFICER FOR
UNRRA AFFAIRS IN THE FOREIGN OFFICE

Present: Said Bey,
Brigadier T. T. Waddington, Chief, M.E.O.
Francis B. Sayre.

Said Bey called this morning at our request to discuss with us further negotiations with the Egyptian Government. After a brief conversation in which we expressed pleasure at seeing each other again, I proceeded to outline to Said Bey the program which we have in mind: i.e., to spend next week in Egypt carrying on intensive negotiations with the Egyptian Government and to leave on Saturday, 6 October for Baghdad. I said that the most important matter which we have in mind to discuss with the Egyptian Government is the question of a second contribution for UNRRA. I reminded Said Bey of the Council Meeting at London in which he participated as a representative of the Egyptian Government and of the vote, unanimously passed, recommending that each of the Member States should make a second contribution of one percent in order to make possible the meeting of European and Asiatic relief needs during the coming winter. I believe that Said Bey himself, as a representative of the Egyptian Government voted in favor of this resolution.

I expressed to Said Bey our strong desire that the Egyptian Government should at least double the contribution which he had announced in London of L.1,000,000. I pointed out that even if this were done, the L.2,000,000 thus given would be considerably less than one percent of Egypt's national income.

I went on to say that I felt sure that the Egyptian Government would want to make a generous contribution as the leader of the Arab states of the Middle East. UNRRA will quite possibly suggest the pattern of future international organizations; and Egypt will certainly desire in such future organizations that the Arab states occupy the place which they deserve. I said that we are planning to visit Iran and Iraq immediately following our negotiations with Egypt, and I felt sure that the Egyptian Government would be embarrassed if we had to tell other Arab States that the Egyptian Government is not planning to participate in a second contribution along with the other United Nations.

A special session of the Egyptian Parliament is to be summoned on October 8th to act upon the conventions agreed to at the San Francisco Conference. Peace cannot be built upon starvation and destitution and organized international relief work must be the first step in any kind of stable peace. It seems most appropriate, therefore, that in the coming session the Egyptian Parliament should be asked to appropriate at least L.2,000,000 as the first step in helping to build for a stable peace.

CONFIDENTIAL

To all of these remarks Said Bey expressed assent and said that he would be glad to help us unsofar as possible. We asked him to arrange for us interviews with the Prime Minister, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Supplies, beginning next Monday morning (1 October). He agreed to do so.

I also spoke to him about reaching agreement with the Minister of Supplies on an UNRRA procurement procedure similar to that reached with other Governments. I showed him a copy of the agreement which we reached with the Indian Government and promised to have drafts ready to give to the Minister of Supplies at our interview with him.

I said that we would also want to discuss intensively and in detail the specific supplies which the Egyptian Government might give to UNRRA as 90 percent of its contribution. In the discussion which followed, Said Bey brought up the question of cotton and suggested the possibility that the entire 90 percent of the contribution might be given in cotton. With this suggestion we did not express disagreement. If the entire contribution were to be made

in the form of cotton, it would of course obviate the necessity of detailed discussions and arrangements with respect to the procurement of other commodities.

In the course of our discussion, Said Bey threw out the suggestion that it might be advantageous for Egypt to give as its contribution to UNRRA a part of the credit which the Egyptian Government maintains in London. Our reply was that we could see no particular advantage in such a proposal, since UNRRA needs specific supplies rather than Sterling. If we had the Sterling credit we would have to turn around and with it purchase specific supplies.

Said Bey promised to do his best to help us put through our program during the coming week.

CONFIDENTIAL

1 October 1945

MEMORANDUM OF INTERVIEW WITH NOKRASHY PASHA, PRIME MINISTER

Present: His Excellency, Nokrashy Pasha, Prime Minister
Said Bey, Liaison Officer of Ministry of
Foreign Affairs assigned to UNRRA matters
Brigadier T. T. Waddington, Chief, MEO
Francis B. Sayre

Accompanied by Said Bey, Brigadier Waddington and I called by appointment upon Nokrashy Pasha, the Prime Minister, at 12:30 this morning. After a few pleasant words of greeting, we launched into the subject of UNRRA and the Egyptian contribution. We began by pointing out the necessity of getting quick relief to Europe before the winter if a grave situation is to be averted and spoke of our confidence that Egypt would want to play a full and important part in this international effort. We went on to speak of the special session of the Egyptian Parliament which is to open on 8 October to consider Egypt's international situation and to take action upon the San Francisco agreement. We said that the implementation of San Francisco must begin with getting prostrate peoples in the war-torn countries back onto their feet again, and pointed out that the work of UNRRA must be the first step in any kind of stable peace. We expressed the strong hope that in the coming special session, therefore, the Egyptian Government will introduce a bill for the appropriation of L1,000,000 as the Egyptian contribution to UNRRA in accordance with the statement made at the London Council meeting by the Egyptian representative, Said Bey. We said that we felt that it is of primary importance that there be no delay in the passage of such a bill in view of the grave and critical situation in Europe.

The Prime Minister replied that he would give consideration to this matter, but that he very much doubted whether it would be possible to introduce such a bill at the special session. He said that this session will be of short duration and will be necessarily occupied with other matters of outstanding importance. He expressed his feeling that the UNRRA bill should probably be introduced in the next regular session of Parliament which begins in November. We replied that this would be a disappointment to us since UNRRA very urgently needs these supplies. The Prime Minister said that he realized the urgency of the need and that to his mind no red tape or other formalities should stand in the way of UNRRA promptly obtaining the particular goods of which UNRRA is in critical need. He suggested that I write a letter to him setting forth the priorities of UNRRA's needs. He said that perhaps an arrangement could be reached whereby the Egyptian Government would transfer a portion of these supplies (suggested L300,000 worth) to UNRRA out of Egypt's surpluses in the faith that Parliament will subsequently pass a bill authorizing the appropriation. "If the unthinkable should happen and Parliament should for any reason fail to pass the appropriation", he went on to say, "then UNRRA would have to consider how to meet the obligation of

paying for such goods." I replied that this would not seem possible since UNRRA, in all probabilities, will have either spent or obligated its entire assets by the end of the year and is not in a position at this moment to undertake additional obligations until further contributions are made. I said that nevertheless I should be very happy to write him a letter stating UNRRA's priorities of need and expressing the hope that the Prime Minister would find some way of making possible the contribution of the supplies most urgently needed even before the Parliamentary appropriation can be passed.

We next brought up the question of a second Egyptian contribution. After speaking of the crucial need, we went on to inform the Minister about the Resolution passed in London by the UNRRA Council requesting Member States to give a second contribution of one percent of their national incomes. I expressed the strong hope that the Egyptian Government would give a second contribution of certainly no less than a million pounds. The Minister in reply said that he wanted to be quite frank and to avoid any possible misunderstanding, he said that the one million pounds already promised must constitute Egypt's total contribution and that Egypt could not contemplate giving an additional sum. I pointed out that even a second million pounds contribution would make the total far less than one percent of the Egyptian national income, but the Minister was firm and quite unyielding. I said that this was a great disappointment. He replied that he was sorry but that the matter had been already discussed when the first contribution was being considered by the Cabinet and that the Cabinet had unanimously felt that one million pounds should be the extreme total of Egypt's entire contribution. In view of the Minister's unyielding stand on this point, there was little more that I could say.

I added, however, that in view of the position which he took, it should be clear that from the one million pounds which Egypt had promised there should be no deduction by way of setoff for camp charges, visa fees, immunities for UNRRA workers; and the like. I said that I felt sure that the Egyptian Government wanted to give the maximum of relief possible and that I trusted we could take it for granted without further discussion that the Egyptian contribution would be made up of £900,000 of relief supplies plus £100,000 in convertible currency, both without deductions for such matters as visa fees, camp charges and the like. The Prime Minister apparently agreed to this understanding and expressed no dissent.

Upon taking our leave, I again thanked the Prime Minister for his courtesies and promised to send him such a letter as he had suggested.

CABLE SENT 2/10/45

To Washington

No. 930

Reptd London

No. 876

From: Cairo

No. 38 from Sayre

Waddington and I have conferred with Egyptian Prime Minister and Minister of Supply. Egyptian Government can offer as much cotton as you desire also available surplus approximately Rice 120,000 metric tons, cottonseed cake 15,000 metric tons latter commodities subject to agreement with allocating authorities. Please cable soonest, (1) Priorities (2) quantities desired.

(Annex F)

Telegram sent on 3rd October 1945

Addressed: Washington

No. 938.

MOST IMMEDIATE

Confidential

From SAYRE No. 42

Egyptian Prime Minister in conference with Sayre and Waddington when pressed for second contribution accordance London UNRRA Resolution declared flatly Egyptian Government could not contribute beyond pounds one million as total of its contributions. Waddington and I conferred yesterday with American and British Ministers explaining to them Prime Ministers position. Without active representations by British and American Governments see little possibility in increasing Egyptian contribution. American and British Ministers have cabled Washington and London suggesting they be authorized make representations to Egyptian Foreign Minister urging second contribution. Suggest you urgently get in touch with State Department to press for active support.

CABLE SENT 3.10.45.

TO: Washington

No. 936

No. 40 from Sayre.

Huson ill with fever since arrival Cairo, hospital this afternoon. He will be unable proceed Iraq or Iran. Diagnosis still undetermined. Hope will be well enough to return Washington with Mission.

(Annex I)

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION WITH THE
MINISTER OF SUPPLY

1 October 1945

PRESENT: His Excellency, Taha Mohamed Abdel Wahab
El Sebail Bey.
Said Bey, Liaison Officer of Ministry of
Foreign Affairs assigned to UNRRA matters
Brigadier T. T. Waddington, Chief, MEO
Francis B. Sayre

Accompanied by Said Bey, Brigadier Waddington and I called upon El Sabail Bey, the Minister of Supply, at his office at 11.30 this morning. We found the Minister friendly and anxious to help.

We began by expressing the hope that the Minister would lend his support in the Egyptian Cabinet to Egypt's making a second contribution to UNRRA according to the terms of the Resolution passed at the London Council meeting in August. Although the Minister expressed some doubts as to the possibility of increasing the Egyptian contribution, we nevertheless expressed the hope that in view of the critical need in Europe, he would lend his weight to a move in this direction.

We went on to speak about the arrangements for procurement of UNRRA supplies in Egypt under the first contribution of L1,000,000. We entered upon a discussion of specific commodities, and the Minister promised to have the Egyptian supply possibilities looked into following our discussion, so that firm offers could be made. In the course of our discussions, the Minister said that he hoped that Egypt might be able to make available 120,000, or possibly 150,000 metric tons of rice. The Egyptian Government is now under contract to sell all their surplus rice to the British Government, but the Minister of Supply said that if the British Government would agree to an allocation of, say, 120,000 tons of rice to UNRRA, the Egyptian Government would be glad to make this contribution. He also spoke of the possibility of Egypt's contributing, say, 15,000 tons of cottonseed cake. We asked him what possibility there might be in the way of molasses. He seemed doubtful whether his Government could contribute molasses, but promised to have the matter looked into.

The bulk of the Egyptian contribution, he felt, could most easily be paid in the form of cotton. He said that Egypt had plenty of cotton and that the entire Egyptian contribution of L900,000 could, if we so desired, be given in the form of cotton.

We next discussed the question of the procurement procedure to be followed. I gave to the Minister a draft of the proposed procedure for handling UNRRA procurement in Egypt, dated 1 October, 1945. This draft follows that proposed to the Indian and South African Governments. We read aloud the various paragraphs, explaining that the draft was only offered for discussion and that if the Egyptian Government desired modifications, we should be glad to consider them. The Minister of Supply raised no objection to the draft as we read it through, explaining the general procedure followed in other countries.

We suggested that doubtless the Minister would like to have some of his assistants study these questions further, particularly the question of what specific relief supplies Egypt is prepared to offer at this time. It was agreed that we would meet to discuss these matters next Thursday morning at 11.00 o'clock with Mahmoud Zaki Bey, the Under-Secretary of State of the Ministry of Supply.

CONFIDENTIAL

11:40 a.m.

August 15, 1945

COPY

GB L WAT4070

UNRRA 4

To County Hall

Following receive from Washington 3375

For Sayre.

Following message from Tuck at Alexandria dated 13 August
re: for your information: Quote yesterday I was informed
by the Minister of Foreign Affairs that the contribution of
Egypt to UNRRA would be in the amount of one million Egyptian
Pounds, of which 90 percent would be in goods and 10 percent in
cash. In regard to in goods, the Minister of Foreign Affairs
suggested that the Egyptian Government be informed by . . .
without delay what it considers can best be supplied by Egypt
so that a mixed Commission (to be established here) can come
to a decision on what can be spared along this line. Foodstuffs
and cotton textiles were mentioned by him as a possibility.
It is suggested that you have a conference with representative
of Egypt and have him inform his Government to this effect unquote.

Distribution:

F Divisional

Action: Sayre

Sent 1140/15/LFP

GB L WAT 4070

459282

Mr. G. L. B.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
8, Sharia Dar EL-Shifa - Garden City - Cairo

MenshiKoo-
B.L.B. Information
Important

August 21, 1944

B.L.B.

TO: UNRRA, Washington
FROM: Chief of Mission

see this

With reference to paragraph 5 of the attached Progress Report of the Welfare Division of the Balkan Mission of UNRRA, I have asked Mr. Greenstein to prepare a memorandum on the way in which it is planned that the Voluntary Societies units will fit into the operations of UNRRA and the Military authorities during the Military stage of relief in the Balkans.

It is intended that this memorandum should provide a fuller analysis of the reasons for the Military decision to make use of field personnel only in self-contained and self-sufficient units in the interior of Balkan territories.

/s/
W. MATTHEWS

dist
auth by
welfare
guy

Camps - Reports
✓

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

1344 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

31 May 1944

TO: M. Menshikov

FROM: Carolin A. Flexner — *CASH*

SUBJECT: Report of the Welfare Division of the NARC, dated May 12, 1944

RECEIVED
JUN 1 1944
TIME 4:30

Mr. Beckelman's memorandum of May 13, 1944, to you and Miss McGeachy, with attached report of the Welfare Division of the NARC, dated May 12, 1944, the first program we have received from any camp, contains the following information:

1. Although camp population is estimated at 800, obviously all residents cannot be fully employed. There will be those who are too young or too old, ill, untrained, or with training that cannot be utilized. For immediate adjustment to camp it is proposed to make allotment to the essential services as listed:

Camp services	54
Supply and transport	4
Dining rooms	91
Medical and health	5
Administration	5
Welfare	6
Laundry	26
Clothing store and tailor's workshop	8
General store	2
Hairdresser	2
Shoe repairing	5
Librarian	1
	<hr/> 209

2. Remuneration for employees will be at a fixed weekly rate or hourly rate for part-time workers. The full rate will be sufficient to cover the cost of maintenance, purchase of clothing and other items. The following table shows proposed rate of pay, payment to the Administration, and amount left to refugee:
- 7*

31 May 1944

<u>Adults</u>	<u>Pay</u>	<u>To Admin- istration</u>	<u>For Refugee</u>
Full time (48-hour week at 10 francs per hour)	480 frs.	365 frs.	115 frs.
Part time	10 frs. per hr.	Refugee to pay any amt. earned above 115 frs.	115 frs.
<u>Under 18</u>			
Full time (48-hour week at 5 francs per hour)	240 frs.	180 frs.	60 frs.
Part time	5 frs. per hr.	Refugee to pay any amt. earned above 50 frs.	50 frs.
<u>Apprentices,</u> or those occupied full or part time learning a trade	Same as full or part time for those under 18.		

(Residents who obtain work outside camp, but who cannot find living accommodations outside should pay for maintenance, PX, and clothing at the same rate as those who work inside. They also pay their transportation expenses.)

3. The Training programs to be instituted will be primarily for those who may be employed outside the Center as soon as possible, and the replacement of such persons from other refugees in the essential services within the camp. The shortage of supplies is so acute that nothing of value can be done until supplies are assured.
4. Educational program, as well as Training program, is hampered by lack of supplies. There are 90 children under 16 for whom facilities must be arranged.
5. The Recreational program, with the dual purpose of creative use of leisure and reestablishment of normal behavior is dependent on obtaining:
 - (a) Facilities such as a radio, gramophone, projector and films; and

- (b) Supplies for handwork such as embroidery, rug making, leather work, basket making, and toy making, and outdoor game equipment.
6. Self-government poses a problem, in that of the 800 refugees, 400 are from the same town and are of the same religion and social status; and the remaining 400 are from 30 different countries. Thus, to avoid lack of representation of the minorities, it is necessary that the residents be split into geographical groups with election of proportionate candidates. Pending education of residents to responsibilities of self-government and becoming acquainted with each other, a number of chosen residents will be asked to act as advisors to the Administration.

UNRRA INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Michail A. Menshikov

DATE

24 March 1945

FROM: W. Luten *wl*
Welfare Division

BUREAU OF ARMS (DAGL)
RECEIVED

SUBJECT: Monthly Report of Welfare Division
Balkan Mission for January, 1945

MAR 28 1945

2331

TIME

I attach a copy of the Monthly Report of the Welfare Division, Balkan Mission, for the month of January 1945, for your files.

Attachment

1492
Care Reports
Welfare
✓

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

1344 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

16 February 1945

To: Mr. Menshikov

From: Ben Eckhaus *BE*

Subject: Items from "Report of Welfare Division, Balkan Mission,
December 1944"

The Division's first attention was given to the establishment of a public assistance program by the Greek Government as there is no governmental agency with authority or resources to operate a relief program. At present relief is being distributed by ML through the Joint Relief Commission.

The legal basis for public assistance program has been considered with the Chief of Mission and his advisers and with the chief relief officer of ML. The program was drafted in consultation with the Director of the Hellenic Near East Foundation, who was fully acquainted with welfare work and especially its legal implications in Greece.

I have briefly reviewed the items referred to above and my general comment is that they look like condensations of the public relief principles as ~~applied~~ ^{used} in New York State. While they are worthy principles for New York State, I think it would be interesting to determine their applicability to Greece.

Regarding the voluntary societies, the letter of 23 December from Brig. Armitage (Chairman of COBSRA, Balkan Regional Committee) was quoted revealing that because of delays in using the people from the voluntary societies there was the danger of their being withdrawn. On the reassurance by the military authorities that the voluntary society units destined for Greece will, in all likelihood, be moving forward soon, the situation was calmed down.

Care records - welfare

BUREAU OF AREAS ID.D.G.
RECEIVED

NOV 13 1944

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
8, Sharia Dar El-Shifa - Garden City Cairo

Telegrams: UNRRA, CAIRO
(51421)
Telephone (55439)

October 25, 1944
CAWA 310

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

FROM: Harry Greenstein
Director of Welfare Division
Balkan Mission

RE: Transmission of Material, Welfare Division,
Balkan Mission

Enclosed find the following material prepared by the
Greek Welfare Mission which I thought would be of
interest to you:

- 1). Child Welfare Appreciation Plan
- 2). Occupational Training and Self-Help
Plan
- 3). General Regulations, Welfare Division,
Greek Mission.

ENC: 3

Distribution

Welfare Division (Original incoming copy)
Bureau of Areas
Bureau of Supply
Health Division
Displaced Persons Division
O.R. L.
D.D. G. (B. F&A)
Secretariat

WELFARE DIVISION GREEK MISSION

U. N. R. R. A.

CHILD WELFARE APPRECIATION AND PLAN

I OBJECT

A. Military Stage

1. Responsibilities as Advisers and Technical Consultants.

a. To provide advice and technical counsel on all phases of child welfare as requested by ML and the Greek authorities. The term child welfare includes:

1) Supplementary assistance to enable families to care more adequately for their children, such as special aid to fatherless children, day nurseries, children's canteens, milk distribution centers, etc.

2) Foster care programs for children who have no family or whose families are unable to care adequately for them, such as, temporary hostels and rest camps, foster family care, institutions, etc.

b. To provide advice and technical counsel, as requested by ML and the Greek authorities, on training programs designed to assist Greek nationals in developing an effective staff in performing child welfare services.

2. Responsibilities as Agent of ML.

a. To supervise UNRRA child welfare program and personnel.

b. To serve as liaison with the Greek authorities as requested with respect to all matters connected with child welfare services.

B. UNRRA Stage

1. To provide technical advice and assistance to the Greek authorities on all phases of child welfare services in accordance with plans previously agreed upon between UNRRA and the Greek Government. (First Session, UNRRA Council, Res. 9, para 5, paraphrased).

2. To provide such assistance and service as may be necessary to help the Greek authorities in re-building and developing a program of adequate child welfare.

II FACTORS

A. Military Stage

1 Physical Condition of the Children

As a result of prolonged starvation - even though the food situation has improved through the work of the Joint Relief Commission - many children are in a weakened condition. They are reported to be suffering from deficiency diseases, contagious diseases or their effects, as well as from the direct result of military action, such as loss of limbs, loss of eyesight, nervous disorders, etc.

As a result of the war orphanages and institutions in Greece are reported to be overcrowded. Also according to intelligence reports many children have been without adult supervision - providing for themselves in getting food and shelter.

3. Lack of Schooling

During the occupation, schools in the rural districts have been closed entirely while in the urban centers they have been open for only brief periods during each year.

4. "Lost" Children

As a result of population displacement, both within and without the country, many young children will have become "lost" from their own families, though they may be receiving care from another family or institution. There will be little or no means of identifying many of these children. Many will require help in being restored to their families when located.

5. Children with Only One Parent Living

As a result of the war and occupation many children have lost both parents and even more have lost one parent. One or both may be incapacitated, temporarily or permanently. They will require assistance in continuing to care for their children.

