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Miss Rowson	22.4.47.				
Det. King					
Miss Gutaran	23.4.47				
Det. O'Leary, Pleander					
Griffiths,	28.4.47.				
Chief Accountant					
Miss Pearson	12.6.47				
Mr. Pickin.					

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Supply Registry for Country

Reports Section

Distribution Control Unit





UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

MISSION TO POLAND

W A R S A W

CHIEF OF MISSION'S MONTHLY REPORT FOR MAY, 1947



DUE TO THE TERMINATION OF UNRRA ACTIVITIES THIS

IS THE LAST REPORT TO BE ISSUED BY THE

POLISH MISSION - WARSAW

1. RELATIONSHIPS WITH THE GOVERNMENT

a. Supplemental Agreements Negotiated or in Process

The agreement with the Government regarding an allocation of 100 million zlotych from the proceeds of sale of UNRRA supplies to cover the cost of the continuing work of voluntary agencies was finalized during the month.

A plan has been worked out and agreed upon with the Government regarding the distribution of UNRRA supplies after 30th June.

Arrangements are completed with the Government as to the taking over of property and equipment on closure of the mission, with special attention given to requirements of continuing international organisations.

Agreement has been reached with the Government for (a) present quarters occupied by UNRRA to be made available for successor agencies; (b) 300 million zlotych to be set aside in agreement with the Government's plan, out of the proceeds of sale of UNRRA supplies, and made available to successor agencies to UNRRA. This represents an amount slightly in excess of the total cost of the UNRRA Mission to Poland. Negotiations are now going on with the Government, partly at the request of Dr. Ezekiel of F.A.O., who was in Warsaw for ten days, to develop a wage and employment policy for the F.A.O. economic mission that is due to arrive late in June or early in July. It is expected that these negotiations will serve as a pattern for employment policies of other international agencies operating in Poland.

Negotiations are in process as to the physical operation such as transport, billeting etc. of the Port Office which is continuing for 2 months after 30th. June with an imported staff of 3 attached to E.R.O.

b. General Problems of Relationship

Increasing anxiety is being felt by the Government as to the food situation and several conferences have been held with members of the mission and Government officials in this regard. A summary of the food picture, prepared by the Agricultural Division of the mission is attached as Appendix "A". Imports listed as "other" in May and June are Polish Government purchases from abroad, and in July and August are those which the Government hope to obtain through direct American assistance. However, the Government is experiencing extreme difficulty in obtaining transport for their purchases in the U.S. and Canada; and any supplies procured through post-UNRRA relief could not, in any event reach Poland before August.

Dr. Norman Leon Gold, Chief of the Industrial Rehabilitation Division in Washington, arrived in Warsaw for a brief visit on 11th. May. He reported on the status of the program and indicated that approximately 2 million dollars worth of new procurement has been initiated to off-set shortfalls in the Polish program of approximately 3½ million dollars.

Mr. Henry Howell, Controller General, also paid a visit to the mission on 6 - 10th. May to review the accounts. He expressed satisfaction with the excellent order in which he found the accounts and praised highly the work done by the

Chiefs of Finance and Supply Accounting.

A reception was held on 31st May to honour the Fellows who studied abroad under the UNRRA Fellowship program for Poland. Certificates of Merit were presented to them by the Chief of Mission.

2. RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER AGENCIES

Early in the month, Miss Ritchie, nutritionist, of the Washington staff of F.A.O. spent a week in Poland doing some preliminary surveys. On 20-30th of the month, Dr. Ezekiel, Economist of F.A.O. visited the mission to make arrangements for the F.A.O. Economic Mission which is expected late in June or early in July. As stated above, these arrangements are now being finalised.

Dr. Rajchman of the International Children's Emergency Fund continued his visit in Poland during the month. With Dr. Elliot of the Fund, the Chief of the UNRRA Mission to Poland, and Polish Government representatives, he made a field trip to Katowice and Krakow, visiting various children's orphanages and institutions. At the time Dr. Rajchman left, on 15th May, no plans had been finalised as to the operation of a mission in Poland.

The agreement with the Interim Commission of W.H.O. and the Polish Government is still in process of negotiation, but completion is expected at an early date.

Word has been received that the representative for the U.N. Social and Labour Committee in Poland will arrive in Warsaw in the early part of July. In view of the fact that the mission can be of assistance in the way of assuring that adequate facilities are provided such a representative, we have requested that he arrive as early as possible.

In order that there should be no lag in the repatriation program after 30th June, the mission is most anxious that a representative of I.R.O. or an interim organisation, be appointed to Poland to maintain liaison with the Government. Some initial proposals have been made in this regard but no definite steps have been taken as yet.

Late in the month information was received that a representative of UNESCO is to arrive in Warsaw. The mission will provide assistance in the way of accommodation, transportation, etc. as far as our reduced resources will permit.

3. SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION

a. Supply Department Report

1. General

This is the last supply report that will be written from the UNRRA Mission. The progress of the supply program is revealed in the attached statistics taken from Program Completion Report No. 11. These statistics do not reveal the impact of the UNRRA supply program on the Polish economy, but this is illustrated by the following highlights of the UNRRA program:

1. UNRRA has brought in supplies - food, agricultural, industrial, medical, clothing - equivalent to one third of a ton of supplies for every family in Poland. The

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APPENDICES

- A. Summary of Crops and Livestock Production and Food Situation in Poland, year beginning September 1st, 1946 ending August 31st, 1947.
- B. Program Completion Report No. 11.
- C. Summary of Supplies Delivered to Poland through UNRRA During the month of May.
- D. Report on Status of Authorisations, Requisitions, Contracts and Shipments from Poland to Italy, Yugoslavia and Austria.
- E. Distribution of P.O.L. Products.
- F. UNRRA Poster.
- G. Classification of Employees on Payroll as at 31st. May, 1947 (by citizenship).
- H. Personnel of Mission as at 31st. May, 1947.

NOTE:-

Amount and Utilisation of Proceeds from Sale of UNRRA Supplies, April, 1947.

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Budget of Government for Relief and Rehabilitation Projects.

The above 2 reports will follow under separate cover as Appendices "I" and "J" to Chief of Mission's Monthly Report for May, 1947. They are already in draft but final revision is necessary to comply with the instructions of the Controller, verbally communicated during his visit to the Mission in early May.

- total is approximately two and a quarter million metric tons.
2. Cereals imported would be sufficient to feed, within the ration system, almost thirty per cent of the urban population for one year.
 3. Total imports of edible oils, fats and meats would supply the ration requirements of 8,000,000 people, or seventy two per cent of the urban population, for one year.
 4. Milk from UNRRA imports was sufficient to provide 800,000 children each with 120 litres.
 5. Horsepower supplied by UNRRA imports, in the form of horses and tractors, is sufficient to cultivate one eighth of all arable land in Poland.
 6. Poland is depending on UNRRA fishing trawlers to catch more than one third of its anticipated fish tonnage in 1947.
 7. UNRRA trucks constitute forty nine per cent of Poland's entire fleet by number. Because of better mechanical conditions, UNRRA trucks furnish approximately seventy per cent of the load lift.
 8. Freight cars distributed by UNRRA carry approximately 400,000 tons per month.
 9. Over one year period, beginning in March of '46, UNRRA supplied seventy per cent of Poland's POL requirements.
 10. At the end of the Occupation there were 9553 hospital beds. To-day, there are 100,000, of which UNRRA supplied 30,000.
 11. UNRRA has imported 15 grams of radium, which will more than replace total losses of Poland from destruction and looting.
 12. The penicillin plant provided by UNRRA will initially produce 600,000 doses per year.
 13. Distribution of UNRRA supplies was observed by UNRRA staff in every part of Poland. They travelled more than 10,000 kilometres per month.
 14. Monthly inspections of 45 warehouses and 50 hospitals, children's homes, tractor stations, and factories, were made by UNRRA distribution observers.

The above highlights indicate, partially, the effect of UNRRA's work.

These are economic facts; it is not possible, statistically, to indicate the actual feeling of the Polish people toward the assistance given by UNRRA supplies. In the main, the food has supplemented indigenous production at critical periods when there would have been actual starvation in some sectors. There has been, and there will continue to be, malnutrition. The industrial supplies for the transport, mining and textile industries have permitted these industries to become established at a far greater speed than would otherwise have been possible, and has permitted export of some of their products to provide relief and other rehabilitation items.

The officials of the Polish Government and the Polish man in the street are saying at every conference and in most conversations, "Now that UNRRA is through we will have to do this"

UNRRA has not relieved or rehabilitated Poland; but it has furnished the necessary sparkplug to start; and assist in keeping running, the relief and rehabilitation program. Everyone that comes to Poland while visiting UNRRA countries speaks of the spirit of the Poles and of the reaction of the Polish people toward the UNRRA program. The Supply Department has had most excellent co-operation from all its contacts, regardless of station, and whether working for the Government, co-operatives or as private individuals. The Distribution Division, accompanied by the Chief of Supply, held a conference on the distribution of goods during the post-UNRRA period. It was indeed gratifying to hear those officers who have this responsibility in the Government read from their already prepared plans their post-UNRRA distribution program. UNRRA is leaving an incomplete but well-started job in Poland.

b. Supply Accounts and Transportation

1) PORTS

The month of May has been an exceptionally busy one, as in addition to normal arrivals the balance of vessels which were held up, owing to the freeze-up of the Baltic, have arrived. With the exception of some 3,000 tons of General Cargo still waiting at Rotterdam, all transshipments of cargoes discharged at Out Ports have also been delivered.

A total of 43 ships carrying 118,000 Gross Tons of UNRRA cargo have been handled at the ports of Gdynia and Gdansk during the month, and on the whole off-loading and a turn-round of shipping has been efficiently handled by the Polish Ports, bearing in mind that for over two months the Ports were inactive, and the normal routine of shipping much disrupted. It is very satisfactory to know that in spite of the serious delay caused by the freeze-up, all cargoes so delayed have now been delivered and are in process of distribution prior to the Missions closure.

2) RAIL TRANSPORTATION

a) Receipts

No Surprop Boxcars and Gondolas arrived in Poland from France and Belgium during the month of May. 1945 Boxcars, of a total of 2000 allocated, have been received in Poland. 45 have been despatched, but have not yet arrived in Poland and 10 are awaiting despatch to Poland from France. Of the total of 435 Gondola Cars allocated, 413 have been received in Poland and 22 have been despatched, but have not yet arrived in Poland.

The non-arrival of both Boxcars and Gondolas, which were despatched to Poland, was mainly the result of wagons being detached en route due to damaged axles. These wagons were, in many cases, not forwarded to Poland.

Of the 480 U.S. Gondolas allocated from Yugoslavia, 458 have arrived, 10 have not been traced as having arrived in Poland, and it is understood that the Yugoslav Mission is at present forwarding the balance of 12 Gondolas. No Gondolas

arrived during the month.

Of the 745 Boxcars from U.K. production, which were to be forwarded to Poland from France and Belgium 735 have arrived and 10 have been despatched to Poland, but were lost en route. 5 of the cars, which were lost en route, were handed over to the Polish Government at Le Havre, and it is presumed that they have retained them in France for the movement of Government purchased supplies. Of the Boxcars delivered 51 arrived during May.

Thirty tons of Red Clover Seed arrived via Czechoslovakia and France and 15 tons have still to be forwarded from Czechoslovakia. This is a United Kingdom Procurement.

3. SUPPLY ACCOUNTS

Routine has been normal throughout the month, although it has been an exceedingly busy one, not only in regard to the documentation of current arrivals, but the clearing up of outstanding queries in respect to past deliveries, and in view of the imminent closure of the Mission.

It has been decided that a small team, from the Supply Accounts Division, will be stationed at the Ports for approximately two months, after the official closure of the Mission. This is for the purpose of effecting delivery to and obtaining receipts from the Polish Government for supplies delivered. It is anticipated that during the two months a new procedure will be evolved at Headquarters to take care of the receipting documentation for the balance of the UNRRA supplies which will continue to arrive, in limited quantities, up to the Spring of 1948.

Summary of Supplies delivered during the month of May is attached as Appendix C.

c. Food and Agriculture.

During our trips we found that at several places there was a shortage of bread, but only for a day or two where there was none available on the market. In the Recovered Areas there was a marked shortage of rye for bread, and oats were not available for horse feed, and animals were not able to work normally. In some places they pastured the horses half the day and worked them only part of the day.

On one of the estates there was a shipment of corn from the "Robert S. Howe" which was so mouldy that it could not be used for feed even to animals. Their program was to put the corn through the washing and distilling process, after which the by-product would be fit for animal feed. If this is successful it would be a way of saving a great amount of feed which otherwise would be a complete waste.

Farm Machinery

In visiting the State Estates where we analysed hundreds of tractors at work, we found that one of the greatest errors committed was the failure to use a sufficient amount of gasoline while tractors were not under full load. In fact kerosene was turned on before the motors gained proper temperature and oil was unnecessarily being diluted, thereby shortening the life of the motor. This matter was taken up

immediately with the Ministry of Agriculture and Management of the Z.P.N.Z. (State Farms). The Ministry sent a cable to each "Zpoly" (group of State Farms) informing them that this must be stopped and that failure to comply with the order would be considered as a violation against the country and the administrators would be held responsible.

The Peasant Self Aid Society had 67 of their tractor operators at the Technical Tractor School in Poznan, and were to take out the first group of tractors to be used in the different powiats for the purpose of working all the idle land which the small land owner was unable to do with his present draft power. Our men have assisted in the training programs at the schools.

The program of having a plan ready so that all idle land can be worked during June, July and August in preparation for fall seeding, has not yet been completed, but we are informed that this will be ready soon. This is not serious as the tractors are still busy preparing fields for late potato planting and emergency hay crops, which can be planted for another two or three weeks.

The 23 Mennonites were not properly utilized due mainly to two reasons, 1) some of the men did not go into the work with enough aggressiveness and 2) the State Farms did not furnish enough interpreters or transportation facilities. This is being overcome, as seven more cars were allotted for that purpose, and the two Mennonite inspectors are working with them on closer co-ordination and should improve their effectiveness.

Our expert on the installation of seed cleaning machines and hammer mills, covered about half of the area where he found only a small amount of these machines installed. By taking the mechanical inspector in each wojewodstwo with him, and putting some of the machines into operation, and also distributing the Polish translation of instructions, we believe with the demonstration given at various places, they will put the machines into operation.

Our tractor expert spent part of the time in the field where tractors were being operated. His report was that they were being operated much better than in 1946, and the field work showed considerable improvement over last year.

At the ports the distribution of tractors, machinery, and parts, was being done much more efficiently.

Our Tractor Specialists have aided at the assembly points where tractors were being assembled. Here they have suggested ways to do the assembling and partial running in of motors by having one man take care of several at one time. This will speed up the actual delivery of them to the Estate and Peasant Self Aid Societies, who are receiving the bulk of them.

There were complaints that UNRRA failed to send enough plows for the amount of tractors sent here, but upon checking receipts this was found not to be a fact. The fault is that hundreds of our UNRRA plows are used with German Lanz Bulldog tractors, which should be using the heavy type of plows of German make which are available all over Poland.

Our shop and spare parts expert covered many of the T.O.R. and M.R. (State Tractor depots) with officials of their organisations. As the new program is to reduce the tractor repair shops from about 300 to 110 or 120, the purpose is to eliminate the poorer stations, transfer some tools to other shops to improve efficiency, and to reinforce the better shops with the shops and tools sent by UNRRA, and use them as major complete overhauling centres, while the others would be used only for minor repairs. At these better shops they will not only repair tractors, but rebuild the old locomobiles, thrashing machines, binders, and other machinery left by the Germans. The central warehouse for spare parts at Sczypiornia is progressing slowly as not enough funds are available for speedier building of shelves, and trained personnel for cataloguing of parts. At least four of the proposed six regional parts centres are being prepared for operation.

d. Industrial Rehabilitation

The month of May has been devoted primarily to arrangements preparatory to cessation of all activities of the Industrial Rehabilitation Division and ultimate closure of this Mission. Our section of Highway Transport terminated activities as of 1st May with the departure of our Highway Transport Consultant. Activities relating to the Construction Industry were finalised on 21st May with the departure of our specialist on Heavy Construction Equipment. During this final period of activity of the Construction Industry, requirements of tools for repair shops for heavy construction equipment were completed and plans and organisation for the repair shops were put in shape. The Chief of the Division spent the first eight days of the month visiting oilfields, oil refineries, coal mines, and consulting with those branches of industry, and the metallurgical industry, concerning conditions and their feeling with respect to UNRRA assistance. Without exception there is great gratitude for the aid that UNRRA has given.

During a month a representative of the Polish UNRRA Bureau, Department of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Industry worked with this Division preparatory to taking over functions relating to matters still pending on closure of the I.R. Division. Miss Reich of that Bureau will assist Mr. Brinkenhoff in these matters. We feel that we can terminate the activities of the Division as such with confidence that pending matters and problems arising in the future will be in competent hands.

e. Distribution

1. Rationing Arrangements and Distribution

The total number of ration card holders in the principal categories dropped to 7,534,620 a fall of 525,310 from April. "D" children cards totalled 1,833,590, "M" mother's cards 235,400, "C" heavy workers supplements 572,990, "S" city supplements 167,450, coal miners underground on "PZ" supplements 143,000 and 193,240 foundry workers and above ground workers at mines.

An important addition to the ration system was made during May which will include agricultural workers belonging to trade unions or working for the Government in the ration system for cotton and hosiery. Families of workers in the building industry will continue to receive IR cards, although as from 1st May the workers themselves will not receive the category I card.

During May rations continued to be tight and were met principally for category I and IR holders in bread, fats and meat (with substitution of fish for meat in some cases). UNRRA canned milk was restricted for issue to children up to 3 years of age and chocolate was also issued to children from 3 - 12 years. Soap was also issued to make up March arrears.

The Government unofficially indicated its intention to increase the number of ration card holders as soon as the food supply situation improves.