6. Child Welfare Programs Now Operating

- a. Special children's canteens and infant-feeding centers have been centralized under the J.R.C. with the cooperation of various indigenous societies which furnish experienced personnel and assistance in the way of funds and premises.
- b. In the summer of 1941 the Near East Foundation, with the aid of the Greek Government and the financial assistance of the Greek War Relief Association, set up a program to subsidize and supervise "war fatherless" children in Athens. As far as is known this service has continued.
- c. Under the N.E.F. special rest homes for children were organized during the famine of 1914-42. Children were admitted to these homes as they left hospitals and were specially cared for until they were fully recovered at which time they were returned to their families. At least one of these homes is known to be operating now.
- d. A long-standing, semi-official organization, the Patriotic Society for Social Welfare, has carried the core of the maternal and child health and welfare program for many years, and though restricted, is reported to be operating still. This Society was subsidized by the government.
- e. Studies are at present under way to determine the number, location, and population of the various child-caring institutions operating in Greece. These institutions are both publicly and privately administered, but before the war were under the general supervision of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare.

7. Organization of Child Welfare Services Prior to 1940.

A revised public health and welfare program was set up in the last decade in Greece, comprehensive reforms being enacted in 1939. Although the structure as outlined shows a progressive plan for public services, their operation has not been

extensively developed outside of the principal centers of population.

B. UNRRA Stage

It is anticipated that the factors during the UNRRA stage will in general be similar to those of the military stage except that the first emergency period will have passed; steps will have been taken to restore children to their families; some schools will have reopened and supplementary feeding and recreational programs will have been initiated in connection with them; steps will have been taken to help indigenous private and public agencies resume their pre-war activities; a considerable staff may have been partially trained.

III. PLAN

A. Military Stage

1. Duties of the UNRRA Welfare Division in connection with the Care of Children.

Under the control of ML and within the scope of the ML Relief Plan:

- a. To advise and assist the Greek authorities on all phases of emergency child care as requested.
- b. To assist in the determination of the special needs of children's institutions and agencies for relief supplies.
- c. To advise and assist the Greek authorities in the development of plans relating to
 - 1) The immediate registration of un-identified or "lost" children and their restoration to their families.
 - 2) The care of children in orphanages, institutions, hostels, etc.
 - 3) The care of children in their own homes, including children with only one parent living, children in the homes of relatives, children whose parents are ill or incapacitated.
 - 4) The care of children in foster families.
 - 5) The establishment of supplementary community programs for children.
- d. To maintain close liaison with other Division of UNRRA, especially the Health Division, to insure that all aspects of child welfare services are given attention.
- e. To provide consultation with other members of the staff of the Welfare Division with respect to the child welfare aspects of their respective programs.

2. Organization

a. Headquarters

- 1) The child welfare aspects of the program of the Welfare Division of UNRRA, Greek Mission, shall be the responsibility of the Child Welfare Specialist who will work under the direction of the Director of Welfare.

- 2) Headquarters Staff will consist of the Child Welfare Specialist, and such other assistants or consultants as may be required in adequately discharging child welfare responsibilities, such as consultant on institutional care of children; consultant on procedures and systems for the registration of "lost" children; consultant on standards of foster family care, etc.

Personnel, in addition to the Child Welfare Specialist, may be added by the seconding or employment of Greek nationals as needed.

b. Field Organization

- 1) The District Welfare Officers and the Regional Welfare Officers shall be immediately responsible for carrying out child welfare services in their respective districts and regions.
- 2) The Child Welfare Specialist, as required and as requested, shall,
 - a) Provide consultation to district and regional welfare officers.
 - b) Make studies or surveys and recommend programs in districts and regions.
 - c) Organize and operate for certain periods of time child welfare programs in districts and regions.
- 3) For such districts or regions and for such periods of time as necessary a Child Welfare Specialist shall be employed to work under the administrative direction of the District Welfare Officer but under the technical supervision of the Hq Child Welfare Specialist.

c. Voluntary Agency Personnel

Subject to conditions agreed upon between UNRRA and the voluntary agencies and subject to the operational control of ML, voluntary agency personnel will be utilized in the child welfare program as conditions and needs require.

3. Aid to Children Living with their own Families

It is assumed that the basic needs of children for food, clothing shelter and the other basic necessities of life will be met through the general relief and welfare program in the case of those children who are living with their own families or relatives. For such children the Child Welfare Program will be prepared to provide supplementary services which may be required to help families care more adequately for their children. These services will include the following, inter alia:

a. Child Feeding Programs

1) Milk Distribution Centers - Infant-Feeding Stations

The objective should be to distribute milk through the normal commercial channels for consumption at home. Certain factors, however, indicate the necessity for the continuance of special centers for the distribution of milk to children - the limited supply of milk; the serious nutritional need of children for milk; supervised distribution of milk to children in centers to make sure that they are receiving it.

2) Children's Canteens

It is not considered desirable to establish congregate child feeding centers under artificial circumstances

where feeding is the only activity. Group feeding of children is desirable where it can be a regular part of a school program, of recreational activities or of maternal and child health and welfare activities. However, services actually in operation at the time of liberation should be provided as long as the need for this type of aid continues.

b. Special Aid to Fatherless Children

It has been customary in Greece to consider children whose fathers are dead or missing as eligible for placement in an orphanage. In order to enable widows to keep their children with them the public assistance system should make certain provisions which will enable widows to take care of their children in their own homes.

c. Day Nurseries

In some instances children may require care away from their homes during the whole day or for only a few hours during the day. This might be essential to give parents time to make arrangements for re-establishing the home or to find a new location or to permit employment, or where children need special medical care on a part-time basis. Where need does exist for the care of children away from their homes during part of the day, day nurseries should be established in accordance with standards covering such items as daily program, health and sanitation, personnel, determination of admissions, selection of age groupings, fire prevention and safety precautions, equipment.

d. Schools

Schools should be reopened as quickly as possible. Every effort should be made to use school buildings for their proper purpose and to try to secure other quarters for other programs. It will be expedient, where necessary, to assist in extending the school program to include feeding, health inspection, after school playgrounds, etc.

e. Recreation and Youth Programs

The re-establishment of recreational programs will be important for children who have been deprived of many normal childhood activities during the occupation.

Young persons beyond school leaving age but with little or no education will require special help in the way of vocational guidance and training, work opportunities, etc.

4. Care of Children Outside Their Own Homes (Care of Homeless)

Special consideration must be given to those children who have no family or whose families for various reasons are unable to care for them adequately. Programs for these children should include the following:

a. Registration of Homeless or Unattached Children

Immediate steps should be taken to register and obtain all possible details about each unattached child and to find among adults in shelters, camps or other places the families, relatives or friends of these children. Arrangements should be made as early as possible to require the registration of every child who is orphaned or separated from his family. This is essential to insure the protection of all children and should include children taken into the homes of families or persons during the occupation who may not apply for relief or assistance. This requirement should be extended to institutions of all kinds, orphanages, refugee camps, emergency shelters, organizations, etc., which may have assumed temporary responsibility during the war period for the care of children. Otherwise these

children might never come to the attention of the relief organization and might become swallowed up in a permanent institutional population and never be found by their families.

It may become necessary to establish a Central Registry to which information regarding children whose families cannot be located can be sent. Requests from families seeking a lost child would be received at this Registry and checked against its records.

A special memorandum is being prepared covering the establishment and operation of such a Registry and system for the registration, identification, and reuniting of lost children with their families or relatives.

b. Child-Caring Institutions

In the emergency period as well as later unattached children and children needing special services should be cared for in quarters separate from adults or family groups.

Institutions now being operated should be assisted to maintain adequate standards of care. If it is necessary to establish special institutions for children during the emergency period, these should be regarded as temporary. As quickly as possible appropriate plans - reunion with own families, placement with relatives, transfer to more permanent institutions, etc., - should be made for the long-term care of homeless children.

c. Foster Family Care

It is generally accepted that, failing his own home, each child should have the nearest substitute to his home - placement with relatives or with approved foster parents. This involves careful consideration of prospective foster parents, arrangements for subsidy or payment to foster parents and for continued supervision of the child and foster family after placement has been effected. Therefore, any program of placement in private homes should be undertaken only under the guidance of a child welfare consultant or through established local agencies customarily performing this type of service.

In Greece subsidies to relatives or payments to families to care for children other than their own may be continued under the direction of those agencies now reported to be carrying on some of this work. It may be possible, also, even in the emergency period for these agencies to undertake responsibility for investigating and supervising those children already being cared for by families, thus extending their work.

d. Rest Homes or Rehabilitation Centers for Children

It may be anticipated, in view of the limited hospital facilities and the serious need for hospitalization, that children will be discharged from hospitals to make room for other patients as soon as they can be considered well even though they may still be in such a weakened condition that they constitute a possible hospital return if sent to their families immediately. Special rest homes or rehabilitation centers should be provided for such children along the same lines as those that were set up in Greece to care for children following the famine of 1941-1942. These homes would not be hospitals or preventoria, but would be intended only for the temporary supervised care of well children until they were considered strong enough to return to their families.

B. UNRRA Stage

The plan for the UNRRA stage will be developed after there has been an opportunity of making such changes and modifications in the plan for the military stage as may be come necessary as a result of conferences and discussions based upon the foregoing material.

APPROVED BY:

1. Balkan Mission, Division of Welfare - 6 October 1944
2. Relief Department, ML, GREECE 14 October 1944

5 October 1944

WELFARE DIVISION - GREEK MISSION

U.N.R.R.A.

OCCUPATIONAL TRAINING AND SELF-HELP
PROJECTS
APPRECIATION & PLAN

I. OBJECT

A. Military Stage

1. Responsibilities as Advisers and Technical Consultants

a. To provide advice and technical counsel on all phases of occupational training and self-help projects as requested by ML and the Greek authorities. The term occupational training and self-help projects includes:

- 1) The re-establishment of home industries and skills; such as the spinning and weaving of clothing and other household articles, the production and preservation of home food supplies to assist families in acquiring these basic necessities.
- 2) The training of persons who have no trade in such trades as seamstress, blacksmith, cabinet-maker, shoe-maker, etc.
- 3) The provision of constructive work opportunities; such as clothing alteration centers, sewing centres, mobile canning centres so that families may help to provide some of their basic requirements.

b. To provide advice and technical counsel, as requested by ML and the Greek authorities on training programs designed to assist Greek nationals in developing an effective staff in performing occupational training services.

2. Responsibilities as Agent of ML

- a. To supervise UNRRA occupational training program and personnel.
- b. To serve as liaison with Greek authorities as requested with respect to all matters connected with occupational training and self-help services.

B. UNRRA Stage

1. To provide technical advice and assistance to the Greek authorities on all phases of occupational training and self-help services in accordance with plans agreed upon between UNRRA and the Greek Government. (First Session, UNRRA Council, Res. 9, paraphrased).
2. To provide such assistance and service as may be necessary to help Greek authorities in re-building and developing a program of adequate occupational training, home industries, and self-help measures.

II. FACTORS

A. Military Stage

1 Supplies

1. Supplies

- a. At present, there is an over-supply of raw cotton and wool in the world market. As a result of the war and occupation, the Greeks will be in need of clothing. Rural families, customarily, spin and weave clothing from raw wool, and make bedding and mattresses from raw cotton.
- b. Out of an approximate 250,000 looms in homes before the war, an estimated 25,000 will still be usable.
- c. In normal times Greece produced an insufficient supply of food. War and occupation will have further disrupted production. An estimated one-fourth of the rural population will not have been displaced and will have the necessary hand tools with which to produce a family food supply.

2. Loss of Skilled People

- a. As a result of war disruption, many villages do not have the services of such skilled people as the seamstress, carpenter, shoe-maker, blacksmith.

3. Lack of Opportunity for Learning Trades

- a. Veterans and other war-wounded in hospitals or convalescent homes will need occupational therapy.

5. Occupational Training and Home Industry Development Prior to 1940.

- a. The silk industry has been one of the outstanding occupational developments since the last war. It afforded the chief source of livelihood for refugees remaining in permanent settlements. This industry also made it possible for rural families to make needed clothing and to supplement their incomes by making marketable products. The Near East Foundation, the Agricultural Bank of Greece, and Church Orders in Greece were instrumental in the development of the silk industry.
- b. The Agricultural Bank of Greece, the Near East Foundation, and farm schools such as the American Farm School of Salonika had begun work with rural families, before the war, on improved methods of food production. The main emphasis was on year-round gardens, preservation of fruits and vegetables, improved care of subsistence live-stock, and an elementary knowledge of nutrition and its relation to family health.

6. Occupational Training and Home Industries in Refugee Camps of the Middle East

- a. Greek families at Nuseirat and Moses Wells have been spinning and weaving clothing from raw wool. They have, also, made shoes and household articles from salvage materials. Boys have been given training in such trades as carpentry, shoe-making, and girls have been given assistance in sewing, weaving, and in training as nurses' aides.

B. UNRRA Stage

It is anticipated that the factors during the UNRRA stage will, in general, be similar to those of the military stage except that the first emergency will have been passed; steps will have been taken to stabilize families in communities, some internally displaced persons will have been re-settled;

the facilities for securing raw materials will be more available; steps will have been taken to re-open schools and vocational guidance will have been included; steps will have been taken to help Greek public and private agencies in re-establishing their pre-war programs; a staff will have been partially trained to assist Greek authorities in stimulating and organizing occupational training services and self-help opportunities.

III. PLAN

A. Military State

1. Duties of the UNRRA Welfare Division in Connection with Occupational Training and Self-Help Opportunities

Under the control of ML and within the scope of the ML Relief Plan:

- a. To advise and assist Greek authorities in the development of plans for giving needy persons an opportunity to produce some of their basic requirements through constructive work opportunities.
- b. To advise and assist ML and the Greek Authorities in surveying occupational training needs of those persons who have not had the opportunity to learn a skill or trade-with particular regard for those in the adolescent group.
- c. To advise and assist Greek authorities in formulating plans and programs to meet the occupational training needs of persons in need of this service.
- d. To advise and assist Greek authorities in the development of programs for the re-establishment of home skills and industries. As a result of re-establishing and developing skills, families can supply some of their basic necessities, such as food, clothing, etc.
- e. To maintain close liaison with other UNRRA divisions, particularly the Agricultural Rehabilitation and Health Divisions.
- f. To consult with other members of the welfare staff in regard to the inter-relation of occupational training and self-help programs with other welfare functions.

2. Organization

a. Headquarters

- 1) The occupational training and self-help aspects of the program of the Welfare Division, UNRRA, Greek Mission shall be the responsibility of the designated Welfare Specialist, who will work under the general direction of the Director of Welfare.
- 2) Headquarters staff will consist of the Welfare Specialist responsible for the development of occupational training and self-help opportunities, and other needed assistants or consultants whose responsibilities will be similar to those of the welfare specialist.

b. Field Organization

- 1) The District and Regional Welfare Officers, will be immediately responsible for carrying out occupational training and self-help programs in their areas.
- 2) The Welfare Specialist responsible for occupational training and self-help services, as required and as requested, shall

- a) Provide consultation to district and regional welfare officers.
 - b) Make studies and surveys and on this basis recommend programs in districts and regions.
 - c) Organize and operate occupational training and self-help programs within districts or regions.
- 3) Where necessary, District Welfare Specialists shall be employed to assist in carrying out occupational training and self-help programs; under the administrative direction of the District Welfare Officer but under the technical supervision of the Headquarters Welfare Specialist in this field.

c. Voluntary Agency Personnel

Working under the agreements between UNRRA and the voluntary agencies and subject to the operational control of ML, voluntary agency personnel will have responsibilities in stimulating and assisting in the development of occupational training and self-help programs, when and where there are needs for such services.

3. Types of Occupational Training and Self-Help Activities

Some of the programs listed below will not be initiated during the military stage, but the development of plans with Greek authorities will be undertaken in such phases of the program as requested by them during this period.

a. The Re-establishment of Home Skills and Industries.

1) Production of Subsistence Food

- a) Provide assistance in the growing of a year-round vegetable garden by making available information on improved methods of planting and cultivation in order to obtain maximum production.
- b) Provide assistance in the growing of a home orchard by making available information on the selection and care of indigenous fruit trees.
- c) Provide assistance in the raising of a home poultry flock by making available information on improved methods of feeding, sanitation, general control of diseases, and adequate housing. Housing should be adapted to existing means, and within the family's scope of provision.
- d) Provide assistance in the production of honey by making available information on improved methods of production. Hymettus honey, produced in certain areas of Greece, is a well-known product.
- e) Provide assistance in the production of a home milk supply by making available information on improved methods of the care and maintenance of sheep and goats.

These phases of this program will be planned in close cooperation with the Agricultural Rehabilitation Division of UNRRA. The main approach will be with farm women, who, traditionally, have helped to produce the family food supply.

2) Preservation of Surplus Foods for Home Use

Preservation of food is important from a nutritional standpoint. Although areas within a country may have a mild climate, year-round growing of food is affected by such factors as too little or too much rainfall.

Therefore, it is important to have preserved foods that can be used during these periods. The methods used in food preservation are:

a) Drying

The drying of foods has been one of the most common methods of food preservation in Greece. It requires little or no equipment, and the main emphasis would be on improved methods, sanitation.

b) Brining

The brining of food, particularly kraut, is common only in certain sections of Greece. A factor influencing this is the high cost of salt, which has been a government monopoly.

c) Canning

Canning of food will require equipment, and the use of pressure cookers on a community basis would be the most satisfactory plan in the beginning. A limited number of these could serve several villages by rotating during the canning season. Additional canning supplies, jars, tops, or tin cans or sealers will be needed and this cost within the family's budget must be considered. Home canning is little known in Greece, but Greek rural leaders recognized the need for it before the war. Since this is not a well-known method, it should be gradually initiated.

3) The Making or Repairing of Articles needed for Family Use

a) Clothing

According to present reports, sufficient material will not be available for making all needed clothing. However, sewing centers in some areas, may be desirable for making yard goods into clothing. Such centers could be used for the repair, alteration, and dyeing of second-hand clothes sent into the country. The Greek War Relief Association has collected approximately 7,000,000 garments, and the American Red Cross will have garments to send in.

b) Raw Cotton

Mattresses and bedding can be made from raw cotton. An estimated 100,000 individuals will be in immediate need of such articles.

c) Furniture

Some furniture can be made or repaired from salvage materials.

4) Spinning and Weaving for Home Use

a) Silk Industry

The development of this industry had reached a high degree before the war. In sericulture the time element is important, for silk worms can be raised in six weeks to two months. No equipment is necessary. Hand or wheel spindles can be easily made at home. Hand looms for weaving are inexpensive. By this method families can help to meet their clothing needs as well as supplementing their incomes with making articles for sale.

b) Raw Wool

Greek rural families have been accustomed to making clothing from spinning and weaving raw wool. Best results are obtained by mixing long and short fibre wool, ranging from 44 to 50 per cent ratio. Simple spindles and looms can be made at home.

5. The Training of Persons who Have No Trades

These programs would be designed to meet the needs of those who have had no opportunity to learn trades, and to meet the needs of villages for these services. Training with the secondary object of supplementing incomes from the finished articles, could be given in such trades as:

- 1) Woodworking - cabinet-makers, carpenters.
- 2) Sewing
- 3) Blacksmithing
- 4) Carpet-weaving
- 5) Shoe-making
- 6) Leather-working

In addition, training in these and other skills could be given to the war-wounded, with the two-fold purpose of occupational therapy, and acquiring skills or trades for future work.

6. The Provision of Constructive Work Opportunities

Provision of constructive work opportunities does not necessarily mean that these must all be on a community or group basis. Work opportunities can be given to families in their own homes, for the making of such articles as previously described, by assistance in the provision of supplies. Other work opportunities can be provided on a community bases such as those previously mentioned, sewing and canning centers. In addition, work opportunities can be provided for individuals in the development of such needed projects as :

- 1) Sanitation surveys
- 2) Malarial control work

B. UNRRA Stage

The plan for the UNRRA stage will be made after there has been opportunity to observe conditions in Greece, how the plan for the Military Stage needs modifying or changing to meet conditions there.

APPROVED BY:

1. Balkan Mission, Division of Welfare - 6 October, 1944
2. Illegible - 14 October, 1944

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

GREEK MISSION

GENERAL REGULATIONS - Welfare Division

Responsibilities of the
Welfare Division:

Subject to the general supervision of the
Chief of Mission:

1. The Welfare Division is responsible for providing advice and technical counsel on all phases of relief and welfare as requested by the Greek authorities. The term relief and welfare include:

- (a) Assistance such as food, clothing, shelter and other basic necessities of life made available for persons unable to provide for themselves or their dependents, and
- (b) services for individuals requiring special help.

2. The Welfare Division is responsible for providing such assistance and service as may be necessary to help the Greek authorities in re-building and developing a program of adequate welfare services.

3. Welfare Division is responsible for all negotiations and relationships with foreign Voluntary Relief Organizations.

Responsibilities of the
Director of the Welfare
Division:

4. The Director of the Welfare Division is responsible for the effective accomplishment of the objectives of the Welfare Division. In carrying out these objectives the Director will

- (a) provide such advice and technical counsel as requested by the Greek government in planning, initiating and operating the necessary welfare services in Greece;
- (b) co-ordinating the objectives and plans of the Welfare Division with the plans and objectives of the other Divisions of UNRRA.
- (c) provide administrative and supervisory leadership in the development of effective operational plans within the Welfare Division. He will be responsible for the delegation and division of responsibilities within the welfare staff.

Organization of Division:

5. The Welfare Division will carry out its responsibilities through three sections:

Policy Section
Field Operations Section, and
Office Management Section

The Policy....

General Regulations. Welfare Div.

The Policy Section will be responsible for the development of Welfare policies.

The Field Operations Section will be responsible for the organization and direction of field operations of the Welfare Division.

The Office Management Section will be responsible for the office management functions.

The Chief of the Policy Section will also serve as Assistant Director of the Welfare Division, and in the absence of the Director will serve as Acting Director of Welfare.

6. Headquarters Staff

It is the responsibility of the Headquarters staff to provide technical service to the District staffs in carrying out the responsibilities of the Welfare Division. Technical service may be supplied through the development of suggested guide materials, and directives, and through individual consultation with District staff members. Upon request of the District, Headquarters staff will make studies, or surveys and recommend programs for the districts and regions.

7. Field Operations

In each district there will be a District Welfare Officer who is administratively responsible to the District Director, and under the technical supervision of the Welfare Division.

Duties of District Welfare Officer.

8. The District Welfare Officer will be responsible for organizing, planning and directing the services of the Welfare Division. The responsibility, however, for the provision and operation of welfare services for the population rests with the Greek Government.

Examples of Duties and Responsibilities

9. To work with local authorities, community leaders and welfare agencies in ascertaining their welfare needs and to provide advice and technical counsel in planning, initiating and operating needed welfare services within the district; to strengthen or re-establish national and local welfare agencies as quickly as possible.

10. To provide advice and technical assistance in the initiation of methods of authorizing relief supplies to persons

- (1) who are without resources to procure them through normal channels, and

- (2) who have...

- (2) who have special needs for which provision must be made.

(These plans shall be carefully coordinated with those for general distribution); to provide advice and technical counsel in the care of children, such as homeless children, delinquents and others in need of special services whether in their own homes, in foster homes or in institutions; to advise and assist in the establishment of centres where information, advice, counselling registration, and related services may be made available; to advise and assist in organizing programs of emergency feeding and emergency shelter and in the organization of occupational training and self-help projects; to promote the best utilization of the resources of Welfare Agencies concerned with welfare problems in the district, to promote cooperation among them, and strengthen such agencies so that they may assume full responsibility for meeting welfare needs as soon as possible; to promote broad participation of responsible local leaders and groups in the welfare planning.

11. To direct the Welfare personnel of the district staff; to requisition supplies, personnel and equipment necessary to carry out the Welfare Division responsibilities; to direct and supervise the personnel of foreign voluntary relief agencies cooperating with the UNRRA program; to cooperate with other UNRRA personnel and with the appropriate authorities to assure that welfare services are administered in accordance with approved policies and plans; to maintain liaison with the appropriate authorities concerned with the welfare activities of the military or governments, or governmental and inter-governmental agencies; to report periodically through appropriate channels to the Welfare Director, presenting pertinent information, such as the following with respect to welfare activities in the area served by the Mission;

(a) extent and effectiveness of current and welfare activities;

(b) Welfare needs for which provision should be made,

(c) Appropriate means whereby resources of voluntary societies may be coordinated with the UNRRA program to the best advantage; and do such other work as is required.

General Regulations - Welfare Div.

Field Welfare Officer

12. Under the supervision of the District Welfare Officer, the Field Welfare Officer will have welfare responsibilities in designated areas.

The duties of the District Welfare Officer, paragraphs 9 and 10 above, will also be duties of the Field Welfare Officer.

13. He will perform such duties of the District Officer in his absence as are directed by that officer, he will maintain close liaison with other UNRRA officials and divisions in the localities to which he is assigned, or in which he visits, and he will use such initiative and discretion as will further meet the welfare needs of such localities. He will perform such other duties as may be directed by the District Welfare Officer or in his absence by the District Director.

Reports:

14. The Director will submit periodical reports to the Chief of Mission and will report without delay all important occurrences and, in particular upon any matters affecting the maintenance of relationship with the Greek Government.

15. The Director is responsible that the Budget allocated to his Division is not exceeded without prior approval of the Chief of the Mission. He is authorized within the limits of such approved budget to engage or discharge local personnel. In the event of any emergency occurring in the field which in the opinion of the Director entails the expenditure of funds not sanctioned in the Budget he may, on his own discretion, if there is no occasion for prior approval, make such payment provided he informs the Chief of the Mission and the Accounting Officer, as soon as possible and gives the reasons for his action.

Relations with other functional units:

16. The Director of the Welfare Division, in planning programs, will maintain close relationships with the other Division.

17. The Welfare Division will work jointly with the Health Division in services which have both health and welfare implications, i.e. child-feeding centers.

18. Close...

18. Close collaboration will be maintained with the Distribution Division. The Welfare Division has no responsibility for the distribution of any commodities. Its function is to assist the Greek Government to determine those persons who are in need of these commodities.

19. The Welfare Division has responsibility for the welfare of displaced persons within Greece. There will be joint collaboration with the Displaced Persons Division in planning services to meet this problem.

20. Although the Welfare Division is primarily responsible for relationships with voluntary agencies, the Division will refer to other UNRRA Division those matters falling within their jurisdiction.

Relations with District
Director:

21. The District Director is administratively responsible for the welfare services in his district. The Headquarters staff personnel will consult with the District or Regional Director on all aspects of the Welfare responsibilities. Headquarters staff will assist the District Director in every possible way to make the Welfare Services effective and the District Director kept informed of all their activities while in the district. Copies of directives and suggested guide material will be sent to the District Director for his information as to welfare planning.

22. In the event of a serious divergence of view arising between the District Director and a representative from Headquarters staff, the latter will refrain from any action in which the District Director is unable to concur until instructions have been received by the District Director from the Chief of the Mission, after he has considered the District Director's report on the circumstances and consulted with the Director of the Welfare Division.

10th November, 1944
CAWA/354

Mr. Mikhail Menshikov,
Deputy Director General,
Bureau of Areas,
UNKHA,
1344 Connecticut Avenue,
Washington, 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Menshikov,

I transmit herewith for your consideration the report of the Bureau of Distribution & Transport for the month of October. I think you will find both the report and the documents attached thereto of interest to both you and the other officials of the Bureau of Areas.

Very truly yours,

(W. T. MATTHEWS)
Chief of balkan Mission.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
ADMINISTRATION.

-O-O-O-

Cairo, November 4, 1944.

TO: Sir William Matthews, Chief of Balkan Mission.

FROM: Leo Gerstenzang, Deputy Chief of Balkan Mission -
Bureau of Distribution & Transport.

SUBJECT: MONTHLY REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF DISTRIBUTION AND
TRANSPORT FOR OCTOBER, 1944.

I submit herewith for your consideration the report of the Bureau of Distribution and Transport of the month of October, 1944.

I. PERSONNEL : The Staff of the bureau increased during the month to sixty-one persons, all of whom have been assigned to country missions with four exceptions. As of October 31st, thirty-seven persons were assigned to the Greece Mission, five to the Albania Mission, thirteen to the Yugoslavia Mission, and two to the Balkan Mission.

The representation of the bureau in the Greece Mission may be considered reasonably satisfactory, and the arrival on October 30 of Mr. F.C.C. Balfour and of Mr. William Harris on November 1 to take up their duties as Deputy Chiefs of Mission in charge of this bureau for the Greece and Yugoslavia Missions will make it possible, during the coming month, for our staff to move into the field with its senior representatives in charge. We have now been able to assign to each district in Greece a reasonable minimum of personnel in the distribution and warehousing fields, but we are still inadequately represented in the transport field. During the month, Districts 1B, 2, 3, 4 and 5 have been called forward, and those of our men who were ready have either gone into Greece or are on their way there. We have received preliminary reports from Districts 4 and 5, but are awaiting detailed reports, which will be presented to you for transmission to Washington as soon as they arrive.

We suffered an unfortunate loss during the month in the resignation of Mr. Wilson Henry, who had been appointed Chief Distribution Officer on the Albania Mission. Fortunately that mission has not yet moved into the field, and I have temporarily designated Mr. Erwin Watts as Acting Chief Distribution Officer until we are able to provide a successor for Mr. Henry. We were requested by Mr. Henry during the month, before his resignation, to send forward at once to Bari two additional Transport Officers and eight additional distribution men, but were unable to do so because of the need to reinforce the Greece Mission, which was moving into the field. It is possible that Mr. Henry's estimate of the needs for Albania will prove accurate when operations begin, but I am inclined to believe that our original budget for that mission should be reasonably adequate.

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I have attempted to strengthen the representation of this bureau in the Yugoslavia Mission wherever possible. At the request of ML (Yugoslavia), Mr. Berry K. White has gone forward with District 3 (Greece) and an ML (Yugoslavia) unit, to proceed to Salonica, as Assistant Chief Warehouse Officer of the Yugoslavia Mission, where he will handle relief supplies to be transported to Yugoslavia through that port. Mr. William C. Wild, a recent arrival, has been appointed Chief Warehouse Officer of the Yugoslavia Mission. Other distribution, warehousing and transport personnel have been assigned to that Mission, and have been or will be shipped forward to Bari.

II. TRAINING PROGRAM : We have devoted considerable time during the month to the training of new arrivals. Most of our men have attended the two-day orientation course at Maadi, have been required to read a prepared list of pertinent material in our offices, and have been instructed in their field duties and functions by means of individual conferences with Mr. Donald Davis, Mr. Joseph Kent and Mr. Willard Rogers, in the fields of distribution, warehousing and transport, respectively. Because of the departure from Cairo of most of the ML (Greece), it has been impossible for recent arrivals to meet their opposite numbers. We have, however, recently inaugurated a program at Maadi designed to occupy the time, in a constructive way, of those who are waiting to be called forward into the field. Daily language lessons, conferences on the whole range of problems which will confront the staff of the bureau in the field and lectures to the staff by Senior Representatives of other divisions in the missions, will, I believe, be of great value during this period of relative inactivity.

III. THE PLAN AND APPRECIATION OF THE BUREAU : There is attached hereto a copy of the bureau's plan and appreciation. I hope that this plan will represent, in your opinion, a sound approach to the task which confronts this bureau in the Balkans. I hope, likewise, that it will meet with approval in Washington, and that we may expect soon to receive comments and criticisms on it from the various officials of the Bureau of Areas. (See attachment.)

There is attached hereto also a copy of the plan and appreciation of the Warehouse Section of the Bureau, which has been completed during the month.*

IV. PETROLEUM DISTRIBUTION IN THE BALKANS : Since I have always felt that the distribution of petroleum products will be of great interest to UNRRA, as a key to the entire distribution problem in the Balkans, I opened unofficial conversations with the representatives of the major oil companies in an attempt to reach a meeting of the minds on the basic principles which should be followed during the post-military period. I was soon requested, however, by the British and American Embassies to Greece that their representatives be present at any such meeting, to which I gladly consented. I attach hereto the minutes of a meeting held on October 7th at which the problem was thoroughly discussed with all interested parties present. I believe these minutes speak for themselves. **

UNRHA BALKAN MISSION, CAIRO

APPRECIATION AND PLAN FOR GREECE MISSION

BUREAU OF DISTRIBUTION AND TRANSPORT

I. OBJECT

The appreciation and plan set forth here is constructed as the practical ideal for UNRHA operations during the UNRHA stage. Wherever any variations are necessary during the military (AML) phase because of difference under AML authority, they will be dealt with by footnote references.

A. The Objects of the Bureau of Distribution and Transport are :-

1. To cooperate with the Greek Government, to assure the speedy and efficient distribution of all relief and rehabilitation supplies in Greece in accordance with all of the policies laid down by the Council of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.
2. To provide advice and technical counsel on all phases of distribution as requested by the Greek authorities.
3. To perform all services under such conditions as to be enabled to make a full accounting of all activities to the Chief of Mission and through him to the Director General and the Council of United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

B. The Policies which Govern the Distribution of Relief and Rehabilitation Supplies.

1. The relief and rehabilitation supplies which are provided by UNRHA are required to be distributed in accordance with fundamental policies laid down by the Council of United Nations as contained in resolutions No.2 and 7 as adopted by the Atlantic City Conference. This mandate applies irrespective of whether UNRHA or the Greek Government directly manages the distribution. In other words, relief and rehabilitation supplies are conditionally provided by the United Nations upon the assurance that they will be used and distributed according to the following twelve basic principles; 1) •

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- 1) The policies governing distribution during the AML period are not fully developed yet. Under the AML - UNRHA directive of 16 September 44, "all decisions of policy rest with the Military Command. Decisions of policy, however, will be made by each Military Comd. or Staff Officer, after consultation with his UNRHA opposite number". Note that the objectives of AML as contained in the AML - UNRHA directive provides a satisfactory approach. While UNRHA will be completely under military direction and control, "at all times it will be the policy of the military to hand over to UNRHA at the earliest possible moment, the entire responsibility for relief and rehabilitation in the Balkans." Further, among the AML policy objectives "to hasten the end of the Military period it will be the policy of the Military to encourage UNRHA to continue and

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develop its existing organizational pattern". Moreover Senior UNHRA executive officials are encouraged to develop the UNHRA organization during the AML period "for the eventual complete transfer of responsibility to UNHRA" and are authorized to "maintain independent liaison with the civilian authorities as to the post military period."

- (1) "That in any area where relief and rehabilitation operations are being conducted through the employment, in whole or in part, of the Administration's resources, relief and rehabilitation in all its aspects shall be distributed or dispensed fairly on the basis of the relative needs of the population in the area, and without discrimination because of race, creed or political belief." (Res. 2, par. 1)
- (2) "That in determining the relative needs of the population, there may be taken into account the diverse needs caused by discriminatory treatment by the enemy during its occupation of the area". (Res. 2, par. 2)
- (3) "That relief and rehabilitation supplies shall not be used as a political weapon." (Res. 7, para.1)
- (4) "No discrimination shall be made in the distribution of relief supplies because of race, creed or political belief." (Res. 7, par. 1)
- (5) "That distribution should be so conducted that all classes of the population, irrespective of their purchasing power, shall receive their equitable shares of essential commodities." (Res. 7, par.3)
- (6) "When supplies are sold to consumers, prices should be set at such levels as to facilitate the flow of supplies into the proper hands, and to avoid maladjustments." (Res. 7, par. 3)
- (7) "That distribution of relief and rehabilitation supplies should take place under effective rationing and price controls". (Res. 7, par. 4)

1) (Cont.)

While a broad set of policies has not been developed, it should be noted that the AML phase is a transitional one calculated to turn operations over to UNHRA. Military objectives are not incompatible or inconsistent with UNHRA policies. It will be the responsibility of UNHRA personnel acting as agents to AML to familiarize their opposite military members with UNHRA's goal to the end that our task be made an orderly one through the adoption of UNHRA policies during the AML period. It should be emphasized that AML has in many places made a beginning by adopting policies for distribution which are fully consistent with UNHRA's. Thus in AML's Rationing Directive #6 three cardinal policies have already been adopted, namely

- (1) That there shall be rationing of AML commodities;

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- (2) That ALL commodities shall be "distributed equally without regard to race, creed or politics"; and
- (3) "distribution shall be carefully controlled to ensure that each person receives enough for his minimum need".
- (8) "The suppression of black market should not be left to general pronouncements and decrees, but should be the subject of active measures of enforcement applied vigorously and unremittably. (Res. 7, par. 4).
- (9) "That the government or recognized national authority which exercises administrative authority in the area should take appropriate measures to insure that so far as the distribution within a liberated territory of relief and rehabilitation goods is done through private trade, the remuneration earned by private traders for their services is no more than is fair and reasonable."
(Res. 7, par. 5)
- (10) "That use should be made to the maximum practicable extent of normal agencies of distribution (governmental, commercial, cooperative), to the particular ends of combating inflation and restoring normal economic activity." (Res. 7, par. 6)
- (11) "The principle stated in 10 above, "however cannot be pursued at the expense of measures found necessary under emergency conditions to insure an adequate control of the distribution of supplies and their direction to the appropriate consumers".
(Res. 7, par. 6)
- (12) "That the Director General should be kept fully informed concerning the distribution of relief and rehabilitation supplies within any recipient areas, and under all circumstances there should be the fullest working cooperation between the governments of recognized national authorities concerned and the Administration for this purpose." (Res. 7 par. 9)

C. UNRHA Responsibilities and Relations with Greek Government

While the exact nature of the Bureau's functions will depend upon the terms mutually agreed upon in the agreement with the Greek government, the Bureau has the responsibility to ensure that the policy stated above is followed in areas where supplies are being furnished by UNRHA. Any agreement between UNRHA and the government of a liberated area must

UNKRA-BALKAN Mission, Appreciation and Plan
Bureau of Distribution and Transport.

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include certain minimum assurances that supplies will be distributed to the entire population in a manner consistent with the Council's resolutions. This does not mean that we contemplate entering such an area with a large staff of outside personnel and attempting physically to conduct an operation in terms of warehousing, transport or distribution. In fact, paragraph 2 of resolution 7 states:-

"That in general the responsibility for the distribution, within an area of relief and rehabilitation supplies should be borne by the government or recognized national authority which exercises administrative authority in the area".

Thus, this Bureau is committed to the sound policy of maximizing the responsibility of the government of the liberated area for the distribution of relief and rehabilitation supplies. At the same time, the Bureau must carry out the policy expressed in resolution One, which says:-

"... the kind of operations (the Administration) will undertake in each case must be determined by the director General (in the light of policies laid down from time to time by the Council)....."

We believe that the Bureau can fulfill this responsibility of assuring conformance by recipient nations to UNKRA distribution policy without assuming the responsibility for the physical processes of distribution within that area. Our policy shall be to seek mutual agreement with the government of the liberated area providing only for observers and inspectors to be stationed at key points in the distribution structure, thereby providing the means for assurance that supplies reach the population without regard to political or other considerations incompatible with the Council's policies. Whether or not these personnel engage in the physical processes of distribution will depend upon the wishes of the government, in accordance with paragraph 8 of resolution 7, which says:-

"That the administration be prepared to render direct assistance in distribution whenever, because of unusual circumstances, the government or recognized national authority concerned requests such aid within its territory. Wherever as a consequence of such request, the Administration is directly concerned with internal distribution, it should follow, in cooperation with the national or local authorities, the same general principles as those recommended above."

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The agreement between UNRHA and the recipient nation, in addition to expressing these basic policies, should also provide the necessary facilities to UNRHA personnel, including safe conduct whenever necessary, and should call for collaboration with UNRHA in the furnishing of information, local personnel and accommodations, immunities, etc. It should also express the principle that UNRHA will wish a voice in the determination of the allocation of supplies, in the selection of media of distribution and in the appraisal of relative needs.

The Bureau policy reflects the belief that the intent of paragraph 2 of Resolution 7 and the goal of equitable distribution can best be attained by voluntary cooperation in which UNRHA and the national government collaborate wholeheartedly to restore the normal economic life of the area at the earliest possible moment. It will be the Bureau's policy to offer such cooperation along the lines indicated above. 2)

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- 2) During the AML phase, UNRHA personnel are agents of and subject to the Military Command. It must be clearly noted that it is an AML phase of operations and not an UNRHA one. Through the AML ration Directive No. 6 and other sources we are informed AML will turn over civilian supplies at the ports to the authorities.

D. What are Relief and Rehabilitation Supplies?

Since the Council has laid down the principles for distributing relief and rehabilitation supplies, the question arises what are the things that must be handled in accordance with the distribution policies? Part II of Res. 1 of the Council describes relief supplies, rehabilitation supplies and services and rehabilitation of public utilities and services as follows:-

1. "Relief Supplies: essential consumers goods to meet immediate needs, such as food, fuel, clothing shelter, medical supplies."
2. "Rehabilitation Supplies and Services: materials, (such as seeds, fertilizers, raw materials, fishing equipment, machinery and spare parts) needed to enable a recipient country to produce and transport relief supplies for its own and other liberated areas, and such technical services as may be necessary for these purposes."
3. "Rehabilitation of Public Utilities and Services:
So far as they can be repaired or restored to meet immediate needs: such as light, water, sanitation, and assistance in procuring material equipment for the rehabilitation of educational institutions."

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2) (Cont.)

- who will manage their distribution. However, under the AML -UNHHA directive, the UNHHA distribution staff "will function as directors of distribution, price and produce collection systems, so as to ensure that agreed controls are properly and in fact carried out". UNHHA distribution officers are "empowered to deal directly with the Local Governmental Authorities, except in matter of policy. If such authorities fail to take prompt and corrective action as to non-compliance with agreed controls the matter will be reported to the region or District Commander for his action". It seems clear from these statements that UNHHA will work together with the Greek Government during the AML phase in much the same manner as indicated for the UNHHA phase. There is one essential point of difference. Distribution policy will have to be set forth by the military command. One AML district headquarters (No. 3) has already empowered UNHHA distribution officers to:

- (1) collaborate with Greek authorities to examine and make recommendations with respect to registration and rationing systems;
- (2) collaborate with Greek authorities in installing the AML rationing Directive;
- (3) Survey and advise on distribution media together with the Greek Govt.;
- (4) collaborate with Greeks in developing economic controls to ensure equitable distribution, price control, to combat black markets and prevent abuse and fraud; and
- (5) represent military command on committees to carry out foregoing.

This should serve as a model arrangement for other districts.

E. What the term "Distribution" means

It is clear from an examination of the Resolutions and particularly Resolution No. 7 that the Council conceived the term "Distribution" in the broadest sense and did not restrict it solely to physical aspects. This intent of the Council is carried out in Administrative Order No. 1, Sec. B-2 which establishes the functions of the Bureau of Distribution and Transport. Consequently, the field of distribution in which UNHHA and the Greek Government will cooperate will include among other things, the establishment of measures concerning the determination of relative needs, non-discrimination, equitable distribution, price control, suppression of black markets, non-

profiteering, utilization of established media to combat inflation and restore normal economic activity, and emergency economic measures. These activities are in addition to cooperation in selecting and supervising the physical aspects.

II. FACTORS

A. Functions and Responsibilities of the Bureau of Distribution and Transport

1. The Bureau of Distribution and Transport
based on Washington directives
Administrative Order No. 1/places the primary responsibility for carrying out the distribution policies of the Council in the Bureau of Distribution and Transport. In addition, the responsibility for the storage and transportation of relief and rehabilitation supplies is made a function of the bureau. The bureau of Distribution and Transport performs overall functions, servicing the entire mission.