During the month, due to a sudden increase in prices of articles of consumption goods, the Government began a campaign to combat "racketeering" in trade and to organise a better and more orderly system of wholesale and retail trade. Results were quickly felt and by the end of the month, prices especially food (bread and flour particularly) dropped to more reasonable levels. In the course of the discussions definite figures were published revealing that between January and April 1947, 148,000 tons of bread cereals were purchased by the Supply Fund to be used to supply ration card holders. A draft decree was to be submitted to the Parliament (Sejm) which prohibits concerns from charging prices above the purchase price plus a fixed profit margin. Other provisions state that hoarding of goods in shops is forbidden and that an open system of accounting be maintained. Price commissions will be set up by the Ministry of Industry and Trade in conjunction with the Ministries of Food, Public Administration and Regional Territories. Stiff penalties are also stipulated.

Another aspect of the trade re-organisation envisions the establishment of large department stores in cities under co-operative and perhaps also State administration to compete with private trade and also serve as "price yardsticks".

The Ministry of Finance stated that there would be no need for currency reform and that a new currency was not contemplated. In the last 5 months, notes in circulation increased by 6 billion zlotych, a rate of increase of 10% compared to 36% in the last four months of 1946, when 16 billion zlotych of notes were issued.

Plan for Distribution of Post July Supplies

The Distribution Division arranged a conference through the Polish UNRRA Bureau of all officials concerned with distribution of UNRRA supplies to present the request of UNRRA for a plan of distribution of supplies to be received after 30th June 1947. The conference held on 30th May, at the Central Planning Board, resulted in a thorough discussion of the distribution system, current problems, and a clear understanding of how UNRRA supplies will continue to be distributed after the departure of the Mission from Poland. A memo embodying all points will be drawn up by the Polish UNRRA Bureau and officially communicated to the Mission.

P.O.L. Distribution

The result of the study of distribution of P.O.L. products is appended to this month's report.

Regional Distribution Reports.

Winding up the work of the observation of distribution, visits were made to eight regions in Poland to warehouses, institutions etc. and confirmed that the overwhelming proportion of UNRRA supplies were distributed. The remaining UNRRA food supplies were low but were still being channeled through the rationing system at the reduced levels noted in this and previous month's reports, still making UNRRA's influence felt.

All observers agree that the Polish distribution system has succeeded, under great handicaps of physical destruction and lack of experienced personnel plus the many difficulties inherent in the supplying from abroad of UNRRA goods according to precise schedules and programs, in effectively bringing supplies to ports, factories, mines, farms and individual homes.

4. RELIEF SERVICES

a. Health

Medical Supplies

The increased volume of shipping which arrived during the month included substantial quantities of medical supplies. Amongst the most important which have already arrived are 15 mobile dental surgeries, a mobile X-ray track unit and deep X-ray therapy equipment. These invaluable and long awaited deliveries are meantime being inspected at the Port by a representative from the Ministry of Health and the Medical Division of the Mission. The first consignment of radium for Poland is also scheduled for arrival in late May.

Cabled information indicates reasonable possibilities of reducing the list of non-available items for the Penicillin Plant. The residual problems however are still considerable and the Government is interested in attempting to solve them by a joint conference between countries in receipt of Penicillin Plants. The extent to which the Mission could participate in such a conference is dependant on the availability in June of a technical expert from U.S. or Canada.

World Health Organisation

The Government has accepted the offer of technical assistance during 1947 from the Interim Health Commission. During the month detailed liaison has been maintained and a preliminary selection has been made of Fellowship Candidates. The Government's final views on the allocation of the total budget of \$94,483 under the various types of technical assistance offered is expected in the near future.

Communicable Diseases

The trend of communicable diseases in Poland since April report is as set out:-

	Week Ending 20th Apr.		Week Ending 26th Apr.	
	Cases	Max. Incid.	Cases	Max. Incid.
Typhus	13	(-)	21	(-)
Typhoid Fever	140	(Lwr.Sil. 27)	116	(Lublin 17)
Dysentery	13	(-)	10	(-)
Scarlet Fever	89	(Silesia 18)	72	(Warsaw 12)
Diphtheria	265	(Poznan 60)	155	(Poznan 48)
Malaria	33	(-)	91	(Warsaw 18)

	Week Ending 3rd May		Week Ending 10th May	
	Cases	Max. Incid.	Cases	Max. Incid.
Typhus	13	(-)	8	(-)
Typhoid Fever	144	(Lwr.Sil. 15)	95	(Silesia 13)
Dysentery	6	(-)	7	(-)
Scarlet Fever	84	(Krakow 12)	82	(Warsaw 23)
Diphtheria	139	(Poznan 36)	145	(Poznan 37)
Malaria	124	(Warsaw 44)	163	(Warsaw 69)

There has been no increase in typhoid fever which might now be expected to be rising if any major summer epidemic was getting under way. The situation is less secure with dysentery where an explosive epidemic may occur although there is as yet no evidence of it. Diphtheria incidence showed a further decline to an average of 176 cases weekly compared with 190 cases for the previous four weeks. Typhus Fever is present in negligible amount and the Influenza outbreak has continued to decline sharply there being a total incidence of 97 cases (and 2 deaths) in the most recent week for which figures are available (ended 20th April). The anticipated season recurrence of malaria has begun. Maximum incidence so far is in the town of Warsaw and in particular in an old Malaria focus in the district of Saskakeps.

Medical Services to Mission

Number of staff absent sick daily are set out below as an average figure for 20 working days, 26th April to 27th May inclusive. The figure in brackets are for the previous month.

	No. of staff as at 30.4.47	Average Number daily sick	Per cent absent sick daily
Imported	56 (58)	0.9 (0.7)	1.6 (1.2)
Local	102 (129)	2.1 (1.2)	2.1 (0.9)
Total Staff	158 (187)	3.0 (1.9)	1.9 (1.0)

This analysis indicates a continued satisfactory state of Mission Health. The general work of the Clinical Medical Officer during May has included the following:-

Attendances at Dispensary ...	Imported staff	85
	Local staff	130
	Total attendances	215
Visits to staff at home ...		21.

No member of the imported staff was hospitalised during the month. Two members of the imported staff met with minor accidents. In one of these an imported secretary was involved in a street accident but fortunately without serious

consequences.

The task of terminal medical examinations of staff is proceeding on schedule but there remain 36 examinations for staff terminating at various dates in June. Medical Supplies for Mission use which were ordered in November last are now arriving in considerable quantity.

b. Welfare and Repatriation

Repatriation figures for the month have not been nearly as high as hoped and expected, particularly from the British Zone of Germany. Final totals are not available but apparently about 12,000 repatriants have arrived in Poland from areas where UNRRA has D.P. Operations responsibility. The "ISAR" is now bringing limited numbers of repatriants from the British Zone of Germany to Szczecin. The food scheme has been explained to all three zones of Germany and Austria, all three Armies are participating. The flow of information material from Warsaw to the field was kept up during the month.

Information bulletin No. 41 broadcast by B.B.C. Director Edwards, is probably the last one that will be possible to get out.

Several sets of excellent photographs, several hundred in all, have just been received from the Government and are being sent at once into the field. These are being used in making posters. They illustrate every aspect of reconstruction and rehabilitation activities in Poland. The division will continue to send out information material, especially "The Repatriant", "Osadnik" (The Settler), and the Western Press Agency bulletins, as long as facilities are available.

The Group representing Polish D.P.'s in Africa, Father Słapo, Father Szmanic, and School Inspector Inglot, accompanied by the UNRRA Repatriation Officer for East Africa, finally arrived in Warsaw by plane on 24th May. They spent Sunday and Monday, which was a Polish holiday, in Warsaw touring the City, seeing friends, and talking with influential members of the Church. On Tuesday they started off on a tour of Poland, accompanied by the Mission Repatriation Officer, a representative of the Western Agency, and the Chief of the Polish Repatriation Mission to Africa, who is also on a visit to Poland. They have visited Łódź, Częstochowa, Katowice, Krakow, Wrocław and Poznań. They are inspecting schools, industrial enterprises, hospitals, sanatoria, and churches, and talking at every opportunity with farmers and workers. Their impression of Poland is overwhelmingly favourable. They have been urged to return to Poland and to persuade other refugees in Africa to return. Bishops they have talked to, their friends, and their families, all urge them to return. The visit has been a great success, and they are to leave Warsaw on 12th June for Paris on their way back to Africa. From Poznań they will visit Szczecin, the Ports, and Mazuria, before returning to Warsaw for a few days, in and around the city.

The Polish Red Cross trains have been going regularly to Szczecin bringing back repatriants from the Middle East. Although provision of these trains is a concession and not an obligation on the part of the Polish Government, the Government has been willing to increase the original one train per month to two and seems willing to send trains as often as they are necessary and available in the near future.

5. PUBLIC RELATIONS

As UNRRA activities draw to a close and Poland's economic situation, especially regarding food, becomes more critical during the remaining period before the harvest, all UNRRA activities were given publicity in the Polish Press.

At long last the editors of Life Magazine have deigned to reply to the Chief of Mission's letter of last January concerning the prejudiced article in the December issue of the Magazine that gave a distorted picture of conditions in Poland. This reply was so artful and evasive, and contained so many further distortions, it was decided to let the matter rest.

Printing of the Handbill illustrating UNRRA activities in Poland has at last been completed, and a million copies will be distributed by the Ministry of Education to Polish School children. A copy is attached as Appendix F.

Nearly a dozen Polish publications - books, pamphlets, atlases, and magazines - on Poland, have recently appeared in English. The Government responded promptly and co-operatively to a request for sufficient quantities of these to provide all Imported personnel with a copy of each to take home.

Recently there were major changes in the structure of the Ministries. The Ministry of Industry is now the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, with a Vice Minister of Foreign Trade, Dr. Grosfeld, who continues to represent the Government in relation to UNRRA. The Ministry of Navigation and Foreign Trade is now the Ministry of Navigation. The Ministry of Food Supply and Commerce is now the Ministry of Food Supply.

6. ECONOMIC COMMENTS

No Report ...

7. ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE MISSION

General

During the month of May the Finance and Administration Department has been almost entirely concerned with the closure operations of the Polish UNRRA Mission. The work performed is covered under the separate report required in accordance with ERO Order No. 88.

a) Voluntary Agencies

The Polish Government has approved an allocation of 27,100,000,000 for disbursement to approved voluntary agencies operating in the country. It is anticipated that the secretary of the Council of Voluntary Agencies will take over the duties of controlling the disbursements with effect from 1st June, 1947.

b) Social Insurance

This matter has been finalised and all outstanding liabilities in this regard have been paid.

1. Personnel Division

Reduction in Force Program

As a result of May terminations for Class 1 employees, our present figure of 46 imported personnel is below the authorised ceiling of 49. For Class 11 employees - as a result of the extended ceiling authorised by ERO increasing our figure from 75 to 85 personnel - we have been enabled efficiently to meet the Mission's demands through the closing phases of its operations. Our figure for Class 11 personnel stands at 84 as against the authorised number of 85.

Outplacement Service

Forms have been received for application to various International Organisations. These have been made available to those members of the staff wishing to secure future international employment.

Continuing International Organisations

In order to assist new agencies expected to follow UNRRA's operations in Poland, a statement covering proposed salary scales, leave regulations, and other personnel problems is being prepared. This has been drawn up following consultations with the executives of the Polish Bureau of UNRRA Affairs at the Ministry of Navigation and Foreign Trade. Polish law covers several features governing personnel and it is hoped that the information summarised for the benefit of continuing organisation will prove helpful in the initial stages of their personnel functions in Poland.

2. Accounts and Finance

Visiting Personnel

Messrs. Dixon and Wright, internal auditors, left for ERO on 8th May.

Mr. Harry H. Howell, the Controller, arrived in Warsaw on 6th May and left on 10th. He was accompanied by Mr. C.L. Bishop, chief internal auditor, and both these officials expressed themselves as satisfied with the condition in which they found the Mission Finance and Accounts Division.

On 24th May, Messrs. Deloitte's representatives, Messrs. Woolmer and Buzzel, arrived in order to undertake a final audit of the Mission accounts.

Accounts

Accounts as at 30th April were despatched to ERO and Washington on 7th May, 1947.

The financial statement for April was despatched to ERO on 9th May.

Proceeds of Sale

The Chief Accountant assumed duties previously performed by the Chief of Operational Analysis Division with regard to the proceeds of sale of UNRRA goods. Mr. Howell brought final instructions as to the manner in which Washington HQ hoped that the Government would present their figures for the production of the report at the end of September 1947.

Two conferences were held during the month with the Accounts representative of the UNRRA Bureau and it is expected that the Government's April account, in the new form, will be prepared at the end of May. It is also hoped that the Bureau will prepare the May account before the end of June so that it will be taken to ERO before the final closure of the Mission.

Regional Office at Katowice

The imprest account at Katowice office is due for closure on 31st May. Mr. Drieduite, accountant, visited the office between 29th and 30th May.

3. Administrative Services Division.

The Division has been exceedingly busy in all branches throughout the month in preparation for the closure of the Mission during June. This entails transfer of property to the Government and the movement of personnel and records out of Poland.

Office Services Branch

A complete inventory has been made of office furniture and other equipment. Surplus has been passed over to the Government in a regular and orderly manner. Katowice Regional Office will close as at 31st May and arrangements for the handling of surplus property are complete. The final issue of PX and Commissary supplies were made in the last days of May. An inventory of these stores will be made as at 31st May and reports sent to ERO. Recommendations contained in the report of Mr. H.C. Givan as to changes in accounting procedure for administrative supplies have been put into effect within the limits of the office personnel of the Office Services Branch.

Communications Branch

The Communications Officer, Mr. Skribeland, was terminated as of 29th May and has left for his Home Station.

There was a marked reduction in cable traffic for the month, incoming cables numbered 269 and outgoing cables 203. These figures are against 382 and 370 for the month of April.

Registry

There is still a heavy flow of information material as to conditions in Poland moving through the Registry to other Missions. The mimeograph room also has much work in duplicating final Mission reports.

Travel

71 journeys were arranged by the Travel Branch during May as against 63 in April. Details are as follows:-

Air trips in Poland	6
Air trips out of Poland	4
UNRRA transport in Poland	15
Rail journeys in Poland	13
Rail journeys out of Poland	23
Sea trips	4
Own arrangements	6

Additionally the regular renewals of duty visas have been attended to during the course of the month as well as

transit visas for personnel leaving the country.

Billeting Branch

The work of the Billeting Branch has decreased considerably during the past month and at present the functions of this Branch consist mainly of checking inventories of terminating personnel and handling surplus property.

The number of hotel rooms has been reduced to 21, and the rent for this accommodation, plus three remaining private billets, has reduced the total billeting cost under 600,000 zŁ. per month, the allotted figure in the budget. Arrangements have been made to hold all Government-provided billets occupied through the month of June.

Transport

We are turning vehicles over to the Polish Government as far as possible but those remaining are in general in poor condition. During May we have operated 21 cars with 20 drivers and 24 field trips were made. Petrol consumption was 13,310 litres and oil 360 litres. Local repairs were made within the limits of our current facilities to a total of 80 repairs. The Transport Branch has been able to meet the Mission's demand for movement during the month but it has, on numerous occasions, experienced severe difficulty in meeting these requirements due to the following:-

- (a) Lack of benzine
- (b) Shortage of drivers - two men being continually sick

It is anticipated that the Chief of Mission's decision to limit field trips after 1st June will enable available transport to be concentrated on the work connected with closure operations.

Summary of Crop and Livestock Production and Food
Situation in Poland, year beginning Sept. 1st, 1946, ending
August 31st, 1947.

This summary is divided into two parts: 1) Crop and Livestock production estimates and 2) Food situation throughout the food year.

Part I. Crop and Livestock Production Estimates.

Prior to the harvest season in the fall of 1946, numerous successive estimates had been made by the Government of the acreage planted to various crops. Before any census data had been collected (between the 1st and 15th June, 1946), crop production estimates were higher than in any succeeding estimate, and later proved to be on the optimistic side.

A 100 per cent census of the use of all land was ordered to be taken between the 1st and 15th June in 1946. However, it was not until October 1st that sufficient county (powiat) enumerations had been checked, sent to the Central Statistical Bureau and again rechecked, to provide any base for estimating production.

The estimate of October 1st, 1946 based on data from 122 out of 270 powiats, therefore was the first to give an indicative picture of what the 1946 harvest actually produced. Even at that time, the Head of the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics stated that there was room for considerable error as great as plus or minus 15 per cent. Until a complete census was taken, it was impossible to tell with exactness the actual volume of production.

When considering the apparent slowness with which the census data was accumulated and enumerated, it must be remembered that trained crop correspondents were few in number, many having lost their lives during the war. The physical boundaries of the country had changed, and large numbers of people were on the move. Communications were slow and in some areas non-existent for practical purposes. When a census tabulation was received from any powiat by the Statistical Bureau, it was carefully checked, and if any questions arose as to its accuracy, it was returned to the powiat for correction. Field men were sent out by the Bureau to assist in cases where help was needed, and to make actual field checks of enumerations already made.

The very fact that this thoroughness was a rule, and that some error was

admissible, gave the October 1st estimate a degree of accuracy that made it quite obvious that a large deficit in food grains existed, and that import requirements could reasonably be based on the estimate, subject to perhaps small alterations later, since it appeared impossible in any event to meet the full deficit through imports because of worldwide shortage.

Subsequent estimates, based on more and more returns, changed the picture but little, and supported the view the Mission had taken following its own analyses that actual production of food grains would vary but little from the October estimate.

A comparison of the estimates of food grain crops in October compared to the final report of February 15th, is as follows:

	<u>October 1st</u>		<u>February 15th</u>			
	Area, Ha. (000)	Crop Mt. (000)	Area, Ha. (000)	% Change	Crop Mt. (000)	% Change
Wheat	649	580	700	+ 8.0	619	+ 6.7
Rye	2978	2678	3083	+ 3.5	2769	+ 3.3
Barley	733	703	748	+ 2.0	674	- 4.0
<u>Total 3 Grains</u>	4360	3961	4531	+ 4.0	4055	+ 2.5

The size of the food grain crop had been the principal point at issue, since it is the most important single source of calories in the diet of the Polish people. The final potato crop was somewhat larger than earlier estimates but the increase was offset, at least to large degree, by winter freezing of some potatoes in storage pits. Sugar production from the beginning was estimated to be sufficient to meet requirements, and the final report showed production large enough to permit the export of substantial quantities.