It is recognized that the proper operations of the bureau require the cooperation and coordination of the interests of the several bureaus and divisions of the mission. In carrying out its responsibilities, the bureau will maintain liaison with the other bureaus and divisions for the reciprocal exchange of information and views and to reconcile interests. For example, it is recognized that the distribution of food involves problems which concern the Welfare Division, the Health Division, the Food and Agricultural Rehabilitation Division, the Displaced Persons Division and the Industrial Rehabilitation Division. Before any proposals can be submitted to the Greek Government, it will be necessary to coordinate the thinking of all UNHHA divisions into a unified plan.

2. The Distribution Methods and Control Branch

The Distribution Methods and Control Branch will be primarily responsible for the planning, supervision, coordination, and investigation of distribution problems either directly or as technical advisers to the Greek Government. It will among other things collect information, plan allocations, formulate plans of distribution, coordinate the activities of the other branches, maintain field inspection services, establish commodity control methods, procedures and requirements, examine and recommend price control and rationing measures, recommend sanctions, examine economic problems of distribution, and select media of distribution. A plan and appreciation of the Branch has been issued.

3. The Transport Branch

The Transport Branch will cooperate with the Greek Government in planning all activities relating to the physical transfer of goods. As requested, it will engage in supervision of personnel and equipment

and dock and lighterage operations. It will cooperate in planning effective rehabilitation of transport and will coordinate its activities with Distributions Methods and Controls Branch. An appreciation and plan of the branch has been issued.

4. The Warehousing Branch

The Warehousing Branch will cooperate with the Greek Government in planning for the receipt, storage, preservation and physical issuance of relief and rehabilitation supplies and, as requested, will assist in supervising the selection and maintenance of warehouses and personnel, will establish recording and standard operating procedures. An appreciation and plan of the branch has been issued.

B. Organization of the Bureau

1. Greek Country Level

- (a) The chief of the bureau is the responsible official in charge of all activities of the bureau. He will make his headquarters at Athens, will receive reports of all branch operations, coordinate all the activities of the bureau and through the chiefs of the branches will direct the program of the bureau. 3)
- (b) Each of the three branches will make its headquarters at Athens and will centrally supervise, direct and coordinate its field activities. There will be a chief of each branch who will be the responsible operating head for the respective activities set forth in II.-A. The chain of administrative responsibility is vertical and the field members of the three branches will function in their positions subject to the direction of their respective branch chiefs.

2. Field Operations Level

All Greece and Greek Islands are divided into geographical districts. Distribution Officers, warehouse Officers and Transport officers will be assigned within each district. The district chief distribution officer will be the senior officer for all of the branches of the Distribution and Transport Bureau in the district.

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- 3) During the AML phase UNRHA personnel will be under the Military command but will be subject to Senior UNRHA executive Officials for direction, discipline, pay, etc. Hence, it is not inconsistent for UNRHA personnel to follow the organizational plan set forth above while closely carrying out military orders.

Districts will be further subdivided geographically into regions. The District chief distribution officer will assign the officers who will act for the branches within the regions.

C. Communications and Bureau Directives

It will be of utmost importance to the successful operations of the mission to maintain a speedy exchange of information among the several districts and to provide for centralized direction of the operations of the Bureau. To achieve these ends, communications and directives will be issued from the bureau headquarters at Athens. (Bureau administrative Orders are in preparation for establishing communication procedures).

III. PLAN

A. General Method of Operations

1. Headquarters at Athens

Headquarters at Athens will establish the overall policies and procedures for the bureau in order to keep operations consistent and uniform, will screen the supply requests from the several districts and on the basis of available supplies, imported and domestic, will formulate plans for allocation to districts, giving consideration to population concentration, special needs and local production available. A monthly plan of distribution will be prepared in advance in the light of existing warehousing and transportation limitations. These activities will be undertaken in collaboration with the Greek Government officials.

However, before, recommendation can be made to the government officials and discussions held, UNRRA'S thinking should be sifted, unified and coordinated. Accordingly, the Chief of the Bureau will require the advice and recommendations of the heads of the several bureaus and divisions.

2. The Country Allocation Plan

(a) Preliminary Work within UNHHA

In order to determine the best possible allocation of the limited supplies among the several geographical districts, the Chief of the Bureau of Distribution and Transport and the Chief of the Requirement and Supply Bureau will establish an allocation Plans Committee at Athens to advise the Chief of the Distribution and Transport Bureaus about the numerous problems affecting allocation. From time to time the Committee will call upon such bureaus and divisions as are concerned with matters then before the Committee and will receive information and advice from the persons called upon. The Committee will meet regularly

make available all information which its members receive from their field officers and present views and ideas to aid the Distribution and Transport Bureau in developing UNHHA's proposals for allocation. The committee will not assume the separate functions and responsibilities of its members, divisions and bureaus.

Because of the specialized and professional nature of medical supplies, the allocation of these supplies will be the function of the Health Division.

(b) Development of the Country Allocation Plan with Greek Government

The Distribution and Transport Bureau and the Greek Government should establish a joint Committee for the allocation of available supplies (imported and domestic) among the districts of Greece. The proposals developed by UNHHA in accordance with the preceeding paragraph will be recommended for acceptance by the joint Committee but should be modified or revised in accordance with information made available to the joint Committee by the Government.

3. Warehousing

provided by the Greek Government

UNHHA warehouses/would be established at the ports and at such inland points as might be selected as primary distribution centres. The Term "UNHHA Warehouses" does not necessarily mean that such a warehouse would be operated largely by UNHHA personnel. It will doubtless be sufficient that there be one UNHHA representative present in each warehouse assisting with his technical skill and assuring that losses were being minimized and UNHHA distribution policies being followed. Similarly, the term does not imply that legal title to the stored goods need remain vested in UNHHA during the warehouse phase. On the contrary, legal title may vest in the national government at any point in the process, including on shipboard, provided UNHHA is in position to recommend measures to eliminate incipient abuses in later phases of distribution and enjoys the support of the national government in protecting the Council's distribution policies.

From these centres supplies would be transferred to secondary distribution centres or delivered directly into local commercial channels, probably wholesalers. The government will be urged to intergrate domestic production into the distribution plan so that all supplies may be accounted for and supervised in the flow of distribution. Supplies should be issued from a warehouse only upon presentation of the appropriate issue order form jointly approved or prescribed by UNHHA and the Greek Government and signed by such officers of officials as the Greek Government and UNHHA jointly deem necessary.

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4. Transport

The transport system would be operated by the national government or possibly by private local firms, but would be regulated by the government along lines jointly developed between UNHHA and the government. In this connection Res. No.12, par. 9 of the Atlantic City Conference must be borne in mind. It reads as follows:-

"It should be the task of the Administration participate in conjunction with military and other appropriate authorities in the organization and rehabilitation supplies during the relief and rehabilitation period."

5. Movement of Supplies into Districts

In accordance with the national allocation plan developed by the bureau and the national government, the headquarter branches will prepare directives for the various district distribution officers which will inform them of the movements, method of shipment, times, place of delivery of supplies and permit them to arrange distribution operations. The directives will also indicate the categories sharing in the distribution and quantities intended for each category.

6. Priorities in Transport

The bureau and the Greek Government should Cooperate in developing priorities for the transport of relief and rehabilitation supplies. It is desirable that UNHHA should participate in the preparation of running schedules and allocations of available transport.

7. District and Regional Operations

Under A-5 above, specified quantities of relief and rehabilitation supplies will be received within the jurisdiction of districts and regions. Specific plans will be received by the District Distribution Officer setting forth the quantities intended for different categories of distribution as for example, commercial relief and welfare institutions, hospitals and medical institutions.

The District Distribution Officer will in conjunction with local Greek Government Officials and other interested UNHHA officers develop local allocation plans within the

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policy limits and procedures established at Athens. District allocation plans will deal with such problems as:

- (a) analysis of needs;
- (b) protection against discrimination (See Res. 2 and par. 1 of Res. 7);
- (c) distribution media to be used and allocations to individual distributors;
- (d) Licensing of distributors;
- (e) criteria and procedure of admitting new distributors;
- (f) provision for economic regulations necessary to assure proper flow of commodities in distribution;
- (g) integration of distribution of local production with imports;
- (h) procedure for distribution;
- (i) payment for supplies;
- (j) accounting for supplies in distribution
- (k) establishment of grievance Committees;

B. Special Measures to assure fair and equitable Distribution

In addition to operating in collaboration with the government to assure the rapid and efficient physical flow of relief and rehabilitation commodities, special distribution programs will be developed by the Bureau. These programs represent guides and objectives pending more complete information and recommendation obtained in the field and acceptance by the government. These programs will be developed centrally at Athens in collaboration with the Greek Government.

1. Rationing

The Distribution Methods and Controls Branch has completed a tentative rationing plan for food which has been approved by the AML. briefly, the plan establishes a fixed quantity ration per capita and contemplates distribution through selected wholesalers who will each do business exclusively with selected retailers who in turn will sell exclusively to specified consumers. Uniform plans for the rationed distribution of clothing and other consumer commodities will be rapidly developed.

2. Licensing

A uniform program for the licensing of all persons authorized to engage in distribution will be developed for presentation to the Greek Government. Licensees will be permitted to engage in their operations so long as they comply with all regulations which affect them. Non-compliance with any of the regulations should subject the offender to suspension or loss of license.

3. Price Control

The Distribution Methods and Controls Branch will review established price control programs in Greece as rapidly as possible. Recommendations and plans for revision will be prepared for submission to the Government wherever they are found necessary. Three basic surveys will ultimately be necessary in developing an effective price control program; namely, a survey of the commodity value of the unit of currency, a cost of living index, and a survey of the distribution of currency among the population in terms of income groups. At the outset, the fundamental policy of all distribution and transport officials will be to assist the Government Authorities in holding the level of prices. All efforts will be directed to accumulate rapidly the information necessary to stabilize the cost of living and restore normal production and distribution. The Greek Government will have to establish its monetary and fiscal program before a comprehensive price control program can be developed. In the interim and in the absence of comprehensive price control regulations, the Distribution Methods and Controls Branch together with the Greek Government should develop criteria for regulating prices in accord with UNRRA policies.

4. Integration of Domestic Production and "Self Help" Programs

Numerous programs are in the process of development or proposed to help the Greeks restore their own production and to integrate domestic production with relief and rehabilitation supplies brought in by UNRRA. A tentative plan for the exclusive government purchase and collection of olive oil has been completed. One for the exclusive government purchase and collection of wheat and grain is completed. Plans for the distribution of agricultural rehabilitation and industrial rehabilitation supplies will be integrated with government purchases and collection plans. The objective is to restore normal methods of doing business, restore a monetary economy instead of a barter economy and make available commodities for the needs and use of farmers in exchange for their production instead of providing commodities for speculation. Similar programs will be developed for other fields of production and distribution.

5. Conservation and Protection Programs

The bureau has already completed a tentative plan for milling operations of flour. In addition to conserving all grain for government distribution purposes, the plan will operate through private licensed millers who will receive reasonable compensation on a service basis for converting government wheat into government flour.

A small staff would be available for assisting the national government in the development and implementation of a program to eliminate black markets.

The Distribution and Transport Bureau will together with the other Bureaus and Divisions make surveys of future needs and develop programs designed to rehabilitate domestic production.

Do Not Destroy
Do Not Destroy
After June

11 December 1944
CAWA 499

Mr. Mikhail Menshikov
Deputy Director General
United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation
Administration...
1344 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Attention: Mr. George Xanthaky

Dear Mr. Menshikov:

I am transmitting herewith for your information
the report of the Bureau of Distribution and
Transport of the Balkan Mission for the month
of November 1944.

Very truly yours,

Neville Miller
Senior Deputy Chief
Balkan Mission

Att.

4 December 1944

TO: Sir William Matthews, Chief of Balkan Mission

FROM: Leo Gerstenzang, Deputy Chief of Balkan Mission
Bureau of Distribution and Transport

SUBJECT: MONTHLY REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF DISTRIBUTION
AND TRANSPORT FOR NOVEMBER, 1944.

I submit herewith for your consideration the report of the Bureau of Distribution and Transport for the month of November, 1944:

- I. PERSONNEL: The staff of the Bureau increased during the month to 78, all of whom have now been assigned to country missions in the following proportions: 2 to the Balkan Mission, 45 to the Greece Mission, 12 to the Albania Mission and 19 to the Yugoslavia Mission. All of those assigned to the Greece Mission are now in the field, with the exception of two or three who have been retained here to complete special assignments on which they have been working. Likewise, all except a few now awaiting transportation have been sent forward to Bari to join the Albania and Yugoslav Missions.

The work of the Bureau of Distribution and Transport in Greece will doubtless be covered in detail by the report of Col. F. C. C. Dalfour, Deputy Chief of that mission in charge of the Bureau of Distribution and Transport. A separate report which I shall file covering my stay in Athens during the month will also furnish many details as to the developments of the work of our staff in Greece.

During the month, Mr. William Harris, Deputy Chief of the Yugoslavia Mission in charge of the Bureau of Distribution and Transport, left Cairo to take charge of his staff in Bari. Few further assignments to that mission have been made because of the continuing uncertainty as to when operations may begin in Yugoslavia. It is possible that some of the men now assigned there will be transferred -- at least temporarily -- to one of the other country missions, since we have had urgent demands from both the Greece and Albania Missions for additional strength.

The issuance on November 13th of a new directive by ML (Albania) has presented us with a very much heavier responsibility in that country from the distribution and transport point of view than we had previously anticipated. A discussion of the personnel requirements to carry out the terms of this directive was held in Athens during the month with ranking officers of ML Hq. (Balkans) and ML (Albania) as a result of which we have assigned and dispatched to Bari seven additional men. I plan to meet any immediate need for reinforcements from the group now in Bari with the Yugoslavia Mission and from new personnel arriving in Cairo.

- II. TRAINING PROGRAM: All new personnel arriving during the month were given a brief training program at Maadi, based on the Manual of Operations for the Bureau, which has been virtually completed. It has been my intention

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to attempt to give each man as complete a picture as possible of the job he will have in the field, to acquaint him fully with our relationship to the military and to ground him in the approach we have followed as regards our position with the local governmental authorities. I believe that this has been a useful program, even though it has often been interrupted in individual cases by the urgency of demands from the field for personnel and by the necessity of taking advantage of transportation as available. Daily language sessions have also been a part of this program, and the overall orientation course organized by the Balkan Mission at periodic intervals has been attended by each man.

III. PLANS FOR THE COMING MONTH: The chief problem which now looms on the horizon is Albania. I am, accordingly, making a short trip to Bari to complete arrangements for the entry into Albania of our distribution and transport staff to act as agents of ML (Albania) in accordance with the terms of the agreement of April 3, 1944 and its subsequent interpretations.

From now on, it seems probable that additional personnel will arrive in lesser numbers than heretofore. Aside from our responsibilities to the country missions until they are each firmly established in their respective fields of operation, I feel that the distribution and transport job on the Balkan level is nearing the end. We shall continue, for the time being, to train and process new arrivals and then assign them for active duty in the field with the least possible delay.

I am attaching hereto copies of the ML (Albania) directive referred to above, as well as a copy of the ML (Greece) revised appreciation and plan for a distribution system and price policy. The latter document I am discussing separately in the report I am preparing on my visit to Athens.

dist.

Dir. Gen

Gen. C.

ORL.

Areas

Supply

adg (Dur. Fin & adm. (12))

Sec.

P. Relations

Dis. Per.

Welfare

Health.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
8, Sharia Dar El-Shifa-Garden City
Cairo

Telegraphic Address

UNRRA-CAIRO

Telephones:

47816-41317

26th October, 1944

CAWA 303

With the compliments of

E.M.H. LLOYD

Economic & Financial Adviser,
Balkan Mission

M. Menshikov, Esq.,

Deputy Director-General,

Bureau of Areas,

U.N.R.R.A.

Washington, D.C.

Distribution

Director General

Bureau of Areas

D.D.G. (B. F&A)

Treasurer

Financial Adviser

General Counsel

O.R.L.

Bureau of Supply

Secretariat

NOTES ON ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL POLICY

- by -

E.M.H. LLOYD, Economic and Financial
Adviser, Balkan Mission.

17th October, 1944.

No. 2. TAXATION, PRICE FIXING AND DISPOSAL OF PROCEEDS OF SALE

1. Resolution No. 16 of the Atlantic City Conference, paragraph 3, states that the appropriate Committee of the Council shall study the question of Customs duties and other taxes in liberated areas, in relation to relief and rehabilitation work. The Balkan Mission has received no report on this subject and there is no reference to it in the Proceedings of the Montreal Conference. The question is likely to come up in discussions with the Greek Government and also in connection with the proposed Master Agreement with recipient countries (3rd Draft, dated 13th September.)

2. It is natural that in Greece, where the price of the gold sovereign has increased tenfold in less than a month and is now quoted at 300,000 million drachmae, one of the first preoccupations of the Government will be to restore a stable currency. Hyper-inflation to the extent prevailing in Greece has not occurred in other liberated territories nor has U.N.R.R.A. been directly concerned with problems of currency rehabilitation; but there is an underlying assumption throughout the Resolutions that a tendency towards inflation will exist. Resolution No. 7 (4) stresses the need for price controls and the suppression of black markets; and in No. 7 (6) reference is made to "combating inflation and restoring normal economic activity". In Greece inflation has destroyed the value of the old drachma and the chief aim of monetary policy will be to establish confidence in a new currency and to prevent any further inflation. It may even be necessary and desirable to bring about a deflationary trend; a period of falling prices, provided it is not too long drawn out, may be the best way of achieving ultimate stability or at least preventing of any recurrence of inflation. It may be useful, therefore, to review U.N.R.R.A.'s policies, as framed in the Atlantic City Resolutions, in the light of the special circumstances of Greece.

3. The following principles would be generally accepted as necessary for restoring financial stability and not inconsistent with U.N.R.R.A. policies -

- (i) The Government of the day should aim at meeting as much as possible of its current expenditure from taxation and other revenue.
- (ii) Government expenditure on public works and compensation for war damage, insofar as it cannot be met out of revenue, should be limited to the extent to which it proves possible to raise money by loans and savings.
- (iii) In addition to Income Tax and other direct taxes on a graduated scale, it is inevitable that in a country like Greece the Government should rely on indirect taxes and

/profits....

profits of State Monopolies for obtaining a large part of its public revenue.

- (iv) The pre-war practice of obtaining money for revenue purposes by levies on imported commodities of general consumption will have to be continued if the Budget is to be balanced and the currency stabilised.
- (v) It may be desirable, as a temporary measure in order to avoid too violent readjustment of wages, to continue the present system of subsidising bread for all consumers. But the bread subsidy should not be regarded as a necessary condition of equitable distribution; as soon as conditions permit the aim should be to establish a price for bread and other necessities at a level which will cover cost and bear a normal relationship to current wages.
- (vi) Neither sound finance nor equitable distribution requires that imported goods should be sold at a subsidised price to those able to pay a fair market price. It is preferable that assistance to the destitute and those unable to pay for relief, should be given to them in cash or in kind and financed by taxation or from the proceeds of sale of imported goods.

4. The extent to which rationing and statutory price control may be necessary will depend partly on the nature of the commodity and partly on the relation of supply and demand. Some relief and rehabilitation supplies, e. g. medical supplies, shelter material, etc. are not suitable for rationing, though their distribution should be such as to ensure them getting into proper hands. In the case of food supplies rationing of bread will be necessary so long as the total supply is insufficient to meet the demand at a price within the reach of the poorest wage earners. Borderline cases on which there may be room for difference of opinion are such commodities as coffee, which though a conventional necessity can scarcely be regarded as essential to maintain subsistence. If coffee is rationed and sold at a low price which would enable everyone to buy it, it will be re-sold by poor consumers and a black market will inevitably arise. The well-to-do would thus be getting more than their fair share and the profits representing the difference between the fixed price and the market price would be obtained by black market operators. The alternative policy would be to sell coffee at the open market price determined by supply and demand and to appropriate the net proceeds of sale as public revenue. This will not only help to check inflation and the development of a black market but will enable the Government to direct coffee for sale as "inducement goods" in exchange for purchase of home-produced wheat and olive oil.

5. During the military period coffee has been included in the Import Programme for the express purpose of using it as an inducement to extract wheat and olive oil from producers. An additional supply of sugar has also been included for this purpose. Owing to the paramount importance of collecting home-produced wheat and olive oil in order to ensure their equitable distribution, it may be desirable to continue this system during the U.N.R.R.A. period. If, on the other hand, it should be laid down that no goods imported by U.N.R.R.A. may be sold at full market price, or taxed by the Government, or used as inducement goods to extract wheat and olive oil from producers, it may be possible and desirable to arrange that part of the supplies needed for this purpose should be imported and paid for by the Government.

6. The question of taxation is bound up with the treatment of the proceeds of sale in local currency. In Greece it is contemplated that the Government will be responsible for the sale and distribution of most of the supplies imported by U.N.R.R.A. and the amount handed over by the Government to U.N.R.R.A. will be limited to what U.N.R.R.A. requires for its operating and other local expenses. Resolution No. 25 says that one of the functions of the Committee on Financial Control shall be to make recommendations as to procedures in relation to the handling of local currency proceeds "which may aid on counteracting inflationary trends". In general, the best means of counteracting inflationary trends will be for the Government to sell at prices which will absorb the maximum amount of purchasing power and to reduce the element of subsidy and free distribution to the minimum. Circumstances may arise in which the principle of counteracting inflation and balancing the budget may conflict with a strict interpretation of the principle of distributing essential commodities "in accordance with need" and "without regard to purchasing power". In Greece the solution may be found by selling imported commodities at the market price depending on supply and demand and providing cash assistance for those who are unable to buy their essential requirements at the market price.