Livestock numbers did not show any very significant changes, but the production of lard did show an increase from 27,000 tons in October to 43,000 tons in the February report, due in part of a slight increase in hog numbers, and mostly due to more lard production per hog.

16th May, 1947

- 3 -

Part II. Food Situation throughout the Food Year

The food picture during the year can be narrowed down to within fairly close limits once determinations are made of the number of people who do not produce their own food, the amount of food produced in the country over and above that used by those producing it, and the amount of food brought into the country.

In the following discussion there are five points to bear in mind:-

- 1) There are 11 million non-self suppliers, (11.4 million now, with the addition of 400,000 who normally would produce their own food).
- 2) To meet the original target level of 2075 calories per person per day for these non-self suppliers, 120,000 tons of food grains would be needed each month.
- 3) Approximately one half of the 2075 calories would have to be provided by food grains
- 4) Utilisation of all crops and livestock products has been estimated. For example, out of the potato crop farmers will use a certain quantity as food for themselves and their families, and a certain quantity as feed for livestock. Allowing for normal wastage, the remainder is then available for the non-producers, and this full quantity has been accounted for in calculating the dietary level. Therefore potatoes can be substituted only in small degree for grain. To provide the same number of calories it would take about $4\frac{1}{2}$ times as many potatoes as grain.
- 5) For every month that the consumption target is not met, the food deficit for the whole year shrinks, for the simple reason that one could not eat what he did not have.

From Sept. 1st, 1946 through January 1947, there was enough food grain available to meet the caloric target level. From February on, this level was not met, and unless further imports come in it will not be met until the 1947 harvest begins to move into consumption channels. In fact, at the moment it appears that the situation will become extremely serious toward the end of the food year.

Since food grain is the key to the solution of the food shortage, a detailed breakdown of grain availabilities and consumption by non-self suppliers is shown below for various periods during the food year. Grain figures are in metric tons.

Stocks on hand Sept 1st, 1946	152,500
UNRRA Arrivals:	
Sept.	39,229
Oct.	28,354
Nov.	8,173
Dec.	949
	<hr/>
	76,705
Imports from U.S.S.R.	60,000
Indigenous Collections	360,000
	<hr/>
	649,205
Less carry over Feb. 1st, 1947	50,000
	<hr/>
Total consumed, September through January	599,205

It will be noted that during this five months period about 120,000 tons of grains were available for consumption each month, giving a caloric level from all foods of 2075 per person per day. A substantial part of the stocks on hand Sept. 1st, 1946 were of UNRRA origin. These plus September through December arrivals plus 60,000 tons from U.S.S.R. sources, saved the situation.

Stocks February 1st	50,000
Indigenous Collections	90,000
	<hr/>
Stocks end of Month	140,000 33,000
	<hr/>
February consumption	107,000
Calories from all foods:	1633

Stocks March 1st	33,000
Indigenous Collections	92,000
	<hr/>
Stocks end of Month	125,000 49,000
	<hr/>
March consumption	76,000
Calories from all foods:	1633

Stocks April 1st	43,000
Indigenous Collections	43,000
UNRRA Imports	<u>4,000</u>
	96,000
Stocks end of Month	<u>13,500</u>
April consumption	82,500

Calories from all foods: 1697

Stocks May 1st	13,500
Indigenous Collections	32,000
UNRRA Imports	53,500
Other Imports	<u>29,000</u>
	128,000
Stocks end of Month	<u>45,000</u>
May Consumption	83,000

Estimated calories from all foods: 1734

Stocks June 1st	45,000
Indigenous Collections	12,000
UNRRA Imports	13,000
Other Imports	<u>64,000</u>
	134,000
Stocks end of Month	<u>34,000</u>
June consumption forecast	100,000

Estimated calories from all foods: 1848

Stocks 1st July	34,000
Est. July collections	12,000
Est. Aug. collections	<u>17,000</u>
	63,000
Stocks end of August	<u>15,000</u>
Estimated availabilities for two months	48,000

Caloric level forecast for two months: 1100 to 1200

From February through June food grain availabilities actual and projected varies from 76,000 in March to 107,000 in February with corresponding decreases in caloric intake. Although no outright famine existed, or will exist through June, the nutritional level represented in this period is dangerously low. A situation of extreme criticalness appears to be facing the country in July and August, prior to the time the 1947 harvest becomes available. At the moment no imports are in sight for these two months, and indigenous supplies will have dwindled, although some of the 1947 harvest will start coming in during the latter part of August. That the picture up to July does not look worse is due to three factors, 1) compulsory deliveries to the Government by millers of fixed quotas of grain milled. These deliveries were enforced by a Government order, originally to cover the period February 15th to April 15th, and later extended to May 15th because the arrival of UNRRA grains was prevented by the freeze up in the Baltic. 2) UNRRA grains which again began to arrive in the latter part of April, and 3) Government purchases abroad of grains allocated to Poland by the International Emergency Food Committee.

To avoid a serious crisis in July and August, at least 140,000 tons of grain will be needed above that which is now scheduled.

With respect to meats and fats, the country can squeeze by with the quantities mostly of UNRRA origin, scheduled to arrive. On the other hand, there remains a deficit of milk. Requirements of evaporated and dried milk amount to 6,000 tons per month. Undelivered UNRRA supplies amount to only 2,700 tons.

Prepared by UNRRA Mission to Poland
16th May, 1947

PRELIMINARY
SUBJECT TO REVISION

PROGRAM COMPLETION REPORT No. 11

Showing status of fulfillment of the Program of Operations including (a) Preliminary Estimate of Shipments through March 1947 (b) Cumulative Certifications through 2 May 1947 (see note a/ and (c) Balance of Programs Uncertified as of 2 May 1947. (In thousands of U.S. Dollars)

	Program of Operations b/	Preliminary Estimate of Shipments	Per cent of Program	Cumulative Certifications a/	Per cent of Program	Balance Uncertified	Per cent of Program
Poland - Total	481,260	428,672	89	470,634	97.8	10,626	2.2
Food	201,725	176,887	88	201,725	100	-	-
Clothing	82,700	82,027	99	82,700	100	-	-
Medical	25,800	18,160	70	21,879	84.8	3,921	15.2
Agricultural Rehabilitation	75,900	67,778	89	74,217	97.8	1,683	2.2
Industrial Rehabilitation	95,135	83,820	88	90,113	94.7	5,022	5.3
Unclassified (Military)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

FOOTNOTES:-

- a/ Food - Estimated global fulfillments in lieu of actual certifications.
 Clothing - Estimated global fulfillments in lieu of actual certifications.
 Medical - Western Hemisphere certifications thru 2 May 1947 and estimated Eastern Hemisphere shipments thru 2 May 1947.
 Industrial Rehabilitation - Western Hemisphere certifications thru 2 May 1947 and Eastern Hemisphere and Surprop certifications thru 31st March, 1947.
 Agricultural Rehabilitation - Global certifications thru 2 May, 1947.
- b/ Excludes the 1% freeze. Includes amendments through 145; includes \$35 million for Emergency European Food Program to be financed principally by cutbacks in non-food programs because of non-procurement in the U.S. programs and estimated balances of non-food budgets are therefore overstated to the extent of approximately \$30 million representing funds which will be retrieved to finance the Emergency European Food Program. The incidence of these cutbacks on individual programs is not known.

APPENDIX C

SUMMARY OF SUPPLIES DELIVERED TO POLAND THROUGH UNRRA DURING MONTH OF MAY,AND THROUGH MAY, 1947(All figures in Gross Long Tons - Bill of Lading Wts. to nearest Ton)

	Food, Fats & Oils	Clothing & Textiles	Medical	I.R.	Trans. & Commun.	Other Equip- ment	A.R.	Misc. End Products	P.O.L.	Misc. Raw Materials	Un- class- ified	Totals
<u>SEABORNE</u>												
<u>Month of May, 1947</u>												
Ex Western Hemisphere	75694	550	535	1538	346	226	4114	545	13010	203	-	96761
Ex United Kingdom	-	46	25	282	147	23	494	48	-	417	-	1482
Ex Other Countries	10010	6104	56	697	71	8	550	146	-	1586	-	19228
Total for May	85704	6700	616	2517	564	257	5158	739	13010	2206	-	117471
Total thru 30th April	968616	133562	14712	19094	80429	2546	317641	11818	267051	28210	16627	1860296
Total Seaborne thru 31st May 1947	1054320	140262	15328	21611	80993	2803	322799	12557	280061	30406	16627	1977767

AIRBORNE

Total for May	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total thru 30th April	-	-	3	-	4	-	9	1	-	8	-	25
Total Airborne thru 31st May 1947	-	-	3	-	4	-	9	1	-	8	-	25

OVERLAND (SUPPLIES)

Total for May	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	30
Total thru 30th April	56336	157	-	5194	2599	-	39	17	33	68	-	6443
Total Overland Supplies thru 31st May 1947	56336	157	-	5194	2599	-	69	17	33	68	-	64473

OVERLAND (ROLLING STOCK)

	<u>Locos</u>	<u>Boxcars</u>	<u>Gondola Cars</u>
Total for May	-	51	-
Total thru 30th April	75	2711	877
Total Overland Rolling Stock thru 31st May 1947	75	2762	877

MISSION TO POLAND

REPORT ON STATUS OF AUTHORISATIONS, REQUISITIONS, CONTRACTS AND SHIPMENTS FROM POLAND TO ITALY, JUGOSLAVIA AND AUSTRIA

Line No.	Procurement Authority	Commodity	Authorised for Procurement		Source of Funds	Contracted		FAS Val-ue (per Metric Ton)	Country of destination	Month	Rail Shipped	
			No. of units in Metric Tons	FAS Value		Contract Identification	No. of units in Metric Tons				No. of units in Metric Tons	FAS Value
1	ERO 62	Coke	25,000 25,000	£8684.8.12.0 \$350,000	PC 27 Bank of England, London	-	50,000	\$14.	Jugosl-avia	Jul '46 - Jan '47	50,000	\$700,000
2	ERO 185	Coal	15,000	\$60,000 + £14888.6.9	PCFF 6 Bank of England, London	-	15,000	\$8.	Italy	Sept '46	15,304	\$122,432
3	ERO 232	Coal	15,000	\$52,500 + £13027.5.11	" "	-	15,000	\$8.	Italy	Oct &)	29,979	\$254,790
			15,000	\$75,000 + £18610.8.5	" "	-	15,000	\$13.	Italy	Nov '46)		
4	ERO 250	Coal	5,000	\$17,500 + £4342.8.7	" "	-	5,000	\$7.	Italy	Dec '46)	7,000	\$59,000
			2,000	\$12,000 + £2977.13.4	" "	-	2,000	\$12.	Italy	- Jan '47)		
5	ERO 267	Coal	5,000	\$35,000 + £8684.17.2	" "	-	5,000	\$14.	Italy	Dec '46)	9,999	\$109,992
			5,000	\$20,000 + £4962.15.7	" "	-	5,000	\$8.	Italy	- Feb '47)		
6	ERO 310	Fodder Beet Seed	85	£15,291.11.4 (\$725 per Metric Ton)	F.F.	-	55 30	\$725) \$725)	Austria	Mar '47	85	\$61,625

GIFTS FROM POLAND TO AUSTRIA AND JUGOSLAVIA

7	N.A.	Coal	25,000	\$225,000 (Estimated value of Gift).	N.A.	-	N.A.	-	Austria	Apr '46 - Jun '46	25,000	\$225,000
8	N.A.	Coal	75,000	\$675,000 (Estimated value of Gift)	N.A.	-	N.A.	-	Jugo-slavia	Mar '46 - Jun '46	75,001	\$675,009

by Accounts and Statistical Division - 16th May, 1947.

NOTE:- Comments re status of uncontracted and/or undelivered quantities ----- Deliveries Completed.

Distribution of P.O.L. Products

The UNRRA program of supplies for Poland included a substantial sum allocated for petroleum, oils and lubricants (POL) originally proposed at \$15,000,000 (January 1946) and later reduced to \$7,561,000 (April 1947) largely due to more advantageous procurements and world market prices being lower than anticipated. This provided approximately 260,000 tons of products, the major portion of which was delivered in 1945 and 1946. Polish indigenous production was about 120,000 tons and other imports were less than this amount, so that UNRRA supplies in the last three quarters of 1946 and the first quarter of 1947 were more than 50% of Polish consumption of POL products. In addition, approximately 90 tons of tetraethyl lead were to be delivered in 1947, Poland supplying in part 40 tons of lead for the processing of the tetraethyl lead.

Distribution SystemGeneral

The C.P.N. (Centrala Produktów Naftowych) is the sole distributing organisation for these products, although in 1946 small amounts of POL were directly sent from the ports to e.g. Spożem (5,700 tons of kerosene) and in 1947 to the State Land Estate (1,700 tons of lubricants). CPN operates all retail establishments (gasolene dispensing stations) and also issued bulk amounts to Spożem, and the agricultural co-operatives tractor stations, (formerly the State Tractor Organisation, PPT) industry both state and private, the state transportation companies (PKS and PPT) the Polish civil airlines LOT. Besides UNRRA, CPN also received domestic petroleum from the State Board for liquid fuels, and imported petroleum from Rumania, USSR and the Soviet zone in Germany (synthetics).

Table 1 - UNRRA POL deliveries for Poland as received by CPN

Product	1945	1946	Total in metric tons
Motor Gasolene	1.799	144.484	146.283
Aviation Gasolene	-	1.551	1.551
Distillate	2.179	2.543	4.722
Kerosene	-	47.320	47.320
Gas Oil	3.057	41.071	44.128
Lubricants	-	12.254	12.254 x/
			<u>256.258</u>

x/ This figure comprising in 50% motor lubricants.

Receipts of UNRRA POL products are as given by CPN and may differ in detail from UNRRA shipment figures. The purpose of these figures is to indicate that all UNRRA shipments are actually properly accounted for.

Priorities

In the situation of relative scarcity of the POL supplies (although actually due to many factors such as special lube needs and organisation problems etc. there is a surplus of some POL products) a certain priority in supplying

consumption needs was exercised. In 1946 this was partly accomplished by a coupon system (described below). The list of prior consumers was roughly as follows:- 1) Mechanised agriculture for gasoline and American type SAE lubes for UNRRA tractors 2) Villages and towns for kerosene as a light source 3) State transport for gasoline, especially aviation gas for civil airlines 4) Industry in general especially for special lubes 5) Governmental and co-operative transport for gasoline. These priorities were in part non-competitive (kerosene; aviation gasoline). After these came private motoring action which consumed about 1/5 th of the total supply in 1946, bought on the free market and amounting to roughly 48,000 tons.

Table 11.

Product	Motor Oils Agriculture	State and Private Industry	State Motor- isation	Cooperati -ves for Production and Trade	Total
Motor Gasolene	10,000	30,000	90,000	6,000	136,000
Aviation "	-	-	1,500	-	1,500
Distillate	4,500	-	-	-	4,500
Kerosene	-	-	-	30,000	30,000
Gas Oil	25,000	7,000	6,000	2,000	40,000
Lubricants	1,500	5,000	2,500	-	9,000
	41,000	42,000	99,000	38,000	221,000

Rationing and Price Policy

Until the end of 1946 there were two price schedules for POL products. The lower, or regulated price was given only to consumers who were issued coupon books for gasoline and oils. These were in the main Government agencies. Trucks - 320 litres; Passenger Cars 160 litres monthly. In addition some of these agencies were granted subventions (non income receiving offices or non-profit making agencies) to buy their POL needs which was a further rationing control. (Private users could buy their gasoline on the free market at the higher price) There was also in the case of larger agencies with their own motor pools etc. a wholesale or bulk rate of buying POL by weight which was at a slightly lower rate than below which were prices at the CPN dispensing points.

Table 111

Date:-	Prices in Zloty for 1 litre			
	15.9.1945	2.5.1946	1.1.1947	
		Stiff/Rigid	Commercial	
Motor Gasolene	8.45	13.-	45.-	38.-
Kerosene	3.90	7.35	35.-	30.-
Gas Oil	4.70	8.65	25.-	28.-
Motor Lubricants	18.85	33.85	70.-	94.-
average				
Aviation Gasolene	-	-	-	67.-

In 1947 there is only one price schedule and no coupon books. However, there is currently under discussion a scheme of rebates whereby Governmental users (in industry and perhaps also agriculture) will have part of the price rebated. The aim of this policy is to keep down private motoring action of a non productive nature such as pleasure trips.

- 3 -

Special lubes such as cable oil and transformer oil were delivered respectively to the one cable factory (at Bydgoszcz) and to the Central Board of the Electrotechnical Industry. Brake fluid, anti-freeze and shock absorber fluid went to the C.Z.M. (Central Motorisation Office).

Agriculture

In 1946 the mechanised Agriculture Sector apparently suffered shortages of SAE type oils for the UNRRA American made tractors. In part, this was due to maldistribution; it was not recognised at the time that these tractors had to have these type oils and that they could not use domestic or other imported types of lubes. Since the extensive field trips made by the technicians of UNRRA's Agricultural Rehabilitation Branch, this fact has been made abundantly clear to the Polish Officials. In 1947 the tractors are getting this oil and an educational campaign has been undertaken not only through C.P.N. selling points, but also with individual tractor operators, to impress upon them the importance of using these special oils for American made tractors. It should also be added that in 1947 the tractor users (namely State Farms) are supplied from C.P.N. whereas in 1946, they often got oil directly from the ports. Field surveys in Spring 1947, confirmed that UNRRA tractors are getting the proper grades of oil.

Technical

In addition to the above, the following technical points are of note:-

- 1) UNRRA lubricants are not blended with others. However, there was in some cases identification marks on UNRRA shipments which were not clear and in others due to lack of personnel able to read English, faulty uses were made of e.g. brake fluid as a shock absorber fluid.
- 2) UNRRA P.O.L. was pooled in the distribution throughout the country so that it is impossible to trace these products regionally. However, to simplify transport, other imported P.O.L. products were used near their point of entry, synthetics coming in at Szczecin; Rumanian and Hungarian P.O.L. coming in in the South etc.
- 3) In 1947, UNRRA lubes consisting of American aviation lubes, Bright Stock and Polish machine oil are intended to be blended to produce a tractor oil. It is hoped in the future to get SAE supplies directly from America and English sources.