7. In Greece the value of imports even during the military period is likely to bear so large a proportion to the total National Income (possibly as much as 40 to 50%) that the handling of local currency proceeds must have a close bearing on the tendency towards inflation or deflation. Conditions might possibly arise in which it would be desirable to block proceeds in local currency so as to counteract inflationary expenditure by the Government; but this would imply that the Government was failing to pursue a sound financial policy and was unable to balance its budget. On the other hand, if U.N.R.R.A. were to insist on retaining the greater part of the local currency proceeds, in case it should need them at a later date for projects of its own, the Government would be deprived of an important source of revenue and might then be compelled to borrow from the Central Bank, in order to meet its necessary expenditure. This illustrates how closely U.N.R.R.A.'s policy will be related to the financial and monetary policy of the Government. A sound policy will contribute to the earliest possible economic and financial rehabilitation and will leave the Government in a position to carry on without any disturbing crisis after U.N.R.R.A.'s temporary assistance has been withdrawn. For this reason U.N.R.R.A. may need to exercise caution in suggesting to the Government ambitious programmes of social policy which might be temporarily financed out of the proceeds of sale of U.N.R.R.A. supplies but for which no sufficient financial provision would be available thereafter. U.N.R.R.A.'s principal aim will be to help the Greek people to get working to support themselves and not run the risk of demoralising them by excessive pauperisation.

Cairo.

17th October, 1944

8
UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

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

CAWA 539

23rd December 1944

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

FROM: Office of Chief of
Balkan Mission, Cairo.

SUBJECT: Albanian Mission Report
for week ending 17 December.

Attached for your information is a copy of
the above-mentioned document, together with the
attachments listed at the end of the report.

M.C. Cozens-Hardy

For Chief of Balkan Mission.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

Albania Mission

18 December 1944

TO: Sir William Matthews
Chief of Balkan Mission, UNRRA

FROM: Dudley H askell
Chief of Albania Mission, UNRRA

SUBJECT: Report for the Week Ending 17th December 1944

A. Personnel.

1. On December 17 the Chief of Mission unfortunately sprained his ankle badly while walking to the office. He was taken to the 26th U.S. Military Hospital in Bari. Though he will have to remain there for at least 5 days, this should not preclude him from remaining in close touch with the Mission. He has appointed Mr. Floud as Acting Chief of the Mission in his absence.
2. Personnel of the Mission now at Ruvo have increased during the week from 33 to 42. The following table shows the distribution of the staff between the various Divisions:

Division	Already Here	New Arrivals	Total
Chief of Mission's Section	3	0	3
Finance and Administration	4	7	11
Distribution and Transport	11	1	12
Health	5	1	6
Welfare	3	0	3
Agricultural Rehabilitation	1	0	1
Industrial Rehabilitation	3	0	3
Requirements and Supply	1	0	1
Intelligence	1	0	1
Public Relations	0	0	0
Displaced Persons	1	0	1
TOTAL	33	9	42

3. Voluntary Society personnel have been arriving in separate parties, and the three Units are now at full strength with the exception of 4 deficiencies in No. 10 RRU. These have been caused by the withdrawal of 4 BRCS members which took place at the request of the BRCS and with the consent of the Chief of Mission. Steps are being taken to meet these deficiencies. When this has been done the total complement of the 3 Units will be 31.
4. As a result of negotiations between the Yugoslav and Albania Missions a Transport Officer has been lent to the latter, and it has been agreed that if the Albania Mission goes into the field first it may call on the services of 9 Welfare Officers from the Yugoslav Mission together with 4 other Officers suitable for posts as Distribution Officers, and 1 Secretary.
5. These new arrivals have greatly strengthened the Mission and in particular have enabled the Finance and Administration Division to start work on a proper basis.
6. Now that operations in the field may be imminent it has been essential to request the immediate withdrawal of one or two members who are obviously unsuitable for their posts and whose

continued presence merely serves to disturb the work of the Mission.

7. For the same reason it is essential that the plans already formulated for recruiting additional personnel to complete the full membership of the Mission should be implemented as soon as possible.

B. Planning

1. The week has been filled with discussions with ML concerning the preparation of the Mission's operational plans.
2. During the absence of the Chief of Mission in Cairo, the Commander ML, asked for the preparation of plans for each Division to be jointly agreed with the appropriate ML Branch. The preparation of these plans was handicapped by the absence of a Financial Directive from ML, but plans for all Divisions except Finance and Administration were prepared and were agreed with the appropriate ML Branches and submitted to the Commander. (Plans for all Divisions except Finance and Administration and Distribution and Transport, are attached)
3. At the same time a draft over-all Plan covering the operations of the Mission as a whole was prepared at a meeting at which Col. Maxwell and Mr. Gerstenzang were present. (Draft plan attached.) At this meeting 3 points were raised on which it was considered that assurance should be obtained from ML:
 - (1) The promise of full Army services for the Mission in the field;
 - (2) A ruling on the outstanding financial questions;
 - (3) An assurance on the extent to which the Administration might be implicated in a hostile landing operation.
4. A meeting with the Commander took place on 9 December, at which the draft Over-all Plan was agreed with certain revisions. (Minute and Revised Plan attached). As will be seen from the Minute, an assurance was obtained concerning the provision of services, though the Commander stated that no personal transportation would be available. No settlement of the outstanding financial points could be obtained in the absence of a directive from AFHQ. (See attached note on outstanding points)
5. Since this meeting the Mission has been mainly concerned with the reassessment of plans as originally drafted, with the formulation of a Finance and Administration Plan, and with the integration of the various Plans to form a coordinated whole. This work should have been undertaken prior to the submission of the Plans to the Commander, but was not possible owing to lack of staff.

Finance and Administration

6. The Finance and Administration Division has not yet been able to draft its Plan in the absence of a financial directive. In the meantime it has been undertaking the following tasks:
 - (i) Preparing the Budget for the first quarter of 1945;

- (ii) Preparing the necessary accounting documents which have been presented to the Finance Officer (ML) for approval.
 - (iii) Allocating the administrative work among the new arrivals to the Mission.
7. Once the outstanding plans have been completed it will be necessary for the Division to prepare a comprehensive guide to the Mission's composition, functions and operations, including a short guide to the ML organization, for the benefit of all members of the Mission.

Distribution and Transport

8. The Division has been reconsidering its Plan in the light of the Commander's comments. Some modifications have been introduced, mainly in the Warehousing Section. The revised draft as finally agreed with ML should be available next week and will be included with next week's report.
9. The Division has also been engaged in the preparation of detailed delivery notes, etc., for use in the field.

Welfare Division

10. In conjunction with the Director of Welfare, and with the Principal Medical Officer and Chief Relief Officer, ML, the Division has been conducting a course of final pre-entry training for the Voluntary Society Units, including checking of all items of equipment. Steps are being taken to make up all equipment deficiencies.

Health Division

11. The Division has been reconsidering certain aspects of the Plan, including the location of personnel in the field, the plan for the Sanitary section, and the relation of the Nursing Plan to the main Plan. Substantial modifications will probably be introduced into the original Plan, and it is hoped to agree these with ML in the course of the week.

Requirements and Supply

12. This Division has now completed the submission of detailed estimates for Food and Clothing programmes. The Agricultural, Industrial, and Sanitary supplies estimates are nearing completion.

Intelligence Section

13. This Division, which was behind in its work, has been assisted by the voluntary help of several members of the Mission and of the Voluntary Societies who had little work of their own. As a result, all the earlier intelligence reports have been collated, filed and indexed, and the Division is preparing a note for all new members of the Mission giving a short summary of the present political situation in Albania. It also proposes to issue an intelligence summary to the Mission each week.

C. Domestic

1. The steady increase in the size of the Mission has placed a considerable strain on the billeting and commissariat sections. Difficulties have been overcome in all cases as a result of willing work, particularly of the members of the Welfare Division.

2. Personnel are now billeted in a series of buildings in different sections of the town. In the future it will be necessary for new arrivals to be placed with Italian families rather than in large communal dormitories.
3. Heating difficulties in the offices have caused some trouble, but these will shortly be met by the purchase of stoves.

D. Morale

1. The increase in the strength of the Mission, the amount of detailed work involved in the preparation of plans, and the obvious imminence of operations, have greatly improved the general morale of the Mission. Though certain signs of demoralization have unfortunately been noticeable in the case of a small minority, it is hoped that this situation will be shortly cleared up by the withdrawal of the members in question.
2. It must also be stated that some uneasiness and dissatisfaction seems to be present in the minds of some members as to the extent to which UNRRA may be involved in a hostile military operation. It is hoped to obtain specific assurances from the Military which will remove these apprehensions.

Attachments:

1. Plan for Health Division (Appendix C)
2. Plan for Welfare Division (Appendix D)
3. Plan for Industrial Rehabilitation (Appendix E)
4. Plan for Agricultural Rehabilitation (Appendix F)
5. Draft Over-all Plan - Has already been duplicated and distributed.
6. Minutes of UNRRA-ML Meeting - " " " " "
7. Revised Over-all Plan 2
8. Note on Outstanding Financial Questions.

APPENDIX C
Health Division.

SECRET

1. Introduction

- (a) The Medical Relief Plan of ML HQ (Albania) forwarded under cover of this office letter A/1008/17/Ked dated July 1944 remains virtually the same except in so far as its scope will necessarily be reduced and the difficulties of execution be enhanced by all round reductions in Military and UNRRA Personnel.
- (b) It is not proposed to repeat details of the Aim, Limitations, Vital Statistics and Special Health Problems, etc., for which the original plan should be consulted, but merely to indicate, in a general way, the organisational Frame work round which Public Health Relief measures will be built. It must be emphasized that the proposals made here cannot in any way be considered hard and fast but will be dictated by circumstances.
- (c) The detailed application of this new plan will be considered in three phases:
1. Period after entry
 2. Intermediate Period
 3. Full operation period

2. M.L. Resources

(a) Staff and Units.

I) Military Staff.

<u>Available,</u>	<u>Likely to be available in the near future</u>
P.M.C..... 1	Hygiene Officer..... 2 or 3
Joint PMO..... 1	(In lieu of RMOs)
Staff Captain.... 1	Sanitary Inspectors..... 4
Stores Officer... 1	(S.Sgts. RA, C)
Clerks..... 3	Stores Personnel..... 3
Stores Personnel. <u>5</u>	Nursing Orderlies in
12	lieu of clerks..... <u>2</u>
—	<u>11 or 12.</u>

II) UNRRA

<u>Available</u>	<u>Likely to be available immediately after entry into Albania</u>
Director of Health 1	Regional UNRRA M.O.s..... 2 or 4
Deputy ...do..... 1	Sanitary Engineer..... 1
Sanitary Engineer. 1	Regional Nursing Advisors 6
Chief Nursing adv. 1	Malaria advisor..... 1
Regional..do..... 1	Nutritional Adviser..... 1
Public Health Wel-	Secretary..... 1
fare Assistants.. <u>2</u>	<u>12 or 14</u>
7	

III) Voluntary Society Units

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Available</u>	<u>Deficient</u>
Mobile Hygiene and First Aid Unit	1 (12)	5 (66)
Mobile Medical Clinic	----	2 (12)
Field Bacteriological Laboratory	----	1 (6)
Medical Supply and Transport Unit	1. (6)	- (14)

- Note 1) Figures in brackets indicate personnel.
2) BRCS and Order of St. John War Organization may be able to produce a Mobile Medical Clinic and a few other personnel at a later date.
3) It is just possible that M.L. Yugoslavia may be able to release one Mobile Hygiene and First Aid Unit on temporary loan until required by them.
- (b) From the figures shown in para 2(a) above it will be evident that of the original planned staff and units for Medical Relief Work in Albania (and these were insufficient for the task) only a relatively small and inadequate proportion is at present available; an agreeable increase in personnel has been promised from both military and UNRRA sources but until these actually materialize it is necessary to plan on skeleton staffs.
- (c) Approximately 430 tons of medical supplies and 120 tons of Supplementary Medical Foods have been allotted to Albania during the Military Phase - 6 months. Supplies for the Post Military Period are an UNRRA responsibility. It is understood that a certain quantity of these supplies (UNRRA) have already been stockpiled in this theatre, and that these and any additional requirements will be called forward on the basis of needs.

3. Method

Insufficiency of personnel renders it advisable that the Public Health work be shared between Military and UNRRA organizations and that duplication of duties be avoided except where necessary as part of the training of UNRRA and Voluntary Society Personnel, for the post Military Period of relief.

(a) Phase I.

A Combined Military and UNRRA Medical Headquarters, consisting of the entire M.L. Health Personnel and such Personnel from UNRRA Public Health Branch as are necessary in the first stages will be established at the Port of Entry (probably Durazzo).

Voluntary Society Medical Units and other UNRRA personnel will be called forward as required and will operate under the general direction of P.M.O. through the agency of the Director of Health UNRRA gradually increasing their spheres of activity as communications are opened up.

A main Medical Store will be established in the Port Area at the earliest moment. This will be under command of the Supplies Officer to whom will be attached the Medical Supplies and Transport Unit to assist in the running of the Store and to carry out distribution of supplies to the Government Agents.

At this stage an Advanced M.L. Public Health Branch Headquarters may be established at Tirana with a Liaison Officer for duty with the approved government authority. The Joint P.M.O. or other available officer will act as Liaison Officer.

(b) Phase II.

During this phase it is envisaged that communications to Tirana and either Valona or Scutari or both have been established. It is proposed now to divide the country into two zones, one to be administered by Combined Public Health Department HQ and the other by the Advanced HQ - the Liaison Officer becoming the Zone Medical Officer in addition to his other duties.

A Zone Medical Store will be established at Tirana to assist in the detailed distribution of medical supplies and to relieve congestion at the Main Medical Store at Durazzo. The Deputy Director of Health UNRRA and such Nursing Advisors, Voluntary Society Units and detachments will be allocated to Advanced HQ as seems desirable.

3. Method. (contd)

(c) Phase III

It is presumed that a stage will now have been reached when the Public Health Organization is sufficiently well advanced, the Government stabilized and communications open to allow of relief measures reaching most parts of the country. It is essential that more localized administration control be now exercised if any real help is to be afforded the Albanian people in the restoration of their Public Health Services, the relief of distress, control of diseases and in the assessment of medical needs. It is intended, therefore, to create three Regional Public Health Administration Centres, as follows:

North Region	Scutari
Central Region	Tirana
Southern Region	Valona

The administrative staff for the Northern and Southern Regions will be found from Voluntary Society Units (Mobile Hygiene and First Aid Units or Mobile Medical Clinics), assigned (or replaced if possible) by such M.L. or UNRRA personnel as can be spared, and the Central Region will be administered by the Combined Public Health HQ Staff or the Advanced Public Health HQ if still functioning.

Note—Should it be impossible to find sufficient staff from Military, UNRRA or Voluntary Society personnel, the services of existing Albanian Public Health Medical Officers may be utilized to establish the Regional Public Health Administration Centres mentioned above.

Concurrently with the establishment of Northern and Southern Regions two small Regional Medical Store Depots will be opened if considered desirable.

Voluntary Society Units, etc. will be allotted to regions on an "as required" basis.

(d) The operational plan outlined in paras 3 (a) to (c) above is based on the minimum personnel available i.e. those actually posted to M.L. and UNRRA Public Health Departments at present. Should the personnel who have been promised arrive, in the near future, the problem of staffing Liaison Zones and Regional HQs will be greatly facilitated and it will be possible to render more effective help to the Albanians in a shorter space of time.

4. Summary and Conclusions

It is clear that the present staffs of M.L. Albania and UNRRA are inadequate for the purposes of carrying out the original Public Health Plan for Albania.

By combining the medical resources of both organizations and gradually increasing the area of activity it is hoped to provide progressively sufficient "cover" for assessing medical needs, advising on Public Health problems, organizing and controlling the distribution of medical stores and in general bringing about a restoration of function of the indigenous Public Health Services in Albania.

The occurrence of an epidemic or casualties among the staff will strain our already very meagre resources to the utmost but is it believed that, given reasonable co-operation by the Albanian authorities it will be possible to assist greatly in the alleviation of distress and suffering among the Albanian people and to help towards

the re-establishment of an active Public Health Service in the Country.

A. Traill
Lt. Col. RAMC
PMO

J.W. Miller
Major U, MC
Joint PMO

Emmett E. Sappington
Lt. Col.
Director of Health
UNRRA - Albanian Mission

W.E. Thompson
Deputy Director of Health
UNRRA - Albanian Mission

Appendix A: - Detail of availabilities and deficiencies ML and UNRRA
Public Health Department.

B: - Detail of Combined ML and UNRRA Administrative Public
Health Organization during Phase III assuming all pro-
mised personnel are available.

Table 1
Appendix A.

DETAIL OF AVAILABILITIES AND DEFICIENCIES M.L. AND UNRRA PUBLIC
HEALTH DEPARTMENTS

M.L. Public Health Staff

Available		Deficient		Likely to be supplied	
P.M.O.	1	D.P.M.O.	1	Hygiene Officers in	
Joint PMO	1	Regional Med.		lieu of RMOs	2 or 3
Staff Captain	1	Offrs.	3	Sanitary	
Stores Officer	1	Matron	1	Inspectors	4
Clerks	3	Sanitary		Nursing Orderlies	
Stores Personnel	5	Inspectors	4	in lieu of clerks	2
		Clerks	6		
		Stores Person-		Stores Personnel	3
		nel	3		
	<u>12</u>		<u>18</u>		<u>11 or 12</u>

UNRRA Public Health Staff.

Available		Deficient		Likely to be supplied	
Director of Health	1	Reg. Med. Offrs.	4	Regional Med Offrs	2 or 4
Deputy -to-	1	Malaria Advis.	1	Malaria Advisor	1
Sanitary Engrnr.	1	Sanitary Engr.	4	Sanitary Engr.	1
Chief Nursing		Regional		Regional Nursing	
Advisor	1	Nursing Advrs.	3	Advisors	6
Public Health		Public Health		Nutritional Advisor	1
Welfare Assts.	2	Welf. Supervrs.	15	Secretary	1
Regional Nurs. Adv.	1	Public Health			
		Welf. Assts.	13		
		US Typhus			
		Commission			
		Advisor	1		
	<u>7</u>		<u>41</u>		<u>12 or 14</u>

Table ii

DETAIL OF COMBINED ML AND UNRRA ADMINISTRATIVE PUBLIC HEALTH
ORGANIZATION DURING PHASE LLL ASSUMING ALL PROMISED PERSONNEL ARE AVAILABLE

1. Combined Public Health HQ. Location Durazzo

<u>Military</u>		<u>UNRRA</u>	
P.M.O.	1	Director of Health	1
Staff Captain	1	Regional Medical Officer	1
Stores Officer	1	Sanitary Engineer	1
Hygiene Officer	1	Chief Nursing Advisor	1
Sanitary Asst.	1	Regional Nursing Advsr.	1
Clerks	2	Secretary	1
Stores Personnel	2	Nutritional Advisor	1
		Malaria Advisor	1

2. Liaison HQ. (Inclusive Central Region Public Health Centre) Tirana

<u>Military</u>		<u>UNRRA</u>	
Joint P M O	1	Deputy Director of Health	1
Sanitary Inspect.	1	Regional Nursing Advisor	2
Clerk	1	Sanitary Engineer	1
Stores Personnel	2	Regional Medical Officer	1

3. Northern Region Public Health Centre Location Scutari

<u>Military</u>		<u>UNRRA</u>	
Hygiene Officer	1	Regional Medical Officer	1
Sanitary Insp.	1	Regional Nursing Advisor	2
Nursing Orderly as Clerk	1		
Stores Personnel	2		

4. Southern Region Public Health Centre Location Valona

<u>Military</u>		<u>UNRRA</u>	
Hygiene Officer	1	Regional Medical Officer	1
Sanitary Inspect.	1	Regional Nursing Advisors	2
Nursing Orderly as Clerk	1	Public Health Welfare Assistants	2
Stores Personnel	2		

APPENDIX D

WELFARE DIVISION

JOINT APPRECIATION & PLAN OF RELIEF BRANCH ML HQ (ALBANIA)
AND WELFARE DIVISION UNRRA ALBANIA MISSION DATED 9th DEC.44

Object To assist the Albanian Authorities in:-

- (a) The provision of Relief (i.e. food, shelter, clothing) for the destitute.
- (b) The orderly return to their homes and occupations of internally displaced persons.
- (c) The establishment of special services for the handicapped, e.g. orphans, aged, and/or disabled persons.
- (d) The transition, at the appropriate moment, from Relief - which is conditional upon destitution - to Welfare, which is concerned with the well-being of the people and is not so restricted.

FACTORS.

Personnel.1. (a) Military WE is:-

Chief Relief Officer (SO II)
Joint Chief Relief Officer (U.S.)
SO III
3 Clerks

(b) The Welfare Division of UNRRA Albania Mission consists at the moment of a Director of Welfare and two District Welfare Officers. Further personnel have been called forward and it is expected that 10 Field Welfare Officers and 2 Welfare Specialists will be available within 10 days.

(c) One UNRRA Relief Unit is permanently assigned: one Relief Unit is available unless recalled by UNRRA Yugoslav Mission.

Therefore: (1) Relief Plan must depend on maximum assistance from Albanian Relief Organizations.

(2) The UNRRA personnel must act as agents of ML Relief Branch.

Supplies.

2. (a) A small quantity of Relief Camp Stores are available - schedule to follow.

(b) Food, clothing and other supplies will be made available for the destitute.

Therefore: A survey will be necessary to determine how such supplies can best be used.

Damage.

3. (a) It is estimated that in Albania up to the present between 200-250 villages have been evacuated, damaged, destroyed, or completely burnt.

(b) 90% of the damage is in the southern half of the country.

(c) It is believed that some form of rebuilding in the South will have commenced prior to our arrival.

Therefore: A survey will be necessary to determine what assistance can be given in the provision of shelter, and where it is most required.

Refugees

4. (a) Between 50,000 - 100,000 persons have been rendered homeless.

(b) These people are: -

- (i) Living in temporary accommodation near their homes.
- (ii) Finding shelter in neighbouring villages.
- (iii) Have drifted into the larger towns.
- (iv) Have been received into refugee centres.
- (v) Are wandering about the country.

(c) In addition recent military operations have caused many people from the coastal areas to retire into the hills taking with them a few personal possessions and their animals.

Therefore: (i) Relief Plan should give every possible encouragement and assistance to these people to return to their homes in an orderly manner.

(ii) Relief Camp Stores may be required for the establishment of Transit Centres.

Destitution.

5. It is assumed that considerable destitution will be met with.

Therefore: Action will be necessary for the relief - in cash or in kind - of persons destitute in their homes, and also special provision for the care and shelter of handicapped persons who cannot return to their homes.

Communications.

6. Upon entry of ML Force into Albania considerable damage to roads and bridges will have occurred.

Therefore: Relief Plan must be prepared to deal with such areas as are accessible and extend the scope of its activities as and when communications are restored.

Albanian Relief Organizations.

7. No relief activity has been reported in Southern Albania. In the North there is some activity by local organizations, which are badly handicapped by inadequacy of supplies.

Therefore: (i) Our maximum effort must be in the South.

(ii) Any local organizations must be contacted to ascertain what help can be given to them.

COURSES

All factors indicate the same Course, which is set out in the Plan.

PLAN

PHASE I RECCE.

(a) Relief Branch will:*

- (i) Make all necessary contacts in Albania.
- (ii) Survey any accessible devastated area.
- (iii) Collect and collate all available data.

(b) Chief Relief Officer, Joint Chief Relief Officer (U.S.) and Director of Welfare Division UNRRA will, in the light of the above, prepare initial recommendations to expedite:-

- (i) The return of refugees to their former homes.
- (ii) The order in which relief measures should be undertaken.
- (iii) What these relief measures should be.
- (iv) How existing Albanian Relief Organizations can best be re-organized and reinforced, and what new organizations may have to be set up.

PHASE II IMPLEMENTATION

1. Initial recommendations will be implemented through the agency of UNRRA Welfare Division which will call forward Field Welfare Officers and RRUs as occasion arises.
2. UNRRA Welfare Division will survey the country and submit further reports to Relief Branch.
3. Further recommendations will be prepared and implemented as above.

PHASE III POST - MILITARY.

It is obviously too early to produce a detailed plan of action for the post-military phase. It can be predicated however, that, by the time ML withdraws, the main problems of actual destitution will have been alleviated and the foundation laid of a more normal national life.

It would seem, therefore, that the task of UNRRA will be to advise on a general welfare programme that is long-term in character and local in application. The guiding principle of any such plan should be:-

1. That it shall be wholly acceptable to the Albanian Government.
2. That it shall be of such a nature that its maintenance shall be within the competence of Albania from the viewpoints both of finance and personnel.

Apart from this plan the special work involved in the post-military stage will include:

1. The assumption of responsibility for the continuance of any relief projects not completed when ML withdraws.
2. The development of permanent care services for the handicapped.
3. The rapid liquidation of any Camps or Assembly Centres that may remain.
4. The calling forward of necessary requirements and supplies.

Major. CRO

(A. ATTERBOROUGH)

Sheet 4
Appendix "D"

(B.V. POZZI)

Capt. JCRO

(E. REES)

Director of Welfare.

Distribution:- S&R (2)
UNRRA
JCRO
4952

SECRET

APPENDIX E.

DIVISION OF INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION

Plan of Activities During ML Period:

1. The Division will consist of one Mechanical-Electrical Engineer, one Civil Engineer and one Architect.
2. During the ML period it is proposed to carry out a series of surveys covering
 - (a) Public Utilities, Essential Services and Industrial Plants;
 - (b) Roads and Bridges;
 - (c) Shelter, i.e., demolished villages and dwellings.

The purpose of these surveys will be to ascertain the extent of the damage and destruction caused by the war, and to prepare thereon estimates of the rehabilitation materials which will be necessary to restore the country's economy to approximately its pre-war level.

3. It is appreciated that ML Royal Engineers will be interested in 2(a), 2(b) and partially in 2(c) to the extent of carrying out first aid measures necessary to the implementation of their own relief programme, of which the UNRRA Industrial Rehabilitation plan will ultimately become an extension.
4. The Industrial Rehabilitation Division of UNRRA will, during the ML period, seek to work in the closest accord with O.G.N.E. and the Royal Engineer group of ML Albania, and in fact, will be greatly dependant upon them for facilities to carry out their task.
5. In the conversation which have taken place to date, the working relations which will need to exist between ML Royal Engineers units and UNRRA Industrial Rehabilitation Division have been discussed at some length and understanding reached, as far as present knowledge of the situation permits.
6. At this stage it is too early to define any line of demarcation between the separate responsibilities of the two units, excepting that after ML have carried out the most urgent first-aid tasks it is expected that there will be a gradual transference of responsibility to UNRRA Industrial Rehabilitation Division.

APPENDIX F

DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

1. Introduction

In the original Appreciation and Plan, both of the Agriculture Dept., ML HQ (Albania), and the Agriculture Branch, UNRRA Mission, Albania, it was considered that entry would be in the Autumn. A Spring programme of Agriculture Relief Supplies has now been approved by CCAC.

The object of the joint planning is to use the resources of ML and UNRRA to the fullest extent, and to prevent overlapping and waste of effort in bringing relief to the Agricultural Community of Albania.

2. Staff Available

(a)	ML	WE	Deficient
	Agricultural Adviser		
	SO II CA (Major)	1	---
	SO III CAX AGR. (Capt)	1	1
	Agriculture Inspector		
	(W.O.II)	1	1
	Agriculture Inspector		
	(Sgt)	1	1
	Clerks (Gen duties) Cpl	1	---
	" " " Pte	1	1
		<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>
(b)	UNRRA		
	Agriculture Specialists. Director	1	---
	(Dr L.H. MacDaniels)		
	" " (Deputy Director)	1	1
	Agriculture Officer	1	1
	Clerical Assistants	say 2	2
	(numbers not fixed)	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>

An Agriculture Officer is expected shortly, and a request has been submitted for the services of an Agricultural Engineer to assemble and supervise the servicing of the 25 Fordson Tractors, after their arrival in Albania.

UNRRA have also planned to hire local personnel, as soon as the right men can be found, approximately as follows:

2 Interpreters	2 District Inspectors
10 Agricultural Agents, one for each Prefecture	
1 Deputy Director for Fisheries	
3 Fisheries Agents	
1 Veterinarian	

3. Equipment

In two W.E. ML two 5 cwt cars are made available for Relief, Vet., and Agriculture. The Agriculture Branch will require extensive use of one of the cars.

UNRRA has no establishment for a car for the Agriculture Branch. One car will be required in the initial stages and three others when their staff is increased.

/to sheet 2

4. Method - Personnel

It is agreed that during the Military Commitment the Senior Officers of the Agriculture Dept. ML should be head of the combined branch, but for carrying out the work of the branch the heads of each service should be equally responsible.

It is essential that the ML establishment be implemented as far as possible, and a strong recommendation that UNRRA be brought up to strength.

5. Holding Directorate

As it would appear that S & P warehouses will not be available, it is assumed that these duties will be divided between Ord. and S & T, and that requisitioning will still be done through, and accounting for stores by S & P.

6. Distribution Plan

The suggested distribution is shown in:-

Table 1	Seeds.	3234	M/tons
2	Artificial Fertilizers.	1500	M/tons
	Gunnies & Twine.	213	M/tons
	Hand Tools and Agricultural Machinery.	342	M/tons

Distribution plans are not shown for:-

Fishing Tackle	15	M/tons
Horse shoe Iron & Nails		
Iron & Steel (approx wt)	156	M/tons
Pesticides	195	M/tons

The reason for no distribution plans for the above is that the Pesticides will not be required until the early Summer, and at present very little of the Fishing Tackle or the Iron and Steel is made available.

Immediately on arrival of the Agriculture Staff it will be essential that consultations be held with the Ministry of Agriculture and its inspectors, or with some other approved body under the Government of the Country, so as to ensure that the distribution of the Relief Supplies is to areas where the best possible use can be made of them.

The Seeds, other than the Barley (500 tons) and seed Potatoes (1600 tons) have been called forward. The Barley is not yet available. The Hand Tools and Machinery, where available in Dec. and Jan., have been called forward.

TABLE I
SUGGESTED DISTRIBUTION, RELIEF AGRICULTURE SUPPLIES

8 Dec 44

P: % of total area planted in Albania 1936-37

A: Allotment in M/tons

T: % of all cultivated land in Albania
Albania in 1926-37

SEEDS

PREFECTURES	MAIS 750 M/t		BARLEY 500M/t		HARICOTS 300 M/t		CHICK PEAS 50 M/tons		CLOVER 30 M/t		ONIONS & other VEGETABLES 4 M/t		POTATOES 1600 M/t		TOTAL excluding POTATOES	TOTAL of CEREAL & POTATOE SEED
	P		* P		x P		x T		x T		* P		* P		M/t is	
1 SCUTART	9.81	74	2.66	13	17	51	17	8.5	17	5.1	4	0.16	4	64	151.76	215.78
2 KOSOVO (RIKES)	2.81	21	3.54	18	6	18	8	3.0	6	1.3	4	0.16	4	64	61.96	125.96
3 DIJRA	6.92	52	1.77	9	9	27	9	4.5	9	2.7	4	0.16	4	64	95.36	159.36
4 DITAZZO	12.00	90	6.63	33	11	33	11	5.5	11	3.3	19	0.76	19	304	165.56	469.56
5 TIRANA	2.60	20	2.65	13	4	12	4	2.0	4	1.2	9	0.36	9	144	48.56	192.56
6 ELBASAN	10.92	82	15.49	77	8	24	8	4.0	8	2.4	3	0.12	3	48	189.52	237.52
7 BERAT	25.83	192	23.01	115	17	51	17	8.5	17	5.1	14	0.56	14	224	372.16	596.16
8 CORITZA	10.45	78	16.81	84	14	42	14	7.0	14	4.2	19	0.76	19	304	215.96	519.96
9 VALONA	6.70	50	18.14	91	5	15	5	2.5	5	1.5	5	0.20	5	80	160.20	240.20
10 ARGYROCASTRO	12.10	91	9.30	47	9	27	9	4.5	9	2.7	19	0.76	19	304	172.96	476.96
TOTALS	100	750	100	500	100	300	100	50	100	30	100	4.	100	1000	1634	3234

* No figures of area grown for this crop. Allotment calculated on % of total of all cultivated land in Albania.

x Calculated of area of oats and barley grown in 1936-37.

TABLE 2

SUGGESTED DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF AGRICULTURE SUPPLIES

8 Dec 44

A - Allotment in Metric Tons

ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS & HAND TOOLS & MACHINERY (by weight only) Estimated at 300 M/tons

%		ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS						
PREFECTURES	Total land Cultivated 1936-37	Super- Phosphate 1000 M/tons A	Ammonium Sulphate 500 M/tons A	Gunnies 200 M/tns A	Jute Twine 10M/tons A	Binder Twine 1 M/ton A	Hand Tools & Machinery A	Total M/Tns
1 SCUTARI	17	170	85	34	1.7	0.17	51	341.87
2 KOSSOVO (KUKES)	6	60	30	12	0.6	0.06	18	120.66
3 DIBRA	9	90	45	18	0.9	0.09	27	180.99
4 DURAZZO	11	110	55	22	1.1	0.11	33	221.21
5 TIRANA	4	40	20	8	0.4	0.04	12	80.44
6 ELBASAN	8	80	40	16	0.8	0.08	24	160.88
7 BERAT	17	170	85	34	1.7	0.17	51	341.87
8 CORITZA	14	140	70	28	1.4	0.14	42	281.54
9 VALONA	5	50	25	10	0.5	0.05	15	100.55
10 ARGYROCASTRO	9	90	45	18	0.9	0.09	27	180.99
TOTAL	100%	1000	500	200	10	1	300	2011

Note: Pesticides (a maximum of 195 M/tons) will not be distributed for first two months after entry.

REVISED OVER-ALL PLAN BY THE

UNRRA MISSION TO ALBANIA

----- 10 December 1944

1. The UNRRA Albania Mission will enter Albania as agent for the Army for relief and rehabilitation in Albania, under the orders and direction of the Commander. The Mission will be given the full benefit of all Army services available, and required for the purpose of its operations, as if it were a Branch of the Army. It will be regarded as a separate and independent unit and all instructions for the Mission from the Army will pass from the Commander to the Chief of the Mission.
2. The Mission will consist of 116 members all ranking as officers of the Army.
3. The work of the Mission will be divided into 5 operational departments, as follows:
 1. Distribution and Transportation
 2. Health
 3. Welfare
 4. Industrial Rehabilitation
 5. Agricultural Rehabilitation
4. The Mission will establish a Headquarters at the base. 61 members will be employed at this Base as follows:

Chief of Mission and Staff	6
Finance and Administration	10
Distribution and Transportation	10
Health	6
Welfare	4
Industrial Rehabilitation	6
Agricultural Rehabilitation	9
Stenographers: pool	10
	<u>61</u>
5. The Mission will establish a Field Office of the Mission in each of the 10 Prefectures. Each Office will consist of 1 Distribution Officer, 1 Welfare Officer, 1 Nurse, and 1 Secretary. There will also be 5 Doctors, 3 Welfare Officers, 4 Transport Officers and 3 Warehousing Officers for all the Prefectures, making a total of 55 members employed away from the Base.
6. In addition, there are 3 teams of Voluntary Society welfare workers, consisting of 31 members, of whom 12 rank as officers and 19 as other ranks. Five additional teams, consisting of 49 members can be made available at short notice. These teams are all under orders of the

Chief of the Mission. These teams will also be given the full benefit of all Army services available and required for the purpose of its operations, as if they also were a Branch of the Army. The teams will be employed in such parts of Albania as may be directed.

Revised Over-all Plan

UNRRA Albania

7. Billets and office equipment will be required for all these.
8. The Mission will require 1200 locally engaged employees as follows:

Interpreters	30
Clerks	240
Drivers	750
Artificers	130
Experts	50

9. Transport will be required as follows:

Jeeps	41
Trucks	338
Motorcycles	16
Sedans	4

Besides this the UNRRA Mission will need a minimum of 100 saddles, bridles, stirrups, and similar equitation equipment.

Note: The financial aspects of this Plan have been left for later agreement.

NOTE ON OUTSTANDING FINANCIAL QUESTIONS.

The principal financial questions still outstanding are as follows:

- (i) How local labor required by UNRRA in Albania (e.g. drivers, interpreters, clerks, etc.) will be paid.
- (ii) Whether there is to be any limit on the amount of local currency which the UNRRA Finance Officer may draw in Albania from the Field Cashier (or other designated Military source) for the payment of UNRRA salary allotments and separation allowances.
- (iii) The source from which UNRRA is to obtain money for its administrative costs, maintenance expenses, purchase of office stores, etc., in Italy pending transfer to Albania.
- (iv) The settlement between UNRRA and the Military concerning ultimate financial responsibility for supplies and services provided or paid for by the Military on behalf of UNRRA during the Military period.
- (v) The procedure for the collection and recirculation of the proceeds of local sales.

CANA 737

31 January 1945

TO: Bureau of Areas
UNRRA, Washington

FROM: Office of the Chief of Balkan Mission, Cairo

SUBJECT: Albania Mission - Weekly Report.

I enclose for your information a copy of the report of the
Albania Mission for the period January 13, 1945 to January 20, 1945.

P. C. Floud

For the Chief of Balkan Mission

ALBANIA MISSION

SUBJECT: Activity Report for Week Ending 20 January 1945

A. DIVISIONAL

1. CHIEF OF MISSION'S SECTION

Mr. Dudley Haskell, Chief of Mission, left for Cairo on 16 January for conferences with the Chief of the Balkan Mission.

Mr. R. B. Filbert, in addition to his regular duties as Head of the Division of Requirements, Coordination and Supply, is Acting Chief of Mission during Mr. Haskell's absence.

Two regular staff conferences were held with Division and Department Chiefs.

On Tuesday, 16 January, Major General Hughes, Commander ML (Balkans) accompanied by Col. Warner, Commander ML (Albania) visited the Mission, and at a general assembly of the Mission, he discussed operations in Greece, in the light of applying the experience gained to operations in Albania. He had considerable enlightening information for those concerned with the political aspects of the situation, outlining his prediction and the general perspective for continued operations in the Balkans, emphasizing those features anticipated in operations in Albania.

On Thursday, 18 January, Lt. Cols. Brookelhurst (UK) and Rider (US) outlined their experiences during their recent conferences with Col. Gen. Hoxha to the Mission. They summarized the Albanian situation based upon their observations while in the country, and gave the Mission personnel the benefit of their thinking concerning the outlook for operations in Albania.

Mr. Kenneth Dayton, Treasurer, UNRRA (Washington, D. C.) spent Friday, 19 January, with the Mission discussing programs, budgetary, and financial matters with Chiefs of Divisions and Branches. During an after-dinner address to Mission personnel, he imparted some enlightening information on doctrines, policy, and procedure from the Mission operational viewpoint.

Information from the Yugoslav Mission indicating approval of an operating agreement between ML/UNRRA and Marshal Tito, and the resultant prospects for having to recall Yugoslav Mission personnel temporarily assigned for operations with the Albania Mission, presents the necessity for reconsidering and rescreening personnel needs.

Further action on some of the more urgent problems confronting the various divisions of the Mission was accomplished. Among these was the question of adequate headquarters' transport for the Mission upon entry into Albania. This matter was again brought to the attention of the interested ML authority who has assured us of immediate consideration.

2. FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

Mr. Thos. E. McLaron is still in Cairo.

a. Administration

We have been informed by the Military that our entitlement to free issue army clothing has been withdrawn and needed clothing must now be purchased from the Officers' Shop. This matter has been referred to the proper Military Authority for clarification but, for the time being, no issues of clothing will be made from R.A.O.C. stores to UNRRA personnel of officer status.

b. Finance

Mr. M. A. Gillis, Internal Auditor, who was here consulting with members of the Mission on accounting problems, left for Cairo on 16 January.

c. Personnel

John McNabb, Special Assistant to the Chief of Mission, left for Naples on 16 January enroute to the United States. R. E. Lovett, Chief Transport Officer, was returned to duty with the Yugoslav Mission on 20 January.

The following table shows the distribution of the staff among the various Divisions:

Division	Previously Reported	Arrivals	Departures	Total
Chief of Mission's Section	2	0	1	1
Finance and Administration	12	0	0	12
Distribution and Transport	12	0	1	11
Health	6	0	0	6
Welfare	3	0	0	3
Agricultural Rehabilitation	1	0	0	1
Industrial Rehabilitation	2	0	0	2
Requirements and Supply	1	0	0	1
Intelligence	0	0	0	0
Public Relations	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	9	0	2	37

Lloyd Christman, Distribution Officer, is awaiting transportation for reassignment.

3. DISTRIBUTION AND TRANSPORT

a. Distribution Branch

Progress is being made toward the completion of the rationing program that will be applied where necessary in Albania.

b. Transport Branch

Further inspections of vehicles being modified and conditioned for service in Albania were made by the Chief Transport Officer during the week. With the exception of the problem presented for headquarters transport covered under Administration above, the transport situation is regarded as entirely satisfactory.

c. Warehouse Branch

On Wednesday, 17 January, the Chief Warehouseman attended a lecture given by Col. Monteith (ML), who is in command of all Royal Engineer activities for Albania, on proposed procedures, intelligence, cooperation, and salvage.

4. HEALTH

Miss Lillian Johnston, Chief Nursing Consultant, Washington, accompanied by Miss Margaret Arnstein, Chief Nursing Consultant, Balkan Mission, visited the Mission on Thursday, 18 January. Discussions of nursing problems were attended by all members of the Health Division Staff. In addition, a conference was held with Lt. Col. Traill (ML) concerning the Albanian program.

5. WELFARE

Mr. Rees, Head of the Division, is still in Cairo. The Division has nothing other than routine matters to report.

6. AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION

Further conferences were held with Mr. Fultz, OSS, concerning the practicability of establishing canning centers in Albania to conserve surplus vegetables and fruits. As canning is almost unknown in Albania, the development of anything more than demonstration centers in the country was not considered expedient.

7. INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION

On Wednesday, 17 January, Mr. L. H. Clemetson, Acting Chief Industrial Rehabilitation, attended the lecture given by Col. Monteith (ML), Commander R. E. Albania, on proposed procedures, intelligence, cooperation, and salvage.

8. REQUIREMENTS, COORDINATION AND SUPPLY

Mr. Wm. H. Johnston, Requirements Specialist, Naples office, visited the Mission on Sunday, 14 January, and discussed the shipping and supply programs.

9. INTELLIGENCE

Intelligence Summary No. 4 was issued during the week.

B. GENERAL

1. PLANNING

During the week, official notice was received from ML on the acceptance of the appreciation and plan of UNRRA Mission (Albania) serving as distribution branch of ML (Albania), as submitted under the provisions of Directive No. 2, ML HQ (Albania) dated 13 November 1944.

Planning for the post ML period continues by those divisions finding their original plans affected by information received from operations in Greece or contained in the more recent Intelligence Reports.

2. DOMESTIC

The problems being experienced with the installation of heating stoves have been somewhat alleviated. The need for a permanent Quartermaster and Housekeeper continues to be the outstanding pressing problem of the Mission.

3. MORALE

The condition of Mr. E. H. Watts, who is still in No. 26 General Hospital (U.S.), is reported as continuing favorable.

There are fewer colds and the general health of the personnel of the Mission is reported good.

The morale of the personnel continues to improve with the reports of anticipated activity in Albania within the very near future.

F I N I T O

CAWA: 697

MAR 8 1945

25 January 1945

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

FROM: Office of Chief of Balkan
Mission, Cairo.

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

M. C. Cozen-Hardy

For Chief of Balkan Mission.