Table IV Stocks of UNRRA products per 1.V.1947

Motor Gasolene		
	Limanowa	7.600
	Jedlicze	2.680
		<u>10.280</u>
Kerosene		
	Glinnik	2.340
	Limanowa	5.300
	Trzebinia	1.560
	Gdansk M.	450
	Kozle	1.450
	Oswiecim	520
		<u>11.620</u> x)
Distillate		
	Jedlicze	220
Gas Oil		
	Gdansk	4,130
Lubricants		
	Czechowice	310
	Trzebinia	90
	Glinnik	30
	Gdansk	240
O.W.		
	Bydgoszcz	250
	Katowice	700
	Rzeszow	20
	Wroclaw	170
	Bialystok	60
	Szczecin	100
	Olsztyn	250
	Krakow	80
	Lodz	30
		<u>2.320</u> xx)

x) The difference 5.700 tons is caused by a delivery for Spolem.

xx) The difference in stocks of lubricants is caused by the delivery for the Agriculture Section.

Distribution and UNRRA Policies

The above framework of distribution and its actual operation are in accordance with UNRRA distribution policies. Due to the fact that UNRRA products, especially gasolene, were not segregated in the distribution channels it was not possible to trace every portion to the final consumer. But the comparison of receipts and storage to consumption tally so clearly for 1946 that it is clear that UNRRA products were properly used, especially since UNRRA vehicles and tractors were the greatest consumers and the distribution of these vehicles is accurately known and is also in accord with UNRRA policies.

Field checks made by the UNRRA staff shows that P.O.L. products are available in all parts of Poland and that there is no shortage as yet. While the new single price schedule is rather high and productive consumers (especially agriculture) would like a lower price, the prices do discourage un-economic users of P.O.L. On the other hand should the rebate policy be adopted, this would benefit those sectors of the economy which are contributing most to Poland's reconstruction.

Pomoc UNRRA dla Polski

CO TO JEST UNRRA?

UNRRA jest organizacją mającą na celu niesienie pomocy narodom, które najbardziej ucierpiały wskutek wojny. Organizacja ta została stworzona przez 44 państwa, do których później przystąpiły jeszcze dalsze 4. Większość tych państw nie dotkniętych inwazją nieprzyjaciela zgłosiła swój udział w wysokości 1%, dochodu społecznego z roku 1943. Anglia, Stany Zjednoczone i Kanada wpłaciły swój udział w podwójnej wysokości. W ten sposób państwa będące członkami UNRRA wniosły swe udziały gotówkowe i w dostawach na ogólną kwotę złotych 371.500.000.000, celem udzielenia pomocy narodom wyniszczonym wojną i dopomożenia im choć w części w odbudowie kraju oraz przywróceniu przedwojennego poziomu ekonomicznego i społecznego.

Znaczną część wszystkich dostaw wniesiono w naturze, wartość ich jednak obliczono w dolarach, co uwzględniono w rozrachunku zgłoszonych udziałów. Wartość pomocy, obliczoną w dolarach, przeliczono na niniejszym wykazie na złote po kursie 1 \$ = 100 zł.



UDZIAŁ DLA POLSKI

CO UNRRA RÓBI DLA POLSKI?

- 1) Polska otrzymuje z 31 państw towary wartości 48.126.000.000 zł. w formie żywności, odzieży, dostaw medycznych, maszyn, samochodów ciężarowych i wielu innych rzeczy.
- 2) Kwota ta pokrywa potrzeby z różnych dziedzin, jak: rolnictwo, służba zdrowia, przemysł i t. d.
- 3) Zakupy są czynione w 31 państwach, mogących dostarczyć potrzebnych towarów, które wysyła się do Polski. Rozdziału towarów w kraju dokonują czynniki rządowe.
- 4) Bezpłatnemu rozdzielowi podlegają towary z dziedziny zdrowia i opieki społecznej, reszta jest rozdzielana na zasadzie odpłatności. Pieniądze, otrzymane przez Rząd ze sprzedaży towarów UNRRA, tworzą fundusz przeznaczony na dalszą pomoc i odbudowę.



POMOC UDZIELONA PRZEZ UNRRA RZĄDOWI JEST BEZPŁATNA

Jako członek UNRRA, Polska zwróciła się o pomoc i otrzymała ją od narodów, które nie będąc same w potrzebie mogły jej udzielić. Rząd Polski pokrywa kwotę 17.500.000 zł. przypadającą na Polskę część kosztów administracyjnych UNRRA, ponadto sam z własnej woli ofiarował 100.000 ton węgla dla Austrii i Jugosławii.

UNRRA NIE PRZEPROWADZA ROZDZIAŁU TOWARÓW.

Wielu ludzi myśli, że UNRRA zajmuje się rozdzielaniem towarów UNRRA w Polsce. UNRRA dostarcza towary do portów polskich i do stacji granicznych, gdzie przejeżdża je Rząd i zajmuje się ich rozdzielaniem.

Uzgodniony przez Rząd i UNRRA FUNDUSZ POMOCY I ODBUDOWY



Pieniądze, uzyskane przez Rząd ze sprzedaży towarów UNRRA, wpływają do funduszu, który może być obracany na pewne tylko cele pomocy i odbudowy. Cele te są wskazywane przez Rząd i uzgadniane z UNRRA. Powyżej przedstawiono 5 uzgodnionych dotychczas rodzajów tej pomocy i odbudowy.



PRODUKTY ZBOŻOWE

Jako pomoc w wyżywieniu ludności w ciągu ubiegłego ciężkiego roku, wysłano do Polski wszelkiego rodzaju produkty zbożowe. Wartość tych produktów wynosi 2.285.000.000 zł. Do 1-go stycznia 1947 r. otrzymano 457.000 ton tych produktów.



WYSIEDLENCY

UNRRA pomaga także w powrocie do kraju wielkiej liczbie wysiedlonych, z których 768.000 już powróciło, oraz opiekuje się liczbą około 400.000 Polaków w Austrii, Niemczech, Włoszech i na Bliskim Wschodzie. UNRRA zajęła się też rozdzieleniem blisko 3.000 ton żywności w formie 60-dniowych racji żywnościowych, dostarczonych repatriantom ze stref w Niemczech, i Austrii. 90.000 tych repatriantów powróciło w czasie od 1-go października do 31 grudnia 1946 r. Żywność została im dostarczona przez amerykańskie, angielskie i francuskie władze okupacyjne.



BYDŁO

Polska straciła 68% pogłowia w latach wojny. UNRRA przysłała z pomocą w pokryciu części tych strat, dostarczając od października 1945 r. 15.500 sztuk bydła i 445 rasowych buhajów. Inwentarz ten rozdzielono po całej Polsce. Wśród dostaw bydła przeważają młode, mleczne krowy.



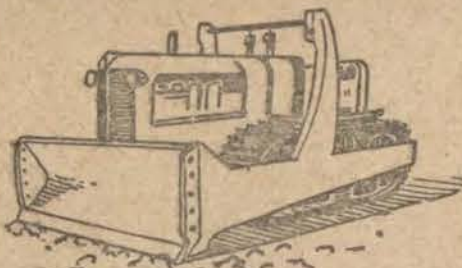
TRAKTORY

Polsce przyznano ogółem 8.450 traktorów, z których około 6.000 jest już w użyciu przy orce i uprawie roli na polach kraju, zdolnych do wyprodukowania kilkuset tysięcy ton zboża. Produkcja ta powiększy się, gdy wszystkie traktory będą w użyciu.



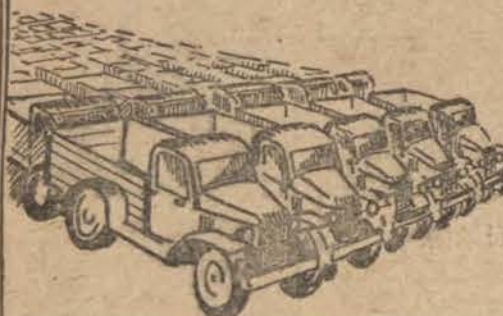
KONIE

Liczba wysłanych do Polski koni ma osiągnąć cyfrę 140.000; przeważnie klacze, wszystkie zaś konie robocze przeznaczone do pracy nad odbudową kraju. Konie te pochodzą z Ameryki, Irlandii, Kanady, Danii i Islandii. Poza tym organizacje dobroczynne ofiarowały 8.300 koni, dzięki czemu ogólna liczba dostarczonych koni wyniesie blisko 148.300.



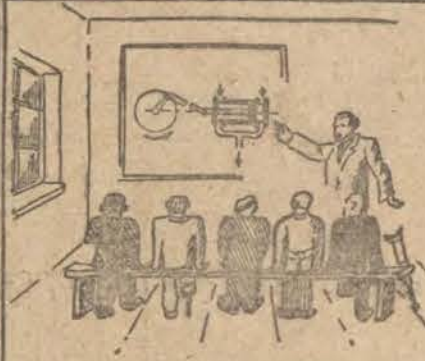
MASZYNY BUDOWLANE

Dostarczono ciężkich urządzeń do usuwania gruzu i do budowy nowych fabryk i domów, oraz szkolono personel w obsłudze tych urządzeń. W użyciu są już spychacze, planowniki, zgarniacze, zrywacze-równacze, urządzenia do spawania, kompresory i wiele innych urządzeń.



TRANSPORT SAMOCHODOWY

Polska otrzymała od UNRRA ogółem 20.000 samochodów ciężarowych i 4.500 przyczep. Stanowiło to początkowe zaopatrzenie transportu w miejsce zniszczonej przez wojnę komunikacji kolejowej. Umożliwiło ono rychłe rozpoczęcie rozdzielu dostaw UNRRA. Polska ma obecnie więcej samochodów ciężarowych, niż ich miała przed wojną; pochodzą one przeważnie z UNRRA. Dostarczono też urządzenia i narzędzia dla warsztatów naprawczych, zakładanych w całym kraju.



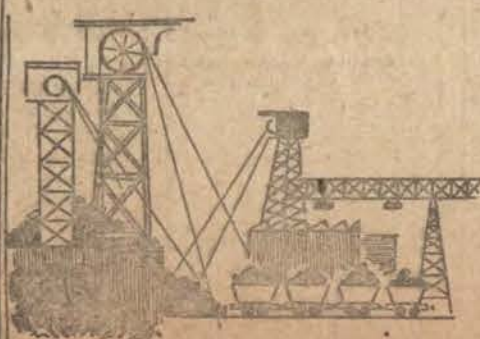
WYSZKOLENIE I SZKOŁY SPECJALNE

UNRRA pomagała w szkoleniu wielu osób w całym kraju w używaniu zagranicznych urządzeń, z których wiele było całkiem nieznanymi w Polsce. Szkolenie dotyczyło obchodzenia się i najkorzystniejszego użycia tych urządzeń. UNRRA współpracuje także z Min. Pracy i Op. Społecznej w szkoleniu tych, którzy stali się inwalidami, względnie utracili w pewnym stopniu zdolność do pracy wskutek wojny. Można się spodziewać, że dopomoże to tym ludziom do zajęcia stanowisk, na jakie pozwoli im ich uzdolnienie.



ZAKŁADY UŻYTECZNOŚCI PUBLICZNEJ

Dostarczone urządzenia elektryczne, podstacje przelazowe i transformatory o wartości ponad 3.000.000.000 zł, ułatwiły w całym kraju uruchomienie elektrowni dla oświetlenia oraz dostarczanie energii dla młynów, fabryk i transportu. Same wytwórnie prądu zaopatrzyły w światło i siłę miasta i wsie o łącznej ilości ponad 150.000 ludności. Transformatory, przetwarzające blisko 20% przedwojennej wytwórczości elektrycznej w Polsce, przyczyniły się wydalenie do przywrócenia dostawy energii elektrycznej. Z pomocy w odbudowie korzystały także wodociągi, gazownie i kanalizacja.



GÓRNICtwo I MATERIAŁY PĘDNE

Koszt zaopatrzenia kopalń węgla w zmechanizowane urządzenia wyniósł ponad 600.000.000 zł. Dostarczono też instrumentów technicznych, ubrań i obuwia dla górników oraz ponad 95.000 metrów pasów transportowych potrzebnych do wydobywania węgla z polskich kopalń. Dostarczono nowoczesnych urządzeń wiertniczych dla umożliwienia Polsce wykonania programu w zakresie głębokich wierceń i eksploatacji nowych pokładów, celem zwiększenia krajowej produkcji ropy.



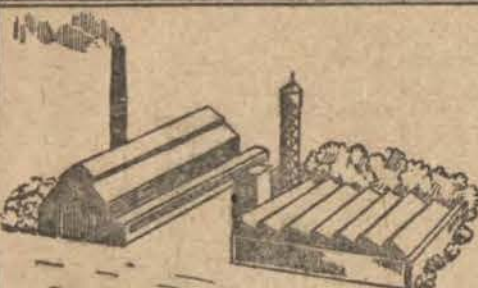
ODZIEŻ, TOWARY WŁÓKNIENNICZE I SUROWCE

Wartość odzieży, dostarczonej dla zaopatrzenia i zabezpieczenia polskiej ludności, wynosi 2.735.000.000 zł. Setki tysięcy metrów materiałów przysłano celem uszycia z nich ubrań, nie tylko zaopatrując tą drogą ludność w odzież, lecz stwarzając jeszcze dodatkowe możliwości zatrudnienia. Poza odzież używaną pochodzącą ze zbiorów zagranicą i nową odzież — dostarczono surową wełnę i bawełnę, koce i towary bawełniane o wartości 4.400.000.000 zł.



ŚWIADCZENIA MEDYCZNE

Aby wyrównać czas, stracony wskutek wojny w dziedzinie nauki, utworzono stypendia na studia zagranicą. Zespoły znakomych lekarzy ze Stanów Zjednoczonych i Anglii objeżdżały Polskę z wykładami w zakresie swych specjalności, jak: walka z chorobami zakaźnymi, pielęgniarstwo, dentystyka i budownictwo sanitarne. Dostarczono podreczników medycznych wartości około 60.000 dolarów, celem częściowego pokrycia strat, powstałych wskutek bezmyślnego zniszczenia dokonanego w księgozbiorach naukowych w czasie okupacji.



PENICILINA

Polska otrzymuje urządzenia, potrzebne do założenia kompletnej fabryki do wyrobu penicyliny, tego cudownego lekarstwa, które uratowało w czasie wojny życie tak wielu ludziom. Podstawowy personel techniczny przeszedł wyszkolenie w prowadzeniu fabryki, która po osiągnięciu pełnej produkcji pokryje najpilniejsze zapotrzebowanie na penicilinę w Polsce.



OBUWIE

Polska otrzymała kilka milionów par obuwia, z czego połowa używanego pochodziła ze zbiorów zagranicą. Obuwie rozdzielono między ludność drogą przydziałów i za pośrednictwem Opieki Społecznej. Poza tym dostarczono skór do wyrobu milionów par obuwia.



DOSTAWY TOWAROWE.

85% dostaw, jakie Polska otrzymuje od UNRRA, nadeszło do 1-go stycznia 1947 r. Wykonanie pozostałych dostaw UNRRA zostanie przeprowadzone na wiosnę 1947 r., na czym zakończy się praca UNRRA w Polsce.



APPENDIX G.

Classification of employees on payroll as at 31.5.47
 (by citizenship)

	<u>UNRRA</u>	<u>LOCAL</u>	<u>VOL. AGENCY.</u>
(A) U.S.	13	Nil	Nil
(B) U.K.	24	Nil	Nil
Australian	1	Nil	Nil
Canadian	5	Nil	Nil
(C) Polish	1	84	Nil
Norwegian	Nil	Nil	Nil
Russian	Nil	Nil	Nil
Dutch	1	Nil	Nil
Czech	1	Nil	Nil
Total:	46	84	Nil

Classification of employees as at 31.5.47 by Sex

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Class I	21	25	46
Class II	59	25	84

Classification of Class I employees only as at 31.5.47 by Grade

Grade 15	Nil
14	1
13	3
12	1
11	3
10	8
9	1
8	2
7	4
6	5
5	13
4	5
3	Nil
	46

APPENDIX H

Personnel of Mission as at 31st May, 1947

	<u>UNRRA</u>	<u>LOCAL</u>	<u>VOL. AGENCY</u>
(a) Displaced Persons	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Health *	2	1	Nil
(c) Welfare	2	2	Nil
(d) Agricultural Rehabilitation	4	5	Nil
(e) Industrial Rehabilitation	2	Nil	Nil
(f) Requirements, Cord & Supply	9	12	Nil
(g) Distribution	5	Nil	Nil
Transportation	Nil	Nil	Nil
(h) Camp Operation	Nil	Nil	Nil
(i) F/A excluding personnel	17	61	Nil
(j) Personnel	3	2	Nil
(k) Office of the Chief	2	1	Nil

** 46 84

* With effect from 1.1.47, Health Division, as such, no longer exists and the Medical Adviser and staff operate under the Office of the Chief

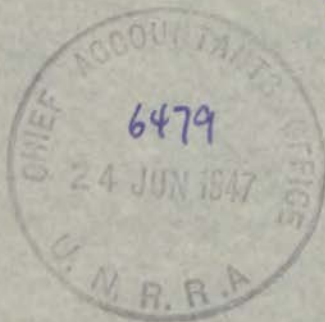
** Above figures exclude 10 May terminees all off site by 31st May.

TO: Central Registry:
OA Section
~~Executive Section~~
Supply Registry

FROM: Reports Branch

19 June, 1947

Herewith Appendix I to the May Report from the Polish Mission which was sent to you on 17 June.



Form E.F.2. (Modified 1947)
Country: POLAND
Serial No.:

AMOUNT AND UTILIZATION FROM SALES OF UNRRA SUPPLIES

Date: 10 June 1947
Period: April 1947
Currency Unit : Zloty

Table I. GROSS PROCEEDS OF SALE AND RENTALS WITH SUMMARY OF UTILISATION

Items 1 to 4 supplied by the Polish Mission the remainder by the UNRRA Office, Ministry of Industry and Trade.

	Column 1 Cumulative Total to date	Column 2 Current Period
A. Total UNRRA Program	481,600,000	
B. Not shipped (estimated)	55,386,000	
C. Not distributed "	21,310,700	
D. Total distributed "	404,903,300	
E. Gross proceeds of sales and Rentals	Zł. 11,757,768,353.51	824,259,136.66
F. Distribution Costs	Zł. 2,212,571,898.37	156,682,352.36
G. Net proceeds Mission(1)	Zł. 9,545,196,455.14	
H. Currency transferred to/	Zł. 253,300,000.-	10,000,000.-
I. Services & Facilities charged to Mission	Zł. 9,000,000.-	
J. Services & Facilities supplied to other countries	267,037.54	
K. Balance available for approved projects about	Zł. 9,282,629,417.50	
L. Estimated future receipts/	8,250,000,000.-	
	Zł. 17,500,000,000.-	

Table II GROSS PROCEEDS OF CUMULATIVE TOTAL OF SALES AND RENTALS ACCORDING TO COMMODITY GROUP
(Breakdown of Table I Line E (Column I))

Commodity	Amount	Zlotych
0. Food, Fats, Oil and Soap	6,977,786,665.30	
1. Clothing, Textiles and Footwear		
2. Medical Supplies and Equipment	77,187,892.36	
3. Industrial Equipment	248,560,812.45	
4. Communications and Transport Equipment	1,681,637,314.16	
5. Other Equipment (Except Agricultural)	333,918,512.38	
6. Agricultural Supplies and Equipment	440,615,021.65	
7. Miscellaneous Manufactured Products	118,497,732.26	
8. Fuel, Lubricants and Petroleum	455,821,055.51	
9. Miscellaneous Raw Materials	1,111,453,638.08	
10. Miscellaneous receipts, interest, etc.	312,289,709.36	
T o t a l	11,757,768,353.51	

Note (1) includes the sum of 9,320,279 zlotych transferred to certain Foreign Voluntary Agencies during the life of the UNRRA MISSION.

BIURO DLA SPRAW UNRRA.



TABLE III

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE FOR RELIEF AND REHABILITATION PROJECTS to the end of
April 1947

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
A. <u>Labour and Public Welfare</u>				
Labour				
(1) Professional Advice				
(2) Labour Protection				
Social Insurance				
Invalids				
Schools				
Prestbessis Manufacturing Plant and Distribution				
Social Welfare				
Welfare Services (unspecified) 1946	100,500,000			
Milk for Children 1946	180,000,000			
Food Fund	550,000,000			
Hospitals				
Public Social Services				
Institutions				
Welfare Farms				
Transportation				
B. <u>Health Services</u>				
Unspecified (1946)	239,500,000			
Hospitals				
Infirmaries				
T.B. Centres and Sanatoria				
Dental Infirmaries				
Sanatoria				
Public Drug Stores				
State Institutes of Hygienics				
Transportation				
Schools				
Mother and Child Care				
Silesian Radium Institute				
Cancer Combatting Institute				
C. <u>Education</u>				
School Buildings				
Furniture				
Schooling Facilities and Equipment				
D. <u>Rehabilitation of Public Utilities and Services</u>	470,000,000			
E. Currency Transferred to Council of Foreign Voluntary Agencies and to Individual Foreign Voluntary Agencies in Poland (1)			2,500,000.-	
F. Currency Transferred to Post-UNRRA Relief and Rehabilitation Agencies (This should be sub-divided according to the various agencies involved)				
G. Supplies and Services Furnished to Post-UNRRA Relief & Rehabilitation Agencies	37,450,639.35	2,317,492.51		
TOTAL	1,577,450,639.35	4,817,492.51		

(1) Not including currency transferred to Foreign Voluntary Agencies by UNRRA during the life of the UNRRA Mission to Poland.

TABLE III

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE FOR RELIEF AND REHABILITATION PROJECTS

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
<u>A. Labour and Public Welfare</u>				
Labour				
(1) Professional Advice				
(2) Labour Protection				
Social Insurance				
Invalids				
Schools				
Prosthesis Manufacturing Plant and Distribution				
Social Welfare				
Welfare Services (unspecified) 1946	100,500,000			
Milk for Children 1946	180,000,000			
Food Fund	550,000,000			
Hospitals				
Public Social Services				
Institutions				
Welfare Farms				
Transportation				
<u>B. Health Services</u>				
Unspecified (1946)	239,500,000			
Hospitals				
Infirmaries				
T.B. Centres and Sanatoria				
Dental Infirmaries				
Sanatoria				
Public Drug Stores				
State Institutes of Hygienics				
Transportation				
Schools				
Mother and Child Care				
Silesian Radium Institute				
Cancer Combatting Institute				
<u>C. Education</u>				
School Buildings				
Furniture				
Schooling Facilities and Equipment				
<u>D. Rehabilitation of Public Utilities and Services</u>				
	470,000,000			
<u>E. Currency Transferred to Council of Foreign Voluntary Agencies and to individual Foreign Voluntary Agencies in Poland (1)</u>				
<u>F. Currency Transferred to Post-UNRRA Relief and Rehabilitation Agencies (This should be sub-divided according to the various Agencies involved)</u>				
<u>G. Supplies and Services Furnished to Post-UNRRA Relief and Rehabilitation Agencies</u>				
	37,450,639.35			
<hr/>				
TOTAL	1,577,450,639.35			
<hr/>				

(1) Not including currency transferred to Foreign Voluntary Agencies by UNRRA during the life of the UNRRA Mission to Poland.

APPENDIX K

Proceeds of sale of UNRRA goods - to the end of April 1947

BANK RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT - BALANCE SHEET

I Receipts	11,757,768,353.51	F. Distribution Costs	2,212,571,898.37
		II. Currency transferred to Mission	253,300,000.-
		I. Services & facilities charged to Mission	9,000,000.-
		J. Services supplied to other countries	267,037.64
		Services & facilities charged to post- UNRRA Agencies	39,768,131.86
		Allocations	1,542,500,000.-
		Debtors/Expendi- tures & transit- items to be refunded/	25,120,256.-
		Cash in hand	11,034.04
		Cash in Banks :	
		Narod. Bank Polski	166,890,422.43
		Biuro Rozr. Międz.	754,393,952.65
		Państw. Bank Roln.	793,164,604.60
		Bank Gosp. Kraj	5,660,781,015.92
		Bank "Spółdz.	300,000,000.-
Total	11,757,768,353.51	Total	11,757,768,353.51

BIURO DLA SPRAW UNRRA.

REPORTS BRANCH

Received: 17.5.47

Copy to: Central Registry:

OA Section for Dr. Sutch

~~Executive Section for Miss~~

Roussin, Mr. Aickin, Miss

Gutman, Deloitte, Plender &

Griffiths, Chief Accountant,

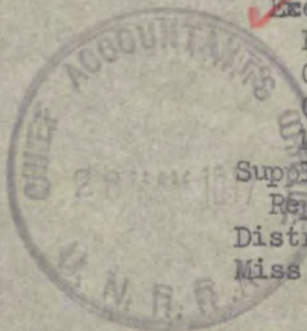
Miss Pearlson

Supply Registry for Country

Reports Section

Distribution Control Unit

Miss Kernoahn





UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
MISSION TO POLAND

W A R S A W

CHIEF OF MISSION'S MONTHLY REPORT FOR APRIL, 1947

UNRRA MISSION TO POLAND

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1. RELATIONSHIPS WITH THE GOVERNMENT

a. Supplemental Agreements Negotiated or in Process

The agreement with the Government regarding an allocation of 100 million zlotych from the proceeds of sale of UNRRA supplies to cover the cost of the continuing work of voluntary agencies is still in process.

A plan for the distribution of UNRRA goods after 30th June is also being worked out with the Government.

b. General Problems of Relationship

The Chief of Mission and the Chief of the Industrial Rehabilitation Division attended the Rome Conference in the early part of the month. Final instructions for the closure of the mission were received, and plans made for the visit of the D.G. and the P.R.D.G. Supply matters were discussed with the Supply Chiefs from Washington and London and on the Chief of Mission's return the supply budget position was reviewed verbally and in a written report to the Government.

The fact that the increase of 11 million dollars over the budget of 475 million dollars was almost equalled by the 1 per cent freeze plus the estimated shortfalls in the medical and industrial rehabilitation budgets, caused the Government some concern and a special explanation was necessary to satisfy them as to the full facts of the situation.

The D.G. and the P.R.D.G. visited the Mission on 23-26 of the month. A schedule of their activities is attached as Appendix A. Visits were paid to the Prime Minister, the Ministers of Industry and Commerce, Foreign Affairs, Health, Construction, Labour and Social Welfare, and the Director of the Central Planning Board. A conference was held with General Gale, members of the mission, and Dr. Grosfeld, Vice Minister of Industry and Commerce, to discuss the transfer of contracts to the Polish Government after January 1948. The Government expressed interest in the proposal whereby they would assume the supervision of the shipment of supplies, the funds for the shipment being made available by UNRRA, and felt that such a plan could satisfactorily be worked out. The matter is to be reviewed in September by the Polish Government and UNRRA in London.

The Ministers unanimously expressed themselves as being very much impressed with the job that had been performed by UNRRA in Poland and with the excellent working arrangements that had existed with the Government. The D.G. and the P.R.D.G. indicated, both privately and publicly, that they felt the relationship between the Mission and the Government was of the highest order, and was one of the best relationships existing in Europe.

c. Relief and Rehabilitation Projects Undertaken by the Government With Proceeds from Sale of UNRRA Supplies

Discussions were continued in April regarding the exchange of letters between the UNRRA Mission to Poland and the Government finalising the plan of expenditure of proceeds of sale of UNRRA supplies. It is expected that the matter will be finalised in May.

2. RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER AGENCIES

Relationships with the representatives of foreign Governments in Warsaw continued to be cordial and the usual contacts were maintained with the embassies.

The F.A.O. Committee has been re-organised and now consists of the following: Dr. Rudzinski, Vice President of the Central Planning Board; Dr. Krolikowski, Economic Adviser to the Ministry of Agriculture, and Dr. Załuski, of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. In addition to these, there will be delegates nominated by the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Food, and the Ministry of Forestry. Dr. Krolikowski, acting principal secretary of the Committee, has despatched the following communications to Sir John Boyd Orr:

1. A letter outlining their position with regard to the Economic Mission which is expected in Poland in the near future. The principal studies of this Mission will be based on the economic nutritional and social aspects in agriculture and the Committee are asking that the composition of the Mission be largely in those fields rather than the strictly technical agricultural fields.

And under the Field Services Branch:

2. A request for the assignment to Poland of six technicians in the field of animal and plant disease and insect control. The entire program has been outlined in detail to Mr. Willson of the Agricultural Division of Washington in response to a request made by Dr. Ezekiel of F.A.O. The technicians requested are:
 - (a) two veterinarians, to be stationed at factories, to assist in the manufacture and distribution of serums and vaccines;
 - (b) two veterinarians of pharmacology to carry on work in their field similar to that outlined in (a).
 - (c) a technician familiar with the production of DDT as a livestock pesticide.
 - (d) a field entomologist to work with the Ministry of Agriculture, colleges, research institutions, and in the field, demonstrating the latest methods of insect control, with particular reference to the Colorado beetle.
3. A request for three farm machinery specialists by name. It is felt by the Ministry of Agriculture that, with the late arrival of a large number of UNRRA tractors and other equipment, the services of these specialists, who are familiar with Poland, would be of great assistance.

The above information has been cabled to Washington and Rome.

Mr. Hugh Calkins, Director of the Field Services Branch of F.A.O., is at present in Poland working out the details for the operation of this program with the F.A.O. Committee. Arrangements are being made for a permanent administrator and director of this program to be stationed in Poland.

A list of equipment needed by the International Emergency Children's Fund in Poland was received during the month and the Mission is attempting to fulfil the requirements as far as resources permit. Late in the month, Dr. Rajchman, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Fund arrived in Poland.

He is discussing with the Government and the Mission problems relating to the establishment of a small mission. The UNRRA Mission is giving him assistance in the way of billeting, P.X. and transport.

On the basis of certain indications received from the Interim Commission of the World Health Organisation, the Mission has been working with the Government in an attempt to finalise the WHO program prior to the closure of the Mission. With the announcement of a budget of \$94,483 available to Poland for the last half of 1947, final completion of the agreement is expected at an early date.

During the month information was received from UNESCO that a survey of the technical needs of the press, film and radio was to be conducted in Poland. A surveyor has now arrived and is being assisted by the Mission with regard to billeting, transports, etc. A list of Poland's educational requirements, requested by UNESCO through E.R.O., has been completed and sent forward by the Government.

3. SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION

a. Supply Department Report

1) General

We have reviewed with the Government Officials the information we have been able to obtain through the Program of Operations Reports giving future deliveries. We are not as yet completely clear as to what the final supply program in Poland will be. However, as it now appears, Poland will receive slightly in excess of 475 million dollars' worth of UNRRA supplies. It will be appreciated if we may have, by the end of May, fairly accurate information on supplies yet to be onforwarded. This would be of material benefit in the development of a plan of distribution after July 1st.

The information furnished at the Rome conference has been very helpful and all of it has been placed in the hands of the Government officials. When additional information is available on supplies yet to be received and becomes rather firm, it will enable the Government to plan its own import program with much more accuracy. For example, we were advised at the Rome conference that one half million dollars in the Agricultural Rehabilitation program for tractor spare parts had been cancelled. This was the first intimation we had of this cancellation, as it was a firm item in the budget following the last Supply Conference in Washington. Many of the spare parts which we had anticipated in this program are essential to the successful operation of the tractors brought into Poland by UNRRA. Their cancellation, therefore, will necessitate re-planning of the import program by the Polish Government as they are on the high priority list. The same thing applies in the industrial field, particularly to the completion of the penicillin plant which is coming into Poland. The items cancelled for the penicillin plant must be included in the import program or the total investment in this plant will be lost.

With the re-opening of the Baltic after it had been closed for approximately two months, it was necessary, for a few days, to re-organise the work to get back on an operating basis. However, this was done very rapidly and the supplies which came in during the last half of the month are being distributed throughout Poland. Many of the items, particularly food, were drastically needed as the warehouses and retail

distribution centres were virtually barren of goods. This was particularly true in the case of grain.

Poland has experienced one of the hardest winters in more than a decade. The spring is very late and has been very cold. This has meant that spring seedings are from two to three weeks late and the winter grain in some areas was severely damaged. The harvest for 1947 undoubtedly will reflect, to a great degree, the effects of this severe winter. The Minister of Agriculture recently advised us at a conference that the cereal position for 1947, while better than it was in 1945-1946 will probably show a deficit of from 200,000 to 300,000 tons of grain. This is the first official information we have had from any responsible Government official forecasting that the 1947-48 crops will not be sufficient to meet Poland's minimum requirements. Obviously it is too early to forecast, with any degree of accuracy, the spring grain and potato crops which are just being placed in the ground, but the loss of two or three weeks at the beginning of the growing season will undoubtedly have a material affect on final production. The attached reports from commodity divisions give detailed information on specific points of interest during the month.

b. Supply Accounts and Transportation

1) Ports

The first vessel to arrive, since the freeze-up commenced the 6th. February, berthed on the 6th April. At that date navigation was still hazardous and no further vessels arrived until the 12th. April. The second half of the month the majority of vessels which had previously been held up by ice conditions arrived, and at this date we have only 4 vessels carrying 1,800 tons of cargo, which normally should have arrived during the month of March or early April, still to come in; this excluding the 12,800 tons of General Cargo discharged at other ports - Rotterdam, Copenhagen, Malmo and Gottenborg - waiting transshipment. All this cargo is due to arrive the first ten days of May.

All vessels carrying horses arrived during the month and although casualties have been heavy, amounting to 20% of loadings, the general condition of the horses discharged has been mainly satisfactory.

It cannot be said that shipping schedules are yet normal and it is a fact that the two month's hold-up of shipments to Poland has resulted, and will further result, in a considerable delay in completion of deliveries to Poland within the UNRRA Programs.

2) Rail Transportation

a) Receipts

During the month of April, 11 Boxcars and 7 Gondolas arrived from France and Belgium. Of the total of 2,000 Boxcars allocated to Poland, 1955 have arrived, 22 have been detached en route, leaving a balance of 23 to be delivered. Of the total of 435 Gondolas allocated, 414 have arrived, 11 have been detached en route, leaving a balance of 10 to be delivered.

Of the total of 745 Boxcars allocated to Poland from U.K. production, 647 have arrived and 5 are still to be delivered. 93 of these Boxcars were delivered to the Polish Government Representative in France. To date 89 of these

have arrived in Poland of which 53 were delivered in April.

Two wagons, carrying 39 tons of Agricultural supplies, which were unloaded from the "Edward Kavanaugh" at Trieste, arrived in Poland during the month.

b) Despatches

No shipments out of Poland have been effected by UNRRA during the month.

3. Supply Accounts

Routine has been normal throughout the month. The main question outstanding is the method by which the considerable volume of supplies yet to arrive in Poland during the month of June and thereafter are to be shipped, delivered to, and receipted for by the Polish Government. At this date no decision has been reached on this important matter, but as this Mission actually commences to close down finally during the first ten days of June, and has to finalise its operations on the 28th June, it is essential that whatever new procedure is adopted should be put into effect during the early part of May, so that its operation may be checked up on and any questions in respect of its operation remedied while the Mission is still operating in Poland.

Seaborne supplies delivered during the month of March were Nil. Summary of supplies delivered during the month of April is attached as Appendix B

c. Food and Agriculture

Food Position

Due to the concerted effort on the part of the Ministry of Supply to collect grain from millers and traders, and due to the absence of imports, during the month the food picture generally has changed its aspect somewhat.

Most recent information from the Ministry of Supply indicates that during the forepart of the food year, i.e. from September 1946 through January 1947, the level of consumption of grain by non-self suppliers has been maintained at about the target level of 120,000 tons per month. The daily calory intake per person per day during this period was about 2075.