Enc: 2 copies report

YUGOSLAVIA MISSIONMonthly Report for November 1944Bureau of Finance and Administration

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

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

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

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

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

Personnel Division

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

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

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

Medical	2
Relief	3
Stores-Transport	1

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

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

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

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

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

Bureau of Supplies

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

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

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

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

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CAWA: 697

25 January 1945

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

FROM: Office of Chief of Balkan
Mission, Cairo.

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

M. C. Cozen-Hardy

For Chief of Balkan Mission.

Enc: 2 copies report

YUGOSLAVIA MISSIONMonthly Report for November 1944Bureau of Finance and Administration

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

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

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

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

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

Personnel Division

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

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

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

Medical	2
Relief	3
Stores-Transport	1

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

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

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

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

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

Bureau of Supplies

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

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

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Balkan mission - 271
no rule
UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

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

CAWA: 667

Telegraphic Address:
UNRRA-CAIRO

Refs.:
(OURS:
(YOURS:

CAIQ:

Telephones:
53170, 51421, 55439,
41217, 43830

20th January, 1945

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

From: Office of Chief of Balkan Mission, Cairo.

Subject: Weekly Report

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

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

Report on Greek Inflation: - By Economic Adviser

Report on Health Co-operatives
in Yugoslavia - Public Relations

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

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

For Chief of Balkan Mission.

BALKAN MISSION WEEKLY REPORT

No. 4

(25 to 31 December 1944)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

CANA/638

13 January 1945

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

FROM: Office of Chief of Balkan
Mission, Cairo.

SUBJECT: Weekly report 17-23 December,
1944.

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

Intelligence Reports Nos. 1-4.

Documents relating to the ML/Yugoslav negotiations at Bari.

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

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

Agricultural Rehabilitation Division - monthly report for November.

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

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

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

M.C. Cozen-Hardy

For Chief of Balkan Mission.

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BALKAN MISSION WEEKLY REPORT

No. 3

(17 to 23 December 1944)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

UNRRA BALKAN MISSION

DIVISION OF INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX "A"

CAMP	MEN	WOMEN	CHILDREN 18-14	CHILDREN 13-3	CHILDREN UNDER 3	TOTAL
ALEPPO	55	36	8	25	15	139
NUSEIRAT	1,496	2,784	1,016	2,749	485	8,530
EL ARISH	96	157	15	57	13	338
EL SHATT	4,803	7,906	2,960	8,060	1,048	24,777
TOLUMBAT	238	756	88	807	417	2,306
MOSES WELLS	439	1,144	394	1,003	184	3,164
GRAND TOTAL	7,127	12,783	4,481	12,702	2,162	39,254

14,783

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

C.A.A./566

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

FROM: Office of Chief of Balkan
Mission, Cairo

SUBJECT: Weekly Report 10-16 December.

Attached are two copies of the weekly report of the Balkan Mission for the week ended 16 December. Also enclosed are two copies of a memorandum prepared by the Historical Records Section.

The Chief of Mission and his Special Assistant left for London on 10 December. While they were away the Greek situation became acute. While communications with Athens were extremely bad, London and Washington were kept informed by cable of events in Greece.

Among other activities of the office of the Chief of Balkan Mission were talks between the Financial Advisor and the Treasurer of UNRRA, a talk by the Chief of the Intelligence Section to members of the Greek School which has been started for members of the Greece Mission, and the preparation of a progress report of the Balkan and three country Missions from 15 September until the end of the year.

Among reports, etc., sent to Washington during the week were the following:

Office of Chief of Mission: Minutes of Yugoslav LL negotiations at Bari

Bureau of Distribution & Transport: Monthly report for November.

Health Division: Nutritionists and their employment.

Welfare Division: Progress report No. 13.

M. C. Cogens-Hardy

For Chief of Balkan Mission.

U.N.R.R.A.
BALKAN MISSION

WEEKLY REPORT TO WASHINGTON

No. 2

(10 to 16 December, 1944)

1. BUREAU OF DISTRIBUTION & TRANSPORT

During the week Mr. Leo Gerstenzang returned from a ten-day visit to Bari. While there he participated in the negotiations between the Albania Mission and ML (Albania) to settle various details and tasks to be performed by the staff of the Bureau in Albania. Mr. Gerstenzang also conferred with members of the Yugoslav Mission as to personnel needs and plans.

Three members of the Bureau's staff returned from Greece. They were Mr. Theodore Casdagli, Distribution Officer, Mr. Gordon Richards, Transport Officer, and Mr. W. E. Philpotts, Warehouse Officer. They reported on their two weeks' stay at Volos.

Mr. William Gray Walker, Warehouse Officer, returned from Salonika at the request of the military authorities in Cairo in order to appear as a witness at a court martial. He reported that members in the Salonika area were doing their best under difficult conditions.

The following staff arrived: Mr. Thomas Martin, District Distribution Officer (from Washington), Mr. L. K. Apprill, Distribution Officer, and Mr. L. Rozen-Ronski, Distribution Officer (from Palestine).

2. BUREAU OF FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION

During the week Mr. Kenneth Dayton, Treasurer of UNRRA, arrived from Washington. Budgets for the first quarter of 1945 for the Balkan Mission, three country missions and the Camps Operations Division were reviewed in the light of new instructions from Washington and prepared for presentation to Mr. Dayton. A number of lengthy conferences has already been held in this connection.

Messrs. McIntosh, Gillis and Rojanski of the Internal Audit Division of Headquarters started work on the first audit of UNRRA Balkan and Middle East accounts.

Mr. Galusinski is leaving shortly to be Displaced Persons representative at Teheran; arrangements were made for him to operate the Displaced Persons Account and to have him bonded.

Discussions were held with Mr. H. L. H. Lloyd, Economic and Financial Adviser, Balkan Mission, on the complex problem of Albanian currency. The military are apparently unwilling to meet certain of UNRRA's local administrative expenses during the military period. The Chief of the Albania Mission has been instructed to take up this matter at AFHQ, while Mr. Lloyd will discuss it with the British Treasury during his visit to London.

An observer mission was despatched to Addis Ababa headed by Dr. A. Frechette, made up of specialists to study welfare, agricultural and industrial rehabilitation needs in Ethiopia, and an administrative officer.

Since the return of part of the Greece Mission, and because all moves from Egypt to Greece have temporarily been stopped, the King's Hotel is being fully used for further training programmes for the Greece Mission. Orientation programmes for new arrivals in Cairo are also being held.

Personnel Division has started to use McBee cards for personnel recruited outside the United States.

3. HEALTH DIVISION

The Health Division has been occupied in various ways in the refugee camps. For instance a nutrition survey has been made of selected Yugoslav refugee groups - school children, pregnant and nursing mothers at El Shatt No. 2 Camp, and the report on this has been forwarded to Washington (CWA 521). A further nutrition survey has been made at Nuseirat and the report has just been completed.

The Sanitary Engineering Section of the Division has carried out field inspections of the refugee camps at Nuseirat, Moses Wells and El Shatt. At Moses Wells delousing equipment was made ready for use by the Egyptian Government Quarantine Department at a nearby camp which UNRRA has offered for use for quarantine purposes during the Mecca Pilgrimage.

The Sanitary Engineering Section has now completed its work of providing and installing sanitary apparatus on the caïque "Imerra".

Nineteen UNRRA personnel were given a physical examination, which included laboratory tests and radiological examinations. This procedure has hitherto been confined to members of the staff assigned to a country mission. It has now been decided that in addition a less elaborate examination should be given to those employed in Cairo.

4. CAMPS OPERATIONS DIVISION

Moses Wells Camp has been placed under the command of Lt-Col Bekker of El Shatt, who is now commanding all the UNRRA camps in the Suez area.

Camps are still short of clothing but the situation has been slightly relieved by the arrival of a large consignment of clothing from the Monnonite Society. Information has also been received that used clothing for 30,000 persons may be expected from America in Mid-January or early February of next year. The present ration scale is proving very satisfactory but there is still room for improvement in the method of distribution and cooking in the camps. This matter is in hand. Owing to the lack of funds it has been impossible to obtain sufficient supplies to absorb the spending power of the camps. As a result Arab vendors are doing a good trade among the refugees. This is a most unsatisfactory state of affairs as the articles for sale are of poor quality and prices are high. We are therefore continuing to make every effort to organise official camp canteens.

The plan for building a sanitorium annexe for the Greek TB cases near Beirut has been abandoned as the army has reported that construction would take at three to four months, by which time the Greek refugees may well be about to return home.

Conditions at Nuseirat Camp are now back to normal after the damage caused by the severe gale last month. The bulk of the tentage of this camp is far from new and inadequate to stand up to winter storms. Every effort has been made to make immediate replacements of surplus sound tents from other camps. However such replacements can only be on a very limited scale and representations have been made to the military authorities for replacement of all tentage considered inadequate for the winter accommodation of refugees.

Careful watch is being kept in the Greek camps for any possible political disturbance in sympathy with those in Greece and in conjunction with military authorities instructions have been issued to the camps on the action to be taken in the event of disturbances. So far everything is quiet. The Yugoslav authorities have requested the immediate return to Yugoslavia of 1,100 selected refugees for service in the army and elsewhere. In addition they have requested the return with this group of

approximately 250 N.A.L. wounded soldiers who are in the camps. The view has been taken that this should be considered as a military move, not an UNRRA repatriation. Consequently the arrangements are in the hands of GHQ but no indication has yet been received as to the likely date of departure.

5. DIVISION ON DISPLACED PERSONS

Registration cards of Greek displaced persons residing in or about Dire-dawa, Ethiopia, have been received and are being classified.

Mr. Pierce has returned from a trip to Greece and Italy where a conference was held with Mr. Hoehler, Mr. Farber, Mr. Sorieri and Mr. Barger. Mrs. Clara Urquhart, former head of the War Relief Department of the South African Red Cross Society, has reported for duty with this Division as a Displaced Persons Specialist.

6. INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION DIVISION

Mr. F.E.L. Thrupp, Director of Industrial Rehabilitation for the Balkans, left for Italy to consult the Balkans Supplies Bureau there coordinating the industrial rehabilitation requirements of the three countries, particularly from a technical viewpoint. Mr. J. H. Jeffers, a mining engineer from London, has arrived in Cairo to take up duty with the Division.

7. AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION DIVISION

Mr. Scranton returned to Cairo to take up his duties as Director of the Division following a six weeks' stay in Italy working with the Bureau of Supplies in Naples and with the Divisions of Agriculture and Fisheries in the Yugoslav and Albanian Missions. During this time he had the opportunity of taking part in preliminary conferences of ML agricultural officers and the Yugoslav agricultural officials, during which the proposed ML Agricultural Programme was presented for information and discussion by the Yugoslav authorities.

In cooperation with the agricultural staff of the Yugoslav Mission a "Proposed Agricultural Production Programme for Yugoslavia for 1945" was completed and submitted to the Bureau of Supplies for transmittal to Washington and London along with similar documents for Greece and Albania. Work has also begun on the refinement of agricultural seasonal requirements for the anticipated first six months of UNRRA operations as a first step in the development of a monthly shipping programme.

A preliminary breakdown of shipping requirements for the first six months for Greece adjusted to a tentative budget figure was prepared for the immediate use of Mr. Elkinton in Washington. The agricultural staffs in the Yugoslav and Albania Missions are preparing similar estimates.

Mr. Hubbard left Cairo on 16 December to join the Ethiopia Mission. Mr. W. Johns, Director of the Yugoslav Agricultural Division, has joined the Yugoslav Mission at San Spirito. Mr. C. S. Stephanides, Agricultural Rehabilitation Officer, arrived from Washington and has been assigned to the Greece Mission. Detailed reports on country mission activities were reported to Washington and London by Mr. Kelsey's letter from Athens of 12 December to Mr. Lenshikov and by the report of November activities of the Agriculture Division, Yugoslav Mission, prepared by Mr. Millard Peck, Acting Director.

8. WELFARE DIVISION

At the regular weekly staff meeting, reports were presented by each member of the staff. Mr. Curtis, Commandant of B Camp which is under the supervision of Welfare Division, announced that the staff

staff had been increased by three voluntary society workers assigned on a temporary basis who will give particular attention to the welfare needs of the voluntary society personnel of the camp. Miss Hansi Pollack, Director of Welfare Services for the Camps Operations Divisions, visited El Shatt and Loses Wells and reported on conditions at these two camps with particular reference to the welfare personnel.

Mr. Greenstein delivered a talk on the set-up and activities of the Welfare Division at the meeting of the Greece Mission held at King's Hotel.

9. PUBLIC RELATIONS DIVISION

The following stories were sent out during the week:-

- (a) A story of a surprise reunion between an American Yugoslav official and her family now at El Shatt, given to News Chronicle (British) and Blue Network (USA). A picture of the reunion at El Shatt was arranged.
- (b) A story of how refugee camps prepared for Christmas with UNRRA's help, arranged for Time Magazine, and for two local correspondents. This was also sent out by cable.
- (c) A story with pictures on the health of children in UNRRA camps prepared for a French language magazine.
- (d) A story on the work of UNRRA in Greece before the fighting, received from the Greece Mission and already released in Athens, was given to London Sunday Express who re-wrote it and added to it an interview with Sir William Matthews arranged just before his departure for London.

The local press contained several stories on El Shatt, mentioned Sir William's departure, and wrote about UNRRA's position in Greece. The Director and staff members lectures before four different local and military groups in the last week's period.

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

12 December 1944.

TO: Chiefs and Senior Deputy Chiefs of Missions,
Chiefs of Bureaux and
Heads of Divisions.

FROM: R. F. Hoddinott, Chief Intelligence Officer.

SUBJECT: Material desired by the Historical Records Section.

1. As stated in General Bulletin No. 64, of 28 August 1944, UNRRA "has established a Section on Historical Records in the Secretariat, the primary objective of which will be to insure that proper records and documents are obtained, systematicall organized and analyzed, and the necessary narratives prepared for an accounting of the activities of UNRRA".
2. The various Functional Divisions will undoubtedly keep an accurate record of their professional activities. The Historical Records Section of the Balkan Mission in consequence will be concerned primarily with recording matters of policy--specifically, the reasons for all policy decisions adopted and for any subsequent changes therein, variations in policy between Washington and the Field Offices, negotiations between MI, UNRRA and the member Governments, and failures as well as successes in the field.
3. Senior officials are requested to send to the Historical Records Section, Balkan Mission (Room 403, Dar el Shifa) all back documents relating to policy which are not needed for current administrative purposes. When such material must be retained by the Functional Divisions, it should be screened by the Historical Records Officer, in order that the most important papers may be photostatted for the historical files. It is urgently requested that no documents relating to policy be destroyed.
4. It is further requested that, in future, two copies of all policy documents and one copy of all important letters from policy-making officials be sent to the Historical Records Section. In the past, major decisions have been made in informal interviews and staff conferences of which no record exists. It is therefore requested that the attached mimeographed forms be filled out in duplicate and sent to the Historical Records Section after all policy conferences or interviews in future.

2 Encls.

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

To: Historical Records Section, Intelligence Division.

From:

INTERVIEW REPORT

- I. Subject of Interview:
 - II. Date:
 - III. Office:
 - IV. Names and Titles of Participants:
 - V. Points Discussed and Decisions taken on each:
 - 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
-

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

To: Historical Records Section, Intelligence Division.

From:

CONFERENCE REPORT.

- I. Subject of Conference:
- II. Date:
- III. Location:
- IV. Name and Titles of Participants:
- V. Points Discussed and Decisions taken on each:
 - 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.

COPY

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
8, Sharia Dar El-Shifa - Garden City - Cairo

CAWA / 522

19th December 1944

TO: Deputy Director General
Bureau of Areas
UNRRA, Washington

FROM: Office of Chief of Balkan
Mission, Cairo

SUBJECT: Weekly Report

Attached are two copies of the Balkan Mission's first weekly report for the week ended 9th December. The report covers the work done by all the Bureaux and Divisions of the Balkan Mission office, with the exception of the Camps Operations and Health Divisions, whose reports will be forwarded next week.

The office of the Chief of Balkan Mission was concerned mainly in making preparations for the departure at the end of the week of the Chief of Balkan Mission and Special Assistant for London, where they will meet Governor Lehman to discuss the immediate issues which have been raised in Greece and Yugoslavia, as well as the work of the field missions generally and the future of the Balkan Mission.

Reports prepared by the Intelligence Section on the situation in Greece, Yugoslavia and Albania have already been despatched to Washington. In addition, an account of the recent negotiations in Bari and the Yugoslav situation as it affects UNRRA has been sent to Headquarters. Such reports as have come from the Greece Mission have also been forwarded during the week.

/s/ M. C. Cozens-Hardy

For Chief of Balkan Mission

BALKAN MISSION

WEEKLY REPORT TO WASHINGTON

NO.1

(December 3 to 9, 1944)

1. BUREAU OF DISTRIBUTION & TRANSPORT

During this week, the staff now in Cairo moved to new quarters in the King's Hotel building where the Bureau's training program will continue. A staff meeting was held on Thursday, December 7, to discuss plans for the work of the staff during the next few days.

Two new men arrived bringing the total strength of the staff to 80. Eight men departed for Bari and five men for Athens. Three men are ready to leave for Greece.

Mr. Leo Gerstenzang spent the week in Bari working out the details of the proposed operation to be carried on in Albania by the Bureau under the terms of the M.L. (Albania) directive of 13 November. Discussions were also held there with Mr. William Harris, Deputy Chief of the Yugoslav Mission.

2. BUREAU OF FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION

During the week attention was concentrated upon the completion of the budget for the first quarter of 1945 for the Balkan Mission, the three country missions and the Middle East Camps.

The preliminary report on procurement of clothing for camps was completed. The application of the C.C.A.C. conditions of service to UNRRA personnel not attached to M.L. Balkans was discussed. Arrangements were made informally for the provision of uniforms to Camps Division civilian personnel. An Administrative Memorandum was drafted governing the wearing of uniforms by Balkan Mission personnel.

Discussions were held with the Economic Adviser concerning local currency problems in Yugoslavia and Albania. Appropriate instructions were given to the Deputy Chiefs for Finance and Administration of both Missions.

The Personnel Division reported on approaching completion of the clarification of the budget, instructions issued in regard to Christmas holidays and discussions of training program for the returned personnel in the Greece Mission. Application has been made by the Division to the War Office via Minister Resident for an additional quota of 20 officers to be civilianized.

A meeting of the members of the Accounts and Finance Division was held on 11 December. The Camps Warehouse was inspected on 9 December. Arrangements were made and instructions were given for operation of the Nicosia Branch of the Displaced Persons Bureau. Mr. Y. Halsall left Cairo on 11 Dec. to report as Chief Accountant of the Albanian Mission. Mr. H.D. Robertson commenced duties on 9 December.

The Administrative Services Division reported that the reorganization of the Post room is almost complete and all movements to Greece by sea or air have been forbidden. Also the moves of personnel for the Yugoslav Mission have been postponed. The remainder of the Albanian Mission is being despatched by sea and air.

BUREAU OF REQUIREMENTS AND SUPPLY MIDDLE EAST DIVISION

Middle East Supply Sources - From the inception of the Middle East Division, Bureau of Requirements and Supply, towards the end of October last, contacts with Middle East Governmental Agencies and particularly Middle East Supply Centre have been maintained. In addition, the coordination of information regarding trade in Turkey and adjoining territories is in course of correspondence with the American Legation and the British Embassy at Ankara,

Trade enquiries are received from all sources covering general commodities and materials, and these are duly recorded in commodity indexes.

Procurement and Local Purchase - On the 1st December 1944 procurement and local purchase for the Camps Division was taken over by the Middle East Division, Bureau of Requirements and Supply, in addition to the normal and special requirements of the Administrative Services and country missions.

An adequate system has been evolved to ensure expeditious procurement of supplies. The instructions regarding procedure for requisition and purchase have been formulated and are functioning with the necessary cooperation of the Finance and Administration Bureau, and the organization is developing satisfactorily.

3 PUBLIC RELATIONS DIVISION

The Public Relations Division this week completed a detailed program for Public Relations for the Balkans Mission of UNRRA. It outlines the Public Relations objectives and themes and Lists 23 projects charted for the 6 months beginning January 1st 1945. The program was presented to Sir William Matthews, Chief of the Balkan Mission. Sir William approved it in general and will present it to the European Regional Office in London. The program is being sent to UNRRA Headquarters in Washington and is being brought to the attention of each Bureau and Divisional head in the Balkans Mission so that they may be aware of the Public Relations objectives of the Mission and so that they may be better able to cooperate with the Public Relations Division in carrying this program forward: the program is also being directed to the Greco, Albanian and Yugoslavian Missions who will be requested to furnish a similar six months plan for their P.R. Offices.

The Division geared itself for carrying through the approved plan and is making every possible effort to overcome difficulties in shortages of personnel and materials. It is expected that all its requirements will be met before January 1st. P.R. Division Representatives are scheduled to leave for Athens, Bari and Rome to supply P.R. services until permanent P.R. personnel arrive from London.

A picture story is being prepared at Maadi Training Camp to be sent to Washington and London. Mr. Birk spoke to a British Council audience in Alexandria on Dec. 8. The Staff Photographer is spending this week and part of next to complete the Albums of Greek and Yugoslav refugee camp photos - El Shatt and Moses Wells. Margaret Gilruth lectured to British Institute at Mehalla, El Kobra. Sir William was cabled in London regarding Reuters dispatch mentioning delay of two unnamed Relief Agencies in sending Relief ships to Dalmatia from an Italian port. He was asked to issue any necessary statement from London, advising Cairo, which will not issue any previous statement. The new Staffsheet, printed and with photos, is ready for distribution.

4 DISPLACED PERSONS

Registration cards for approximately 764 Greek refugees in Ethiopia have been received from Mr. S. K. Jacobs, Displaced Persons Specialist, who is on a trip through Africa to institute registration for Greek and Polish refugees there.