In February 107,000 tons were consumed by the non-self suppliers, giving a daily calory intake per person of 1958. In March grain consumption dropped to 76,000 tons with a calory intake of 1633.

Grain consumption for April was forecast at 90,000 tons with a daily calory intake of 1697. Stocks on hand as of April 1st. were reported at 49,000 tons, and grain collections for the month were estimated at 36,000 tons. The April consumption forecast assumed that 55,000 tons of grain and flour would have been imported. However, because of the freeze-up in the Baltic, no imports arrived in time to move into consumption channels. As a matter of fact shipping advices indicated that only token shipments of grain will arrive prior to about the middle of May, and by the time these shipments are processed and distributed, at least another two weeks will have elapsed. Furthermore, preliminary reports on the cargo of grain carried by the Robert S. Howe, indicated that the total shipment was unfit for human consumption because of over heating and resultant spoilage enroute.

As reported previously, the Ministry of Supply, by decree, ordered all Mills to deliver during the period of February 15 to April 15, 10% of all the grain milled. This has resulted in remaining indigenous supplies of grain moving into consumption channels faster than ordinarily would have been accomplished, but has also reduced the amount of indigenous supplies available for the balance of the year.

The Government estimates of collections for the rest of the year consequently are rather low: May collections being estimated at 20,000 tons; June and July collections 15,000 tons each, and August collections 20,000 tons.

Final Horse Shipments to Poland

From April 16 to April 21 the last of the horses programmed for Poland arrived, with the exception of a residue of perhaps 80 from the Virginia City Victory, which are still due to arrive from Helsingborg. Losses varied from 53 out of 675 on the Pass Christian Victory, or 7.8%, to 266 out of 750 on the Beloit Victory or 35.5%. Of the 5,192 horses loaded on 7 ships, about 1,015 were lost, giving an overall average loss of approximately 20%. Both the Lahina Victory and the Beloit Victory carried the last of the horses which included quite a number that were not in very good condition when loaded, with the hope that at least most of these horses would come through. This explains the higher losses on these two particular ships.

From observation at the Ports and talks with Polish and ship's veterinarians, the quality of the horses that were off-loaded was surprisingly high and came as a pleasant surprise. With the exception of the Beloit Victory, the number of sick horses off-loaded was negligible. Adequate preparations had been made at the Ports to take care of any contingency. Sufficient attendants, supplies of feed, and veterinary services had been provided. The veterinarians on board ship, the livestock supervisors and attendants, and the ship's crews are to be commended for their efforts in caring for the horses in such an excellent manner through the trying conditions they underwent.

Farm Machinery

A considerable number of tractors and other farm machinery is now arriving at the Ports. These are being distributed to assembly points, or if the machines are already assembled, direct to points of operation. The arrival of 125 sets of front wheel bearings for the Fordson Major tractors are especially welcome, since these bearings will enable these tractors to be repaired quickly.

Although the Spring season is well advanced, these tractors can be put to immediate use again in preparation of land for late Spring crops and for Fall cereals.

The Peasant Self Aid Society has not yet organized to the point where it can take over a share of the tractors and operate them. In the meantime, until the Peasant Self Aid Society is ready to operate, the State Farms will take over all of the tractors arriving and put them into operation. A few of the UNHRA tractors had been earmarked for the Peasant Self Aid Society, but when it appeared that the Society could not yet take them over, these were immediately turned over to the

State Farms Organization.

The transfer of the Mennonite tractor instructors to points where the bulk of the tractors are being used is being accomplished. All 24 of the Mennonites have arrived, and two of them who act as supervisors of the other 22, have been assigned transportation in order that their supervisory work can be facilitated.

The Department within the Ministry of Agriculture responsible for seeding programs in the recovered territory is now working out a program for the moving of tractors to these areas after the Spring sowing is finished to plow and cultivate land during June, July, and August, in preparation for Fall seeding. The budget for this purpose is in preparation now. Last year this program met with poor success, because of lack of an adequate operation budget.

Corn Shipment on Robert S. Howe

The Robert S. Howe with 8,150 tons of corn from New Orleans, arrived at the end of the month. This ship left New Orleans on February 8 and was held up 35 days at Rotterdam and 9 days at Copenhagen waiting for the ice to clear in the Baltic. Preliminary inspection of the cargo at Gdansk indicates that the total shipment is unfit for human consumption. About 400 tons are reported to be completely spoiled, but the remainder can be used for animal feed. The cause of the spoilage was due to lack of ventilation during the long voyage which caused moisture condensation and heating.

The official protocols and sealed samples will be available in a few days when the ship completes unloading. It is regretted that the first shipment of corn to arrive after the Ports had been cleared should have arrived in this condition, in view of the grain shortage and in view of the fact that no grain shipments had been possible for the past two months.

d. Industrial Rehabilitation

General

The Chief of the Industrial Rehabilitation Division was in Rome as representative of the Mission for the Supply Department at a Conference of Chiefs of Missions which took place there from April 2nd to the 8th. The information developed through the Conference, and any actions taken were reported in memoranda to the Chief of Supply Department, separately for each Division concerned. Highlights of the Conference were:-

1) The Polish program of operations on completion was reported as estimated at \$475,574,000 of \$5,000,000 from the original total. This represents 95% completion. The shortfalls occurring are \$5,000,000 on the Medical Program and \$686,000 on Industrial Rehabilitation. Completion of individual programs is estimated as follows:-

Food	100%
Clothing	100%
Medical	81%
Agricultural Rehab.	100%
Industrial Rehab.	99%

2) Transfer of capital equipment such as locomotives, rolling stock, and water craft valued in excess of \$50,000, now

held by the Government on a loan basis, is permissible at the discretion of the Mission.

3) Observation of distribution after May 31st shall be reduced to a minimum and there shall be no staff for observation purposes after June 30th.

4) It is anticipated that arrangements for receipt of supplies in the country of origin may be worked out for the period after July 1st. However, this may not be possible in the case of deliveries originating in the U.S. or Canada, in which case it may be necessary to continue arrangements whereby receipts are obtained from the Government upon arrival of the goods within the country.

5) With respect to distribution of supplies, the Missions were directed to initiate steps to obtain a plan of distribution from the Governments concerned. It was felt that preliminary report on such a plan might be initiated, and a plan finalized as more detailed information on forecasts was furnished with respect to shipments to arrive in the country after July 1st.

Transportation and Telecommunication.

Highway Transport. During the month final arrangements were made with B.O.T.M. to ensure correct routing of tools coming in under the Highway Transport Program. Incorrect allocation of camelback used for tyre retreading was further investigated and the reason ascertained. Proper explanation of the character of this material was given to the authorities concerned and procedure for correct allocation established. It is anticipated that future shipments will go to the Tyre Repair Shops instead of the Rubber Industry, without difficulty.

The Highway Transport Consultant visited all vehicle and tyre repair shops in company with officials of C&M and PZ i WS in an attempt to eliminate remaining handicaps of completion and efficient operation of the shops. One of the outstanding problems is that insufficient investment capital has been provided to enable the main Tyre Repair Shop to get into operation. The Highway Transport Consultant is being terminated in line with the phasing out program of the Mission, at the end of the month, and is returning to the United States. The history of his operation has been submitted.

Railroads.

Deliveries under the program pertaining to railroads have been practically completed, excepting Machine Tools which come under the Machine Repair Program.

Telecommunication.

Delivery of the Telecommunication equipment during the month has been continuing at a very satisfactory rate. After April arrivals under this program will drop rapidly, and it is anticipated that very little equipment or material will remain for delivery after June 30th. What does remain should be delivered in Poland early in July.

Public Utilities.

Mr. Harris, Consultant on Power Plant Erection has continued his work in the Poznan area. The slow progress which developed about the middle of April was taken up with the Government and during the latter part of the month there has been greatly improved activity with visits of representatives from Biala Podlaska and Krynica to the Swiebodzin installation.

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The Central Power Board expressed a desire to continue Mr. Harris's services after the expiration of his assignment with UNRRA on May 31st. This matter is now under discussion with Mr. Harris and Government representatives.

The Warsaw Tramways have sent a representative to England to receive instructions on the rectifier substations, packing arrangements and so forth.

Building Industry

During the first part of April our Heavy Construction Equipment Specialist visited the K.S.B. Branch at Gdynia to assist in identification of recently arrived spare parts and give instructions on the use of attachments for shovels and drag line. The depot at Gdynia is considerably handicapped at present by not having any person who can read or speak English. This is a great handicap in the identification of spare parts and equipment received. The new depot for K.S.B. at Gdansk is in a bad state of repair and will require extensive repair as well as remodelling before it can be used. It is anticipated that this work will require two to three months. In view of this situation it has been determined to terminate Mr. Langdon, Spare Parts Specialist, about the middle of May, as he will not be able to give the anticipated service to the Ministry of Reconstruction at the Gdansk depot. The fact that the depot at Gdansk is not ready for use, and that many spare parts must remain in their cases until the depot is repaired, creates a serious difficulty for the working season now starting. The equipment is going into use and will be in need of spare parts in the near future.

The necessity of machine tools and shop tools for K.S.B. repair shops has been a matter of keen interest during the month. No specific arrangements were made for such shops by UNRRA. However, we have been working with the Central Planning Board to secure allocation of suitable tools which may arrive in the country from UNRRA shipments or Government procurement.

We have secured verbal advice that transfer of heavy tractors from the Ministry of Agriculture to the Ministry of Reconstruction in exchange for smaller units has been approved, but the basis of exchange remains to be worked out. This office has obtained a complete set of parts manuals for all models of Caterpillar tractors which have been passed to the main office of K.S.B.

Mining and Quarrying.

Report on the Polish Coke Oven Industry by Mr. Newmann has been received, and will be passed to the Central Coal Board in the coming week.

P.O.L.

The survey of distribution of P.O.L. products is continuing. It appears to be resulting in closer consideration in the matter of distribution and the supplying of correct products to the tractor industry.

Materials.

The supply of tetraethyl lead to be delivered in Poland has been a matter of some discussion during the past month. Advice received from Headquarters indicated that only 52 tons of tetraethyl lead were to be delivered, whereas the original commitment was that 90 tons would be delivered against 40 tons of lead to be supplied by Poland. Final advice on this matter

indicates that the net amount to be furnished is 84 tons.

Termination Activities.

The Division is working with the Government to transfer functions to the UNRRA Bureau of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. This early transfer is being undertaken in order that personnel of the UNRRA Bureau may be prepared to carry on effectively, and that the Industry departments shall become familiar with their new contacts. A second reason for this transfer is to provide more time for our Polish personnel for translation of UNRRA reports on Poland.

e. Distribution

Rationing Arrangements and Distribution

During this month the planned reduction in the number of ration card holders brought the total of ration card holders in the principal categories down to 8,059,930, a cut of 948,650 from March (in both months were included nearly 400,000 agricultural card holders). The "D" cards for children totalled 1,971,000, "M" cards for mothers 276,470, "C" cards for heavy workers 590,800, "S" cards for Warsaw, Gdansk and Szczecin dwellers 172,500. Coal miners totalling 144,040 received the "PZ" supplement and foundry workers and other types of miners totalled 190,330 for other supplementary rations.

The tight food situation continued during April and actually rations were met only 100% for the industrial workers in category I ration section. The substitution of sugar for flour was accomplished in some districts for IR card holders. Milk was still in short supply and restricted to distribution to children up to 3. Children from 3 - 12 received cocoa, chocolate or marmalade as available in various districts.

On April 15th, the regulations on the compulsory sale of flour stocks to the state at free market prices came to an end. Up to that date it was reported that 100,000 tons of rye had been collected during a 2 month period. This supply was still short of what is required to feed the non-agricultural population for one month, but never-the-less, it represented an achievement in preventing a complete break-down of the rationing system. The Government intends to collect the remainder of the quotas imposed on mills when the local situation indicates it is feasible and will penalize non-cooperating mills and traders. However, adjustments in quotas were, and will be made, based on the result so far achieved. Free trade will again take over unless a new crisis develops. Meanwhile, UNRRA grain began to arrive in late April.

Food Prices

The grain shortage has lead to noticeable price increases on the free market in the prices of rye, wheat and corn. In general, food prices reached a peak just before Easter, a period when families prepare traditional and special meals. Since then, although grain prices have not receded, the supply of indigenous products, such as dairy, eggs, spring vegetables has noticeably increased bringing down free market prices considerably: eggs fell from 25-30 zlotych each to 7-10 zlotych; butter from 700-1000 zlotych per kilo before Easter to 400-600 zlotych per kilo and more in some places. (In the Appendix C is a table of earnings and costs of living through March, 1947).

UNRRA Food and Clothing Reach Flood Victims

During the month the Government gave the flood victims practical relief from remaining supplies of UNRRA tinned foods and army rations as well as UNRRA clothing.

Prior to the Polish Labour Day on May 1st. an issue of 730,000 articles of UNRRA clothing was made through the trade unions and other organizations of workers including the Peasant Self-Aid Society. Larger proportionate shares were sent to the devastated areas of Kielce, to the recovered areas, and to the miners and railroad workers.

Visit of Distribution Control Unit

The E.R.O. Distribution Control Unit, of Miss Shuffeldt, Mr. Ankers and Mr. Petrov were in Poland from April 7th. to April 22nd. After initial conferences in Warsaw with both UNRRA and Government representatives, the unit made a week's field trip to Lodz, Wroclaw and surrounding areas, Katowice, Krakow and Kielce. The group were accompanied by Government officials and UNRRA Distribution Officers. Their itinerary covered large cities, factories, mines, farm areas, regained regions and the devastated area of Kielce. Further conferences were held in Warsaw after the trip and the unit then departed for Prague.

General

In line with directives discussed at the Rome conference of Mission Chiefs, the Polish Government has been requested to draw up a general plan of distribution for UNRRA supplies arriving after June 30th.

The check on P.O.L. distribution is being carried on in the regions following receipt of material from the Government as to the overall statistics and policies.

UNRRA supplies received in Poland are being listed in detail in the official publication "Statistical News" issued in Polish and English.

RELIEF SERVICES

a. Health

Medical Supplies.

A slightly increased amount of medical supplies arrived during the month with the re-opening of the Baltic Ports but the volume falls far short of shipping advices which would indicate considerable anticipated arrivals for May and June. The projected tonnage month by month from the U.K. is known and similar figures are much desired from elsewhere. More important still the Mission lacks any detail of the unfulfilled part of the medical supply program although information on pending arrivals continues to be most detailed and informative. The most important single item of supply information received during the month was the projected deliveries of specialised equipment for the treatment of cancer. These include 15 grams of Radium and a total of 18 deep X-ray therapy machines. The fulfillment of this program offers excellent opportunities for the restoration of cancer treatment facilities in Poland.

World Health Organization.

The Interim Health Commission has provided a total budget for Poland of \$94,483. This is designed to cover the costs of

the technical assistance of certain types including fellow-ship study abroad. The Government is meantime considering the details of this offer.

Communicable Diseases.

The trend of communicable diseases in Poland since the report of last month is set out below:-

	Week ending 22nd Mar.		Week ending 31st Mar.	
	Cases	Max. Incid.	Cases	Max. Incid.
Typhus	7	-	10	-
Typhoid Fever	81	(Bialystok 12)	113	(Lwr.Sil.16)
Dysentery	4	-	5	-
Scarlet Fever	76	(Warsaw 12)	102	(Lodz 27)
Diphtheria	118	(Lwr.Sil.16)	193	(Silesia 34)
Malaria	11	-	7	-

	Week ending 7th April		Week ending 15th April	
	Cases	Max. Incid.	Cases	Max. Incid.
Typhus	12	-	40	(Lublin 15)
Typhoid Fever	144	(Lwr.Sil.24)	152	(Poznan 26)
Dysentery	5	-	13	-
Scarlet Fever	87	(Poznan 20)	150	(Krakow 25)
Diphtheria	194	(Poznan 69)	257	(Poznan 72)
Malaria	30	(Warsaw 11)	34	(Silesia 7)

The typhoid fever incidence shows some increase compared with last month but is still below the average for the mid-winter months. The slight increase in typhus fever in the week ending 15th April is probably without significance as anything approaching an epidemic would have been well under way by now. The reduced incidence of Diphtheria recorded in last month's report was fully maintained, there being an average of 190 cases compared with 202 cases for the previous four weeks. The slight rise in Malaria incidence is probably significant and may indicate an approaching seasonal recurrence of Poland's malaria problem. Following a peak incidence of 5,716 cases in the week ending 22nd February, Influenza subsequently declined fairly sharply and the most recent figure available (for the week ending 22nd March) shows 684 cases with one death.

Medical Services to Mission

Numbers of Staff absent sick daily are set out below as an average figure for 23 working days 27th March to 25th April inclusive. The figures in brackets are for the previous month.

	No. of staff as at 31.3.47	Average Number Sick daily	Percent absent sick daily
Imported	58(63)	0.7(0.7)	1.2 (1.1)
Local	129(161)	1.2(2.4)	0.9 (1.5)
Total Staff	187(224)	1.9(3.1)	1.0 (1.4)

The overall figure of 1% of staff absent sick daily must be considered as reflecting a satisfactory state of Mission health. The general work of the Clinical Medical Officer during April has included the following:-

Attendances at Dispensary

Imported Staff	82
Local Staff	121
	<u>203</u>
	39

Visits to staff at home

No member of the Imported staff was hospitalized during the month. No further medical supplies have been received for Mission use.

b. Welfare and Repatriation

Warsaw Repatriation Conference

At the request of DP Headquarters in Paris, this conference was cancelled.

Spring Repatriation Campaign

Information material has flowed out of Warsaw in a fairly steady stream throughout the month. More than 8000 repatriates have reached Poland through Dziedzice from the U.S. Zone of Germany, Italy and Austria. At the end of the month repatriation from the British Zone of Germany had not yet started. On the 15th of April a food scheme was started with the cooperation of the American Army for DPs coming from the American Zone of Germany.

The Polish Government has agreed to receive a group of about six representatives from camps in East Africa, to bear their expenses in Poland and to arrange a tour for them. They will be elected as representatives by DPs in the camps and will be brought to Poland and returned to Africa by UNRRA. It is hoped that eye-witness accounts by these people will help to dispel some of the false impressions held by DPs in Africa. Informational material Bulletins through 39 have been prepared and dispatched to the field. The poster that was to be prepared by the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare will probably not appear. There has been considerable difficulty in obtaining the 10,000 copies promised of the brochure, "How to Get Along in the Recovered Territories", being prepared by the Ministry of Recovered Territories. It is still hoped this can be obtained. Several information material items not programmed have materialized and been dispatched into the field, including effective illustrated news posters, a periodical in Polish, "The Settler", and "Foreigners on Poland", a selection of stories by foreign correspondents in English on Poland.

A second Red Cross train was sent to Italy by the Polish Government on the 10th of April. There were unforeseen delays and the train had not returned to Poland by the end of the month, in time to be turned around and keep to its scheduled departure on the 2nd of May. It will make another trip to Italy, however, as soon as possible.

A priest among the DPs from Austria has promised to broadcast a mass to celebrate his homecoming and addressed especially to his friends still in Austrian camps.

5. PUBLIC RELATIONS

The local press has been most cooperative as usual, especially the Socialist Press Agency, one of whose correspondents has taken upon himself the task of supplying the rest of the press regularly with UNRRA news. Publicity was given to the anticipated arrival of 15 grams of radium from Canada for Poland. Since the unfreezing of the ports, the arrival of delayed UNRRA cargoes has been widely publicized. The visit of the Director General received full publicity, including generous use of material contained in a press hand-out prepared for him. Part of this, a selection of highlights of the impact of UNRRA on Poland, is attached as Appendix H.

6. ECONOMIC COMMENTS

Budget

Poland's budgetary session of the Parliament began on April 15th during the second assembly of the Sejm. Minister of Finance Mr. K. Dabrowski discussed the details of the budget and commented that it was the first overall yearly budget presented to the Polish people following the monthly and quarterly budgetary system adopted immediately after the war. The budget concludes a period of fiscal and administrative organization which, in view of the complete distortion of Poland's economy, was comparatively short.

The 1947 budget fixes revenues at 185.5 billion zloytch and expenditures at 174.4 billion zloytch. This gives a surplus of revenue over expenditure of 11.1 billion zloytch, representing the proceeds of the National Donation Tax for the Recovered Territories, in comparison with a deficit of 3 billion zloytch accrued in 1946.

While the total of the budget has been increased from a quarterly average of 18 billion zloytch in 1946 to 44 billion zloytch in 1947, or by 55%, certain administrative adjustments, e.g. the reduction in the number of state employees by 60,000, have been effected in an effort to reorganize administration along more productive lines.

The principal characteristics of the budget are: the determination of the state to maintain the stability of the zloty, administrative retrenchment and the reduction of the state debt.

Expenditures

Expenditures have been roughly divided into four major groups as follows: 1) National Defense - 43,828 million zlotych; 2) Public Protection and Welfare - 83,592; 3) Public Economy - 35,321; 4) Miscellaneous - 11,659, for a total of 174,400 million zloytch.

The large increase in the second item is caused by the item for food (53,500 million zloytch) and education (19,500 million). Other items here are comparatively small: culture and art (800 million), labor and social welfare (5,000 million, and health (4,800 million).

Public Economy, comprising industry, trade, supply, agriculture, reconstruction, communication, navigation, Treasury, forestry and state enterprises is provided with only 35.3 billion zloytch. This is explained by the fact that the state sector is also taken care of by the investment plan which allocates an additional sum of 85.4 billion zloytch.

Revenues

The revenue side of the budget is concentrated on three sources of income: taxes 74.8 billion zlotych, industry 38.0 billion zloytch, and state monopolies 47.3 billion zloytch. Other sources provide the balance of the 25.4 billion zloytch. Taking into consideration the diminution of Poland's population by nearly one-third compared to pre-war, and the fact that the economy was weakened by the war, if the above revenues are attained it will represent a considerable achievement.

Investment Plan for 1947

During the same session of the Parliament the Investment Plan for 1947 and the Investment Law were submitted to the deputies. The Plan amounts to an investment of 85.4 billion zloytch out of national revenue, and envisions investments out of foreign credits which will increase the total to 106 billion.

Out of the 85.4 billion the major part is planned for investments to be made by the Ministry of Industry 28.1 billion zloytch, communications shipping and ports 20 billion, reconstruction 16 billion, agriculture 9.8 billion. Investments in the Recovered Territories constitute 34% of the total amount, i.e. 29 billion zloytch.

The Investment Law also provides for the method of financing the investment expenditures, as follows:

Contributions and financial credits	22.6 billion zl
Bank Credits	54.6 " "
Internal Investment Funds	8.2 " "
TOTAL	85.4 " "

Trade Agreements

Outstanding foreign trade development of the month was the conclusion of a preliminary trade agreement with Great Britain. The agreement provides for an import of British goods into Poland of £35 million and an export of Polish goods to the U.K. of £23 million in the course of the next three years. Poland will receive raw materials and machinery parts to a value of £20 million, and machinery and investment equipment worth about £15 million. Poland will export sugar, berries, furniture, glass, porcelain, etc. and try to complete the list of goods with zinc. Certain credit and clearing arrangements were made including the release of £2 million of the Polish gold in the U.K. and the use of Polish property under British State Administration to meet the difference between the value of exports and imports.

Negotiations were started with Yugoslavia for a new trade agreement.

7. ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE MISSION

General

During the month of April the agreement reached with Government concerning the disposition of the Hoza Street building has been implemented and the space in the building as it becomes available, is being let to the Council of Voluntary Agencies for subsequent sub-letting to accredited voluntary societies operating in Poland.

The government has found it desirable to take over some accommodation for utilization as private dwellings and agreement has been reached that the fourth floor of the south wing shall be utilized for this purpose.

a) Reorganization of Finance and Administration Department

Consequent upon the reassignment of the Chief of Finance & Administration Department to the Austrian UNRRA Mission the department will function in future on the following basis:-

Division of Finance & Accounts	Chief, Mr. W.A.C. Sachs
Division of Administrative Services	Chief, Mr. W.F.H. Carter
Division of Personnel	Chief, Miss I.R. Kay
Closure Officer	Mr. L. Monahan

Mr. W. A. C. Smelt has been requested to supervise the co-ordinating functions of the department since it is not proposed at this stage to replace the departmental chief.

Closure Operations.

A Mission Closure Officer, directly responsible to the Chief of Mission, has been appointed and is currently engaged on the requirements of closure as set out in ERO Order No. 88. The first closure report, as of the 30th April, is currently in course of preparation for submission to ERO. Arrangements are currently in hand to cover the travel requirements of every member of the imported staff still remaining in the Mission.

UNRRA Fellowships.

Following a directive from Washington, efforts will be made to co-ordinate the returning Fellows on a single occasion in order to award certificates of merit and also to learn how the Fellows are being absorbed into the country's rehabilitation program. Endeavors will be made to furnish Washington with informational material concerning the work and welfare of the Polish Fellows who have studied abroad.

Voluntary Agencies

Negotiations with the Polish Government for an allocation of Zl. 100,000,000 have continued during the month of April and approval, in principle, has been granted. Nevertheless until we receive a final statement from the Government the matter cannot be considered as closed.

Social Insurance

The Government is still working on the requirements of Social Insurance Contributions and a final figure from them is awaited by the Mission.

1. Personnel Division

Reduction in force program

The number of employees due for termination during April was four, three of whom are returning direct to Home Stations. This figure includes one transfer to the Austrian Mission. The ceiling at the end of April as a result of this separation from the Mission is, therefore, 56, against the authorized figure of 54. Although this is above the ceiling as at May 1st, due to increased number of personnel scheduled for termination during May, we shall be within the ceiling of 54 by the middle of May and as at June 1st, as a result of May terminations, we shall be well below the scheduled ceiling of 49, since at least nine members of the staff are scheduled for May termination.

Preparation for orderly closure of Mission.

In order to ensure the orderly closing of the Mission, a plan has been drawn up during this month stating terminal dates for all employees through to closure. Details of these dates are being forwarded to ERO and employees have been advised of actual termination dates to enable them to complete their own arrangements in good time.

Promotions

The number of promotions effected during April was four and in addition ten employees were authorized to receive meritorious increments.

The program for the phasing of Class II personnel was continued, as a result of which 26 Polish employees were terminated this month reducing the ceiling from 128 to 102. This is 2 above our authorized ceiling from ERO but, in view of the considerable amount of work that remains to be done, it has been found impossible to meet the ceiling set.

2. Accounts and Finance

Mr. Donald H. Robertson, Internal Auditor from ERO, left the Mission to return to London on the 24th of April.

The Accounts, as at the 31st March, were despatched to ERO and Washington on the 10th April. The Financial Statement for March was despatched to ERO on the 10th April.

Mr. A. Driedhute, Accountant, visited the Gdynia Office on the 3rd April in order to survey the accounts.

3. Administrative Services Division

A further reduction has been effected in the Personnel. However, work in all branches has tended to increase and certainly it will continue to increase during the month of May when there is expected to be so much physical work.

- (a) Closure of offices and billets, checking of stores and passing of surplus property to the Government.
- (b) In the transport and travel sections in regard to the movement of terminated imported personnel and their personal effects, the welcoming of representatives of continuing agencies and the packing, lifting and conveyance of office books, records and equipment. The PX store will make its last issue to imported personnel during the week commencing 26th May and commissary supplies will be issued to local personnel as a final issue during the week commencing 2nd June.

During the visit of the Director General and Personal Representative of the Director General the Mission Administrative Services Division controlled the following arrangements:-

- (a) suitable transport
- (b) billeting for the crew of the UNRRA aircraft, the Director General and ERO Chief themselves being guests of the Polish Government
- (c) Reception and buffet for approximately 200 guests at the Polonia Hotel
- (d) In cooperation with the Staff Association a talk to the staff by Generals Rooks and Gale followed by a luncheon (served in the courtyard) to which all Mission personnel were invited.

Office Services Branch

(a) A check of the accounting system in the PX and Commissary stores has been made by Mr. H. C. Given from ERO who has expressed general satisfaction with the present system of accounting.

(b) Wooden boxes have been ordered and are currently in course of delivery to convey Mission archives to London and Washington on closure of the Mission

(c) The usual office services for maintenance and repair have been carried on without exceptional problems.

Communications Branch

(a) Personnel of the Communications Branch has been reduced from 39 as at 1st October to 14 as at 1st May 1947. This includes the messengers and mimeograph operators.

(b) Cable traffic for the month was slightly heavier than for March taking into account that April is a day less than March.

Incoming Cables	382
Outgoing cables	370

Registry Functions

Traffic is still heavy. Arrangements have been made for material from the Welfare Division addressed to Vienna, Belgrade, Rome and Cairo to be despatched weekly by Polish aeroplane to Paris. The Mimeograph Staff has had heavy pressure of work by reason of the final reports from the Operational Analysis Division which ceased to function as at the 30th April. However, the work was cleared on time.

Travel and Transport

63 journeys were arranged by the Travel Section during April as against 66 in March. Details are as under:-

Air trips in Poland	7
Air trips out of Poland	9
UNRRA transport in Poland	16
UNRRA transport out of Poland	0
Rail journeys in Poland	10
Rail journeys out of Poland	18
Sea trips	1
Own arrangements	2
T O T A L	63

During the month of April 21 field trips were undertaken with UNRRA vehicles and the total distance covered was approximately 116,326 kilometres. The consumption of petrol and oil during the month showed an increase due to the greater distance covered and the figures recorded are 16,060 litres of petrol and 576 litres of oil. 21 cars have been operative during the month and the repairs totalled 100 of which 6 were major ones.

Billeting Branch

Arrangements have been made with the Council of Voluntary Societies by which the Council now handles its own billeting problems for transient visitors. A gradual reduction has been effected in the number of rooms occupied by Mission personnel.

APPENDIX ..

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
POLISH MISSION

Program for the visit of Generals Rooks and Gale in
Warsaw: 23rd - 26th April 1947

Wednesday 23rd April.

- | | | |
|----|---|------------------|
| 1. | Reception at the airport | 5.00 p.m. |
| 2. | Wilanow for billeting | 5.15 - 6.30 p.m. |
| 3. | Informal supper party at
Mr. Sabin's villa | 7.00 p.m. |

Thursday 24th April.

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------|------------|
| 1. | Visit to Minister Grosfeld | 9.45 a.m. |
| 2. | Visit to the Prime Minister | 10.30 a.m. |
| 3. | Conference with Minister Grosfeld | 11.00 a.m. |
| 4. | Visit to Minister Modzelewski | 12.00 noon |
| | Luncheon | |
| 5. | Visit to Minister Minc | 2.00 p.m. |
| 6. | Visit to Minister Michejda | 2.30 p.m. |
| 7. | Visit to Minister Lechowicz | 3.00 p.m. |
| 8. | Visit to Minister Wolski | 3.30 p.m. |
| 9. | Visit to Minister Bobrowski | 4.30 p.m. |
| | Decoration | |
| 10. | Government dinner | 8.00 p.m. |

Friday 25th April.

- | | | |
|----|---|-------------------|
| 1. | UNRRA Mission business (to be arranged)
at Hoza Street | 9.30 - 11.30 a.m. |
| 2. | Address by Generals Rooks and Gale
to UNRRA Staff at Hoza Street | 11.30 a.m. |
| 3. | Luncheon at Hoza Street. UNRRA Staff | 12.00 - 1.00 p.m. |
| 4. | Visits to Embassies: Russian | 2.00 p.m. |
| | Sec. of Agric. Krolikowski | 2.30 p.m. |
| | British | 3.00 p.m. |
| | American | 3.30 p.m. |
| 6. | UNRRA cocktail party at Polonia Hotel | 7.00 p.m. |

Saturday 26th April.

- | | | |
|----|--------------------|-----------|
| 1. | Airport - Farewell | 8.00 a.m. |
|----|--------------------|-----------|

SUMMARY OF SUPPLIES DELIVERED TO POLAND THROUGH UNRRA DURING MONTH OF APRIL
AND THROUGH 30th APRIL 1947.

APPENDIX B

(All figures in Gross Long Tons - Bill of Lading Wts. to nearest ton)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
	Food, fats,oils etc.	Clothing & textiles	Medical	IR branch & Equip	Transp. & Communic.	Other equip.	A.R.Suppl. & Equip.	Misc.End Products	P.O.L.	Misc.Raw Materials	Unclass- ified	
<u>SEABORNE</u>												
Month of April												
Ex Western Hemisphere	20,925	5,097	513	1,194	168	61	2,775	311	-	239	-	31,283*
Ex United Kingdom	-	4	13	88	41	11	110	334	-	35	-	636**
Ex Other Countries	1,977	-	-	582	70	-	480	-	1,953	238	-	5,300
Total for April	22,902	5,101	526	1,864	279	72	3,365	645	1,953	512	-	37,219
Add.totals thru 31 Mar.	937,194	126,444	14,180	17,341	80,141	2,465	312,669	11,017	265,098	27,262	16,627	1,810,438
Add.gift supplies	8,452	880	-	-	10	3	1,568	113	-	-	-	11,026
Total Seaborne thru 31st March	968,548	132,425	14,706	19,205	80,430	2,540	317,602	11,775	267,051	27,774	16,627	1,858,683
<u>AIRBORNE</u>												
Total for April	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Add.totals thru 31 Mar.	-	-	2	-	4	-	9	1	-	8	-	24
Total airborne thru 31 Mar.	-	-	3	-	4	-	9	1	-	8	-	25
<u>OVERLAND (SUPPLIES)</u>												
Total for April	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	39
Add.totals thru 31 Mar.	56,336	157	-	5,194	2,599	-	-	17	33	68	-	64,404
Total Overland Supplies thru 31st Mar	56,336	157	-	5,194	2,599	-	-	39	17	33	68	64,443
<u>OVERLAND (ROLLING STOCK)</u>												
		Locos			Boxcars					GondolaCars		
Total for April		-			55					-		
Add.totals thru 31st March		75			2,656					877		
Total Overland Rolling Stock thru 31st March		75			2,711					877		

* Code 6 includes 3586 horses

**Code 6 includes 273 pigs

APPENDIX C

Remarks on Workers' Wages

Date	Total earnings index	Index of costs of living	Real Wages Index
1938	100	100	100
I.46	4.000	9.862	40.6
III.46	4.150	10.450	39.8
VI.46	5.700	11.270	50.5
IX.46	6.300	11.500	56.8
XII.46	6.400	12.680	55.6
III.47	6.700	13.120	51.2

- Explanations:
- 1) The above mentioned dates correspond with greater changes of workers' earnings.
 - 2) Index of total earnings at a basis of 100 in 1938 - 130 zl. The total earnings embrace: cash payment, allowances in kind, supplement beyond ration card, and the money value of ration card. Monthly pay - 1938 - 130 zl.
 - 3) Index of costs of living at a basis of 100 in 1938, according to Statistical News.
 - 4) Index of real earnings calculated by comparison of the two preceding items.

The index of real earnings does not cover the participation of workers (working world) in the distribution of social income. The number of unemployed in the pre-war period amounted to 18%. From the 82% of employed people, 93% were actually working every day, and 7% were having holidays and days off.

Moreover the following items should be included in the group of services distributed by the state and not taken into account when estimating the total earnings:

- a) vacations of workers X/
- b) common rooms action
- c) supplementary professional education
- d) workers' clothing
- e) enlargement of paid leave period in many branches of industry

The estimated value of these services, not granted before the war, amounts approximately to 5.5% of earnings.

X/ Every worker and employee can spend his leave in a health resort in a house run by his office paying only approx. 50% of the per diem fee, and his office covers the remaining 50%.

SOURCE: TRADE UNIONS

UNRRA MISSION TO POLAND
REPORT FOR APRIL 1947

Form E.F.2 (Modified)
Country: Poland
Serial No.6

AMOUNT AND UTILISATION OF PROCEEDS FROM SALE OF UNRRA SUPPLIES

APPENDIX D

Period: Month of
March
Currency Unit: zloty

TABLE 1 GROSS PROCEEDS OF SALES AND RENTALS WITH SUMMARY
OF UTILISATION

	Column 1 Cumulative Total to date	Column 2 Current Period
A. Gross Proceeds of Sales and rentals	11,270,847,536.85	736,533,033.69
B. Distribution Costs	2,393,258,924.01	56,624,546.-
C. Currency Transferred to Mission	243,300,000.-	15,000,000.-
D. Supplies and Services furnished to Mission	9,000,000.-	
E. Supplies and Services furnished to other Areas	-	-
F. Balance of Proceeds Available	8,625,288,612.84	
G. Expenditure on Relief and Rehabilitation Projects	1,582,221,721.86	240,520.21
H. Commitment for Relief and Rehabilitation Projects		
J. Balance Available for Future Expenditure	7,043,066,890.98	

TABLE 11 GROSS PROCEEDS OF CUMULATIVE TOTAL OF SALES AND RENTALS ACCORDING TO COMMODITY GROUP
(Breakdown of Table 1 Line A Column 1)

Commodity	Amount
0. Food, Fats, Oil and Soap)	
1. Clothing, Textile and Footwear	7,271,964,393.77
2. Medical Supplies and Equipment	47,187,892.36
3. Industrial Equipment	247,875,162.53
4. Communication and Transport Equipment	1,665,286,814.16
5. Other Equipment (Metals) (except Agricultural)	273,888,428.88
6. Agriculture Supplies and Equipment	345,982,817.65
7. Miscellaneous Manufactured Products	83,870,978.13
8. Fuel, Lubricants, Petroleum	455,821,055.51
9. Miscellaneous raw materials	878,969,993.86
	11,270,847,536.85

APPENDIX E

Classification of employees on payroll as at 30.4.47 (by citizenship)

	<u>UNRRA</u>	<u>LOCAL</u>	<u>VOLUNTARY AGENCY</u>
(A) U.S.	16	Nil	Nil
(B) U.K.	28	Nil	Nil
Australian	1	Nil	Nil
Canadian	6	Nil	Nil
(C) Norwegian	2	Nil	Nil
Polish	1	102	Nil
Russian	Nil	Nil	Nil
Dutch	1	Nil	Nil
Czech	1	Nil	Nil
	56	102	

Classification of employees as at 30th April 1947 by sex

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Class I	27	29	56
Class II	75	27	102

Classification of Class I employees only as at 30th April 1947, by Grade

Grade 15	Nil
14	1
13	4
12	2
11	3
10	9
9	2
8	4
7	4
6	5
5	15
4	5
3	2
	<u>56</u>

APPENDIX F

PERSONNEL OF MISSION AS AT THE 30th APRIL 1947

	<u>UNRRA</u>	<u>LOCAL</u>	<u>VOLUNTARY AG'CY</u>
	1.	2.	3.
(a) Displaced persons	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Health*	2	2	Nil
(c) Welfare	4	2	Nil
(d) Agricultural Rehabil.	5	5	Nil
(e) Industrial Rehabilitation	5	4	Nil
(f) Requirements, Cord. & Sup.	9	12	Nil
(g) Distribution	7	4	Nil
Transportation	Nil	Nil	Nil
(h) Camp Operation	Nil	Nil	Nil
(i) F/A, excluding personnel	17	70	Nil
(j) Personnel	3	2	Nil
(k) Office of the Chief	4	1	Nil

**56

102

* With effect from 1.1.47 Health Division as such no longer exists and the Medical Adviser and staff operate under the Office of the Chief.

** Above figures exclude 3 April terminées - 2 remaining on site to 1.5.47, 1 remaining on site to 2.5.47 and one transfer to Austrian Mission effective 1.5.47.

TABLE III

APPENDIX G

BUDGET OF GOVERNMENT FOR RELIEF AND REHABILITATION PROJECTS

	Cumulative Expenditure to date	Expenditure During Current period	Future Commitments
A. Welfare Service	100,500,000		
B. Health Service	239,500,000		
C. Rehabilitation of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries			
D. Rehabilitation of Industries			
E. Rehabilitation of Public Utilities and Services	470,000,000		
F. Displaced Persons			
G. Food - Fund (Milk for children)	550,000,000		
	180,000,000		
H. Council of Foreign Voluntary Agencies in Poland	2,500,000		
J. Supplies and Services furnished to post-UNRRA Agencies	39,721,721.86	240,520.21	
	<u>1,582,221,721.86</u>		

IMPACT OF UNRRA ON POLANDH I G H L I G H T SGeneral

The proceeds of sale of U.N.R.R.A. supplies is equivalent to approximately one fifth of the total Government investment plan for 1947.

The value of U.N.R.R.A. imports equals seventy per cent of all supplies brought into Poland in 1945 and 1946 and one sixth of all imports planned for 1947

U.N.R.R.A. administrative expenses have amounted to only about one per cent of Government receipts from the proceeds of sale of U.N.R.R.A. supplies. This is exclusive of all supplies distributed free of charge. *

The buildings reconditioned in Warsaw by U.N.R.R.A. will be used by voluntary agencies, other relief organizations, and other international organizations.

Local Polish employees comprise 60 per cent of the personnel of the U.N.R.R.A. Mission to Poland

Supply and Distribution

U.N.R.R.A. has brought in supplies - food, agricultural, industrial, medical, clothing - equivalent to one third of a ton of supplies for every family in Poland. The total is approximately two and a quarter million metric tons.

Cereals imported would be sufficient to feed, within the ration system, almost thirty per cent of the urban population for one year.

Total imports of edible oils, fats and meats would supply the ration requirements of 8,000,000 people, or seventy-two per cent of the urban population, for one year.

Milk from U.N.R.R.A. imports was sufficient to provide 800,000 children each with 120 litres.

Horsepower supplied by U.N.R.R.A. imports, in the form of horses and tractors, is sufficient to cultivate one eighth of all arable land in Poland

Poland is depending on U.N.R.R.A. fishing trawlers to catch more than one third of its anticipated fish tonnage in 1947.

U.N.R.R.A. trucks constitute forty-nine per cent of Poland's entire fleet by number. Because of better mechanical condition, U.N.R.R.A. trucks furnish approximately seventy per cent of the load lift.

Freight cars distributed by U.N.R.R.A. carry approximately 400,000 tons per month.

Over one year period, beginning in March of '46, U.N.R.R.A. supplied seventy per cent of Poland's POL requirements.

At the end of the Occupation there were 9553 hospital beds. Today there are 100,000, of which U.N.R.R.A. supplied 30,000.

U.N.R.R.A. has imported 15 grams of radium, which will more than replace total losses of Poland from destruction and looting.

The penicillin plant provided by U.N.R.R.A. will initially produce 600,000 doses per year.

Distribution of U.N.R.R.A. supplies was observed by U.N.R.R.A. staff in every part of Poland. They travelled more than 10,000 kilometres per month.

Monthly inspections of 45 warehouses and 50 hospitals, children's homes, tractor stations, and factories, were made by U.N.R.R.A. distribution observers.

Services

U.N.R.R.A. has supplied services to 22 voluntary agencies whose relief program has amounted to approximately thirty-five million dollars.

U.N.R.R.A. delivered more than 20 million pounds of used clothing collected by voluntary efforts throughout the world.

U.N.R.R.A. has shipped to Poland, on behalf of the voluntary agencies, 8340 horses and 885 head of cattle.

Nearly 5,000,000 pounds of food contributed throughout the world by individual donors was delivered by U.N.R.R.A. transport to Poland.

U.N.R.R.A. fellowships were provided for twenty-five Polish scientists for research study in foreign countries.

Health and Welfare Services

In July, 1945, there were reported over 1,500 cases of typhus per month. Present incidence is less than 50. U.N.R.R.A. technical advice and imports of DDT and appliances were major contributions to typhus control.

Venereal disease has increased ten-fold since pre-war. U.N.R.R.A. has supplied material for treating one million cases.

To assist the 700,000 disabled persons there have been \$350,000 worth of artificial limbs and equipment brought to Poland by U.N.R.R.A.

Repatriation

There were 1,137,656 repatriates returned to Poland from July, 1945, to the end of 1946. U.N.R.R.A. assisted in this program.

U.N.R.R.A. produced 36 factual informational bulletins on social and economic problems of Poland. This material assisted U.N.R.R.A. staffs on D. P. Ops. in their task of repatriating Polish DPs.

From 1st Oct., 1946, to 31st Dec., 1946, i. e. during Operation "Grubstake", when U.N.R.R.A. supply teams distributed 60 days' rations to Polish repatriates, 92,000 Polish DPs returned from Germany and Austria alone.

REPORTS BRANCH

Received: 15.4.47

Copy to: Central Registry:

OA Section for Dr. Sutch,
Miss Spitzer

✓ Executive Section for Col.
King, Mr. Aickin, Miss
Gutman, Deloitte, Plender
Griffiths, Chief Account-
ant, Miss Pearlson

Supply Registry for Country
Reports Section
Distribution Control Unit
Miss Kernohan



INDEXED

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

MISSION TO POLAND

W A R S A W

CHIEF OF MISSION'S MONTHLY REPORT FOR MARCH, 1947



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1. RELATIONSHIPS WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

a. Supplemental Agreements Negotiated or in Process.

The status of the buildings occupied by UNRRA, namely, the office building at 35 Hoza Street and the apartments at Solariego and Sucha Streets, had never been clearly defined, but during the month an agreement was reached whereby UNRRA pays nominal rental for the use of these buildings during its life with the understanding that the remainder of the cost of repair to buildings will be chargeable to the proceeds of sale of UNRRA supplies and will not therefore come out of administration expenses. It is further agreed that these buildings will be made available, after the close of UNRRA, for use by (1) successor international agencies, or (2) voluntary agencies approved by the Government. It is clearly understood that recognized successor agencies with international character will have priority in use of these facilities. A further agreement was reached with regard to the now unused portion of the building at Hoza Street, whereby voluntary agencies co-operating with UNRRA and the Polish Government can be housed on these premises.

b. General Problems of Relationship.

The Government is becoming increasingly alarmed at the impending shortage of food and the extremely short supplies in sight. Partly at the suggestion of the Mission, the Government arranged two special meetings regarding the food situation; namely - (1) Mr. Lechowicz, Minister of Supply and Trade, with the assistance of Mr. Bobrowski, President of the Central Planning Board; Dr. Grosfeld, Chief of the Ministry of Navigation and Foreign Trade; Mr. Dab-Kociol, Minister of Agriculture; and other experts, met with members of the UNRRA staff and the American and British embassies and discussed in detail the food position in Poland. (2) The second meeting was a press conference arranged by the Minister of Supply in which the Minister and his assistants presented the food situation to the correspondents. UNRRA was represented at this meeting by an observer.

The Mission felt justified in urging these meetings in order that the friends of Poland in other countries might know what the true situation is regarding the food and agriculture situation within the country.

c. Relief and Rehabilitation Projects undertaken by the Government with Proceeds from sale of UNRRA Supplies.

Discussions were held with the Government regarding an exchange of letters at the closure of the Mission, which will describe in detail the status of the relief and rehabilitation fund as at June 30th, and the disposal of the remainder of the proceeds during the years 1947, 1948 and 1949. As a result, a draft of a letter from the Mission to the Government has been drawn up and submitted to the Government for comment. This letter includes a proposed form of quarterly reports, which will continue to be submitted by the Government, either to E.R.O., or to another international organisation designated by UNRRA, during the lifetime of the fund after the closure of the Mission.

During the month negotiations were conducted with the Government regarding the immediate opening of accounts for the local currency requirements of other international organisations operating in Poland in 1947, and of the foreign voluntary agencies. The Mission has requested that 100 million zlotys be made immediately available for the international organisations, and that another 100 million zlotys be made available to meet the needs of the foreign voluntary agencies during their lifetime. The foreign voluntary agencies will, of course, have to receive budgets from the Government based on their actual programmes of operations in Poland.

2. RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER AGENCIES.

Relationships with the representatives of foreign governments in Warsaw continued to be cordial and the usual contacts were maintained with the Embassies.

This Mission has been active during the month in assisting the Government in their plans for securing the service of successor agencies to UNRRA. F.A.O. contemplates the establishment of a service mission in Poland and the Mission co-operated by sending a representative to the F.A.O. meeting in Rome, who, upon his return, submitted a report to the Government and personally presented an oral report to the President of the Central Planning Board and others, regarding the value of such a program in Poland. Questions of transfer of UNRRA personnel to F.A.O. have also received careful consideration during the month, with one transfer definitely scheduled to take place at 1st. April.

The Polish Government is interested in the establishment of a social welfare expert in Poland under U.N. and have requested that an ex-UNRRA Polish Mission employee be selected for the position. Final confirmation as to the action is awaited. There has been some delay in forwarding the request to U.N. by the Polish Government, but it arose through certain misunderstandings and mechanical difficulties rather than through any lack of interest in the project.

The Polish Government is still considering the transmission of a letter to the Interim Commission of WHO regarding its operation in this country. This letter has been discussed with the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Navigation and Foreign Trade and is now being considered at the top level of the Government. It is anticipated that in the near future a formal invitation will be issued.

The setting aside of funds out of the proceeds from sale of UNRRA supplies for all succeeding agencies has been discussed at length with the Government and detailed plans have been made contemplating adequate local financing of each approved activity. Therefore it can be said with considerable assurance that plans have been made both for the housing and financing of succeeding agencies. In all these relationships the utmost assistance has been rendered the Mission by Dr. K. Zajuski, present head of the Bureau of UNRRA Affairs in the Polish Government.

3. SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION.

a. SUPPLY DEPARTMENT REPORT.

1) Supply Accounts and Transportation Division.

Ports

Following ~~our~~ report for the month of February, Polish Ports of Gdynia and Gdansk have remained closed during the whole of the month of March owing to continuance of heavy ice conditions in the Baltic and approaches thereto from the North Sea. As a result, no vessels have arrived during the month and further diversions have been effected. These diversions have, however, been limited owing to the fact that the majority of shipments have wherever possible been held at point of loading pending more favourable conditions. As at the date of this report, a total of 19 vessels have been discharged at other European Ports, or are being held there for eventual continuance of voyage to Gdynia and Gdansk.

A general thaw commenced in the Baltic about the 22nd of March and it is now anticipated that present efforts to clear the Kattegat and Skaggeiak by Ice Breakers will be successful around the beginning of next week and that from around the first

of April, vessels may be able to proceed to Poland.

Rail Transportation

A. Receipts

The following is a record of allocations and arrivals of Rolling Stock as at the 31st. March and it will be noted that this program is almost complete.

During the month of March, no railcars were delivered from France and Belgium. Of the total allocation of 2,000 boxcars, 1944 have arrived, 22 have been detached en route, leaving a balance of 34 to be delivered. Of the 435 gondolas allocated, 404 have arrived. 16 have been detached en route, leaving a balance of 15 to be delivered. Of the total of 745 boxcars from the U.K., 645 have arrived to date and 7 are still to be delivered. 93 boxcars were delivered to the Polish Government in France. 336 of these wagons were delivered in March. No U.S. gondolas from Yugoslavia were delivered to Poland in March. Of the total of 460 despatched, 456 have arrived in Poland. Twenty wagons carrying 182.25 tons of Agricultural Supplies which were unloaded from the Edward Kavanaugh at Trieste arrived in Poland during the month.

B. Despatches

During the month a procurement of 85 tons of Polish Fodder Beet Seed was effected for shipment to Austria of which 70 tons have been, or will be shipped by the 31st. of the month and the balance to go forward the first days of April.

Supply Accounts

There is nothing of special interest to report for the month. The summary of supplies delivered during the month of February is attached as Appendix F.

General

With the thaw, and in common with most other European countries, Rail and Road traffic in Poland has been much dislocated owing to heavy floods. Many road and rail bridges over the Vistula and other rivers have been carried away by flood waters and a heavy strain has therefore been placed on the transportation system. At the same time, by the use of alternative routes, communication between the principal centres of Poland has been generally maintained.

2. General

Flood Conditions

Poland has had one of the severest winters since 1899. The main rivers have been frozen to a depth of more than a metre. In spite of the precautions taken to clear the ice, with the spring thaw, there has been a most severe flood damage. Estimates run from 280,000 to 300,000 hectares of land flooded, about fifty per cent of which is arable and the other fifty per cent is pastures and meadows. In these figures on flooded areas, swamp and forest lands were not included. Approximately 250,000 to 300,000 people have had to move to get out of the way of the flood. Death losses are still being reported: the last figure furnished us by the Government was 60, but subsequent reports indicate that this number will be greatly exceeded. The flooded areas include the valleys of the principal rivers and also there was a great deal of damage done by the secondary streams.

Emergency measures are being taken to provide food for the people displaced by the flood. Many thousands of these people

now requiring food relief were self-suppliers and not heretofore included in any ration program. This emergency is creating many acute problems in a country where there is already such a great shortage of food. The additional burden put on their limited supplies of food is causing revision in the whole food program, even though only one per cent of the population is effected.

In addition to the loss of life, loss of livestock and the food situation, the flood has very seriously affected transportation. While we do not have as yet an official figure on the number of bridges destroyed, some 15 or 20 are known to be out. These include highway as well as railroad bridges. In the immediate vicinity of Warsaw, four bridges are gone, two railroad and two highway. Where the water has stayed on the land for any length of time in secondary bottoms it will mean re-planting of the fall grain. Many thousands of tons of potatoes that were stored in the ground will be largely destroyed. It is estimated that some 50,000 or 60,000 tons of seed potatoes will be needed for this area, as well as 10,000 to 12,000 tons of grain.

Ice in the Baltic Area

The last ship to come in was on the 12th. February and it is not known how early in April it will be possible to get the first ships in. This has obviously delayed the entire shipping program and we are vitally concerned as to the effects this is going to have on the livestock aboard ships tied up in the ice. The meagre reports that we receive from the ships are to the effect that the death losses have already been heavy and the animals are in bad condition. Every effort is being made to expedite the handling of the cargo as soon as it is received. Mr. Mills, our Supply Accounts Officer, is now in the ports and Mr. Pasto and Mr. Malczewski, of the Agricultural Rehabilitation Division, are arranging to spend sufficient