Capt. Wm. Walford, Liaison Officer of this Division with BMA AT(B)1 (Dodecanese), returned from a visit to Nuseirat where he acquainted himself with problems relating to the Dodecanese refugees there, and where he impressed upon them the necessity for patience with respect to their return home since some of the islands are still occupied by the enemy and conditions in general do not warrant immediate repatriation.

5 AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION

On December 6th, Mr. Hubbard visited the Fisheries Sub-Division at the Casino Chatby in Alexandria, where approximately 40 people are employed as an extension of the refugee camp activities, making and repairing fish nets and fishing gear for ultimate use by UNRRA or ML in Greece. The administration of the Fisheries Sub-Division is under Capt. H.K. Hewison assisted as technical director by Mr. Frank Vernudaki. Three cables have been received recently from Washington requesting the presence of Mr. Vernudaki to advise upon the technicalities concerned with the making of nets by machinery. These requests for Mr. Vernudaki's presence have brought to the fore the question of the endorsement of the UNRRA fishing program by the Greek Government. There can be no question of the importance to Greece of the rehabilitation of the fishing industry.

Due to the return of personnel assigned to Greece, this office like many others, has been confronted with the problem of finding work for personnel. Mr. Hubbard, Acting Director, has been assigned to the Ethiopia Mission and is expected to leave for Ethiopia. Subject to Mr. Roseman's approval Dr. H. Smith will assume Mr. Hubbard's duties.

6 INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION

A memorandum, setting out the Functions and Limitations of the Industrial Rehabilitation Divisions in Balkan Country Missions, was finished. Copies of the approved edition were despatched to the Directors in these Missions with a request that any comments or suggestions be sent immediately to the Director of the Balkans Mission. A mimeographed edition will be circulated to all Bureaux, Divisions, and sent to Washington and London.

During the week no new work was accomplished at Headquarters on the subjects of requirements for the post-military period. However advice was received from the Industrial Rehabilitation Division of the Yugoslavia Mission that according to information received through the Supplies Bureau of the Balkans Mission in Naples, the original requirements submitted by the Government of Yugoslavia to UNRRA, London in August had been reduced by Washington to about 25 percent of the original value.

Advantage has been taken of a visit to London by Sir William Matthews and Mr. Pickard to request Mr. Pickard to consult with the Director of Industrial Rehabilitation in London as to what liaison could be established to ensure that the Balkans Missions will benefit by the work being done by the Industrial Rehabilitation Division, London.

No addition to the personnel of the Division has been made during this week. The Personnel Division is processing the papers of three Mechanical-electrical engineers.

7 WELFARE DIVISION

A regular staff meeting was held at which activities of the past week were reviewed and program for the following week outlined. A representative of the Welfare Division was elected at this meeting to participate in the formation of an UNRRA staff association now being set up.

Mr. Greenstein attended the Director's Meeting held on 8 December. He addressed the meeting on the Welfare divisions of three country Missions and welfare in the Camps.

Conference was held with representatives of the Jewish Agency who are anxious to provide supplementary help on the basis of appeals received from Jews in Greece who are in desperate need. A Joint Conference was held with the Camps Operations Division to review budget for welfare personnel and agreement reached on staff requirements.

Series of meetings were held with the representatives of the Greece Mission, Camps Division and Health Division to work out arrangement for the temporary assignments of the Greek teams until relief operations begin in Greece.

Discussions were held with military authorities to bring up to full strength necessary scales of equipment and supplies for the Voluntary Society teams being mobilized.

24 January 1945

TO: Deputy Director General
Bureau of Areas
UNRRA, Washington

FROM: Office of Chief of Balkan Mission,
Cairo

SUBJECT: Weekly Report, 1-7 January

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

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

Office of Chief of Balkan Mission:

Balkan Mission progress report 15 September-31 December 1944.

Intelligence Reports Nos. 5 and 6.

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

Welfare Division:

Monthly report of the Welfare Division for September.

Various reports on welfare activities in Greece.

Appreciation and plan, Welfare Division of Albania Mission.

M. C. Cozen-Hardy

For Chief of Balkan Mission

BALKAN MISSION WEEKLY REPORT

No. 5

(1 to 7 January 1945)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

UNRRA BALKAN MISSION

DIVISION OF INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

The tonnage for May 1945 was 75,000 tons.

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

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

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

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

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

January 11, 1945

Copy # 3.

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~~JK~~
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✓ Ret RR

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

8, Sharia Dar El-Shifa - Garden City
Cairo

CAWA: 713

Refs.:

Ours: CM 7/9

CALO:

Yours:

27 January 1945

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

From: Office of Chief of Balkans Mission, Cairo

Subject: Weekly Report 8th-14th January

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

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

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

Agricultural Rehabilitation Division - Estimates of agricultural supplies for Albania

Industrial Rehabilitation Division - Report on Housing in Greece

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

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

s/ M.C. Cozen - Hardy

For Chief of Balkans Mission

BALKANS MISSION WEEKLY REPORT

No. 6

(8th-14th January 1945)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TO: Deputy Director General 1 February 1945
Bureau of Areas
UNRRA
Washington, D. C. CAWA 744

FROM: Office of Chief of Balkans Mission
Cairo

SUBJECT: Weekly Report 15th-21st January

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

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

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

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

Supplementary report on Greek situation.

Agricultural Rehabilitation Division - Agricultural Requirements Programme for Albania.

M. C. Cozens-Hardy

For Chief of Balkan Mission

BALKANS MISSION WEEKLY REPORT

No. 7

(15th-21st January 1945)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Balkan Mission - 271

7 February 1945

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

From: Office of Chief of Balkan Mission,
Cairo.

Subject: Weekly Report 22nd-28th January.

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

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

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

Welfare Division: Progress Report number 16.

M. C. Cozen-Hardy

For Chief of Balkan Mission.

BALKAN MISSION WEEKLY REPORT

No.8

(22nd-28th January 1945)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MINUTES OF MEETING
of
BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF BALKAN MISSION

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

THE FOLLOWING DIRECTORS were present:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Clayton
1220

RECEIVED IN E.R.O. 9.1.45.

ACTION COPY Sir G. Reid

Copies distributed
for information to:-

Sir H. Young	Washington
Mr. Scott	Welfare
Dr. Simon	Division.

10.700/279

29th of Dec. 1944.

To : Sir George Reid, Director
Welfare Division UNRRA
European Regional Office

From : the Acting Chief of the
Luxembourg Mission.

Subject : Displaced Persons.

I beg to hand you enclosed 3 copies each of the Weekly Reports dated December 17th and 23rd respectively in connection with the DPs staying in the country of Luxembourg, which were mailed to us by the "Commisariat au Rapatriement."

Yours respectfully,

J. N. GEHLEN
Acting Chief of Mission

Encl.

*no value
to find in*

December 17th 1944

To the UNRRA Mission to Luxembourg

I have the honour to submit you the weekly report giving the number by nationalities of all displaced persons staying in Luxembourg.

Nationality	Men over 14 years	Women over 14 years	Children 6-14 years	Children under 14 years	Total
Belgium	9	6	2		17
Czechoslovakia	3	1			4
France	28	18	2		48
Germany	6	21	2	5	34
Hungary	1				1
Italy	57	13	13	2	85
Lithuania	7				7
Netherlands	7	2		1	10
Poland	53	18			71
Portugal	1				1
Spain	1				1
USSR	2081	551	58	47	2737
Stateless	1				1

The Total being = 3017

Observations :

1. The increase in number with regards to last week's report is due to the late arrival of commune-reports which came only during that period to our office.
2. For the same reason, conditioned by the lack of communication possibilities the given total cannot yet be considered as thoroughly concise.
3. During the period of last week 102 British nationals left our country to be put into an assembly center in Belgium.
4. 170 USSR citizens, mostly women and children coming from occupied Germany have entered our country and are billeted at the present moment in Petange.

I have the honour to be

yours sincerely

sign. J. KAUFFMAN

December 23rd 1944.

To the UNRRA Mission to Luxembourg

I have the honour to submit you the weekly report giving the number by nationalities of all displaced persons staying in Luxembourg.

Nationality	Men over 14 years	Women over 14 years	Children 6-14 years	Children under 6 years	Total
Armenia	1				1
Austria	3	5			8
Belgium	37	37	8	9	91
Czechoslovakia	28	1		1	30
Denmark	4				4
Finland	1				1
France	69	72	13	15	169
Germany	37	118	11	23	189
Greece	1	2			3
Hungary	1	1			2
Lithuania	20				20
Lettonia	1				1
Netherlands	20	6		1	27
Poland	59	20	9		88
Portugal	1				1
Roumania	1	1			2
Serbia	1				1
Spain	2	1			3
Switzerland		1			1
Uruguay	10	3			13
USSR	2132	571	76	56	2835
Stateless	48	36		1	85

The Total = 3575

I have the honour to be

yours sincerely

Sign. Jos. KAUFFMAN

10.100/276

28th of December 1944.

Dear Mr. Samson,

Please find enclosed the following calculated examples which I promised to send you:

- a) Old-Age and Invalidity Insurance.
- b) Accident Insurance.
- c) Private Employees Pension Fund.
- d) Miners' Pension Insurance,

and which, I hope, will clearly illustrate the data already in your possession.

Whilst going over the Report on the Private Employees Pension Fund (Attachment 5), I found that the first sentence of paragraph 2, headed "Amounts of allowances" should read as follows:

"The invalidity or old-age pension consists of an annual uniform basic amount of RM. 440.- (= 4400 Frs.) and an additional of 0.7% of the sum of salaries earned by the employee".

Will you please excuse the error and amend the copies in your possession accordingly.

I have also asked Col. Fraser, Lt. Col. Lambert and Mr. George Platt Waller to amend their copies and I have at the same time handed to them the above mentioned calculated examples.

It might interest you to learn that Frisch was back in Luxembourg on Saturday evening and I sincerely hope that you have meanwhile returned safely to London.

I avail myself of this opportunity to hand you enclosed letter No. Museum 6898 RB/emj/WE/14/1 of December 12th, together with enclosure, which just arrived for you from London.

Yours very sincerely,

J. N. GEHLEN
Acting Chief of Mission.

Encl.

1) Old-Age Pension

Example for a worker with one child 15 years old, the worker having reached the 66th year on December 30th 1938:

The revaluation coefficients of the wages declared for the period of 1912 to 1925 are:

1912 to 1917 ...	5
1918 to 1919 ...	2,5
1920 to 1921 ...	1,75
1922 to 1923 ...	1,3
1924 to 1925 ...	1,1

Earnings during the working period (1912 to 1938):

Years	Number of working days	Revaluation of the wages	Basic wages for the calculation of the pension
1912	300	2 000 x 5	10.000.-
1913	280	1 800 x 5	9.000.-
1914	260	1 750 x 5	8.750.-
1915	280	2 000 x 5	10.000.-
1916	310	2 400 x 5	12.000.-
1917	305	2 500 x 5	12.500.-
1918	290	2 400 x 2,5	6.000.-
1919	280	3 000 x 2,5	7.500.-
1920	300	3 300 x 1,75	5.775.-
1921	255	3 000 x 1,75	5.250.-
1922	300	5 000 x 1,3	6.500.-
1923	280	6 000 x 1,3	7.800.-
1924	300	7 000 x 1,1	7.700.-
1925	312	7 500 x 1,1	8.250.-
1926	290	- - - -	9.000.-
1927	300	- - - -	12.000.-
1928	305	- - - -	15.000.-
1929	300	- - - -	17.000.-
1930	300	- - - -	16.500.-
1931	300	- - - -	16.000.-
1932	300	- - - -	14.500.-
1933	300	- - - -	14.300.-
1934	300	- - - -	14.000.-
1935	300	- - - -	13.000.-
1936	300	- - - -	14.000.-
1937	300	- - - -	16.500.-
1938	275	- - - -	13.000.-
27 years	7 922 days	- - - -	frs. 301.825.-

The annual average wages amount to: $301.825 : 27 = 11.179.-$ frs.

a) The basic pension corresponding to the four years = 1200 working days amounts to 25% of the annual average wages =

$$\frac{11\ 179 \times 25}{100} = \text{frs. } 2\ 794,75.$$

b) The additional of 0.6% is considered only for the working period over the above-mentioned 1200 days i.e.:

$$7\ 922 - 1\ 200 = 6\ 722 \text{ working days or}$$

$$6\ 722 \text{ working days} : 300 = 22 \text{ working years and } 122 \text{ working days.}$$

Periods of less than 150 days not being considered, the basic period = 22 working years. Consequently, the additional of 0.6% amounts to:

$$22 \times 0.6\% = 13.2\% \text{ of the annual average wages -}$$

$$\frac{11\ 179 \times 13.2}{100} = \text{frs. } 1.475,63.$$

c) The family allowance (for the child) amounts to 10% of the pension, i.e.:

$$\frac{2\,794.75 + 1\,475.63 \times 10}{100} = \text{frs. } 427.04$$

The total pension amounts to:

basic pension	frs. 2.794,75
additional	" 1.475,63
family allowance	" 427,04
	<u>frs. 4.697,42.</u>

d) For a pension of 3 001 to 5 000 frs.
the supplementary allowance (benefit)
paid by the State amounts to frs. 500.-

e) The family allowance paid by the
State amounts to frs. 120.-
The annual total old-age pension
amounts to frs. 5.317,42

During the working period (1912-1938) the following contributions have been paid:

1912 to 1925: 2,1% of 49.650 frs.	1 042,65
1926 to 1934: 4% of 128.300 frs.	5 132.-
1935 to 1938: 5% of 56.500 frs.	2 825.-
	<u>frs. 8 999,65</u>

from which 50% i.e. 4.499,82 by the worker and
50% i.e. 4.499,83 by the employer.

2) Invalidity Pension

For a worker with one child 15 years old, having reached 56 years on December 30th 1938, date of the event from which resulted invalidity the pension is calculated as follows:

Earnings during the working period
1912-1938 (as above example) 301.825,- frs.

a) Basic pension as above example 2.794,75

b) Additional: $22 \times 0,8 = 17,6\%$ of the
annual average wages:
 $\frac{11.179 \times 17,6}{100} = \dots\dots\dots 1.967,50$

c) Family allowance:
 10% of $2\,794,75 + 1\,967,50 = \dots\dots\dots 476,23$

d) Supplementary allowance paid by the State
for a pension of 5.001 to 8.000 = 250.-

e) Family allowance paid by the State 120.-
The annual total invalidity pension
amounts to frs. 5.608,48

The contributions paid are the same as for the old-age insurance.

Accident Insurance

Date of the accident: April 30th 1939 (the worker has worked since 1925).

Earnings during the last year before the accident:

		: Number of : working days	: Wages	: Production : bonus	: Sickness days
May	1938:	26	: 1.300.-	: 150.-	: -
June	" :	26	: 1.300.-	: 150.-	: -
July	" :	23	: 1.150.-	: 150.-	: 3 days
August	" :	26	: 1.300.-	: 150.-	: -
Sept.	" :	25	: 1.250.-	: 150.-	: -
Oct.	" :	26	: 1.300.-	: 150.-	: -
Nov.	" :	23	: 1.150.-	: 150.-	: -
Dec.	" :	25	: 1.250.-	: 150.-	: -
Jan.	1939:	26	: 1.300.-	: 150.-	: -
Feb.	" :	23	: 1.150.-	: 150.-	: -
March	" :	26	: 1.300.-	: 150.-	: -
April	" :	25	: 1.250.-	: 150.-	: -
		: 300	: 15.000.-	: 1.800.-	: 3 days

The wages to be considered for the calculation of the pension are the following:

Basic wages	frs. 15.000.-
Production bonus	" 1.800.-
Additional for 3 days sickness 3 x 50 =	" 150.-
Total:	frs. 16.950.-
	=====

The full invalidity pension (100%) amounts to:

$$\frac{16.950 \times 2}{3} = 11.300 \text{ frs. a year (66.2/3\% of the earnings).}$$

A partial invalidity pension of 20% amounts to:

$$\frac{11.300 \times 20}{100} = 2.260 \text{ frs. a year}$$

&c.

Calculation of the pension of an employee having reached 65 years on November 30th 1944 (one child of less than 18 years).

The employee has paid contributions from June 1st 1931 (the law has been published in 1931) to September 30th 1940 according to the Luxembourg law, and from October 1st 1940 to November 30th 1944 according to the German law.

His earnings amounted to:

frs. 174.914.- from June 1st 1931 to September 30th 1940
frs. 150.000.- from October 1st. 1940 to November 30th 1944.

For the "German period," the additional amounts to 0,7% of the sum of salaries earned during this period. For the "Luxembourg period" (up to September 30th 1940) the additional is calculated as follows:

30% of the first 10.000.- frs. of contributions paid
20% of the further 10.000.- frs. of contributions paid
10% of the contributions paid over 20.000.- frs.

Consequently, the pension for above employee is calculated as follows:

a)	basic pension	frs. 4.440.-
b)	additional allowance:	
i)	for the "Luxembourg period":	
earnings,	frs. 174.914.-	
contributions paid	17.491,40.	
30% of the first 10.000.- frs.	3.000.-	
20% of 7.491,40	1.498,30	
	<u>4.498,30</u>	
ii)	for the "German period":	
earnings	150.000.- frs.	
0,7% of 150.000.- frs.	<u>1.050.-</u>	
		5.548,30
c)	children allowance	<u>1.200.-</u>
	Total pension:	frs. <u>11.188,30</u>
		=====

Contributions

a)	Luxembourg period 10% of 174.914.-	frs. 17.491,40
b)	German period 5,6% of 150.000.-	frs. 8.400.-
	Total:	<u>frs. 25.891,40</u>

from which the employee has paid frs. 12.945,70
and the employer " 12.945,70

Miners' Pension Insurance

Calculation of the partial and full pensions for a worker having worked 25 years in the mining industry:

- a) Partial pension (worker having not reached the age of 65 year, two children of less than 18 years old)

Total wages of the insured (for the 25 years) frs. 750.000.-
 1,5% of 750,000.- frs. 11.250.-

The additional allowance is calculated as follows:

total working period 300 months.

less:

apprentice period 20 months

sickness 10 "

effective mining occupation 270 months.

The additional allowance is granted for the years over 10,

i.e. for 12 years; for the first 10 years this allowance

amounts to frs. 1.200.-

for the further 2 years (2 x 240) " 480.- frs. 1.680.-

The children allowance amounts to 2 x 1200 " 2.400.-

Total amount: frs. 15.330.-

- b) Miners' full pension (worker 65 years old on December 31st 1944, two children less than 18 years).

Total wages of the insured (during the 25 years) frs. 750.000.-

- a) Allowance of the Invalidity Insurance:

- i) annual average wages = 30,000 frs.

$30,000 \times 25 =$ " 7.500.-
 100

- ii) additional of 0,6 % for 17 years =

13,6% of 30.000.- = " 3.060.-

Total frs. 10.560.-

- b) Allowance of the miners' insurance

From October 1st 1940 to December 31st 1944 = 4 years,

total wages frs. 120,000.-

- i) 2,4% of 120,000 = " 2.880.-

" 1.680.-

" 2.400.-

FRs. 6.960.-

Consequently the full miners' annual pension for above example consists of:

- a) the part of the Invalidity Insurance frs. 10.560.-

- b) " " " " Miners' " " 6.960.-

Total frs. 17.520.-

During this period the following contributions have been paid:

- a) Invalidity Insurance

from 1920 to 1925: 2,1% of 180.000.- frs. 3.780.-

1926 to 1934: 4% of 270.000.- " 10.800.-

1935 to 1940: 5% of 180.000.- " 9.000.-

frs. 23,580.-

From which 50% i.e. 11.790.- paid by the worker and

50% i.e. 11.790.- paid by the employer.

- b) Miners' Insurance

From 1940 to 1944: 18,5% of 120,000.- frs 22,200.-

From which 6,5% i.e. 7.800.- paid by the worker and

12% i.e. 14,400.- " " " employer.

The worker has paid: 11.790.- + 7.800.- = 19.590 frs.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

CAWA: 845

15th February, 1945

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

From: Office of Chief of Balkan Mission,
Cairo.

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

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

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

Office of Chief of Mission: Intelligence Reports Nos. 16-24

Bureau of Distribution and Transport Report on Distribution from No. 3 District.

Division of Agriculture and Fisheries: Agricultural Plans.
Summary of May, June and July Agricultural Programme for Greece. Papers on livestock in Bulgar occupied Greece.

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

Displaced Persons Division: Monthly Statistical Report.

For Chief of Balkan Mission.

Encls.

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

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

THE FOLLOWING DIRECTORS AND staff members were present:

Lt. Col. Hyde
Mr. Miller
Mr. Pierce
Miss Flexner
Miss Gifford

Mr. Beck
Mr. Youdin
Miss Devons
Miss Simeon

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

1. Mr. PIERCE reported on the Dodecanese and Turkish relations. He stated that 500 each from three Islands are to be returned from the Middle East in March, 3000 in April and 3000 each month thereafter, so that by the end of June all of the Greeks will be returned. These moves will be done in one boat, taking 1500 at a time.
2. Miss GIFFORD reported that H Camp at Maadi had been closed, that B Camp was to be used and the move would be complete by February 13th; that B Camp was being reorganized and there would be a transfer of certain personnel to B Camp with Mr. Curtis in charge. Guards have been added and UNRRA is to receive nine additional trucks. This camp comes under the Welfare Division.
3. Mr. MILLER submitted a memorandum, showing the positions to be requested in the various offices of the Middle East Mission. Lt. Col. Hyde recommended that a health consultant, sanitary engineer and a secretary only be placed in the Office of the Chief of Mission. Miss Gifford stated that the Welfare Division would need one person and a secretary attached to the Office of Chief of Mission, and one person as liaison with governments and military.
4. A DISCUSSION was held on the duties and responsibilities of the officers to be appointed in the various Divisions. It was agreed that Mr. Youdin and Mr. Saks or Miss Bishop be asked to prepare a suggested budget for the Middle East Mission, to be presented to the next meeting.

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

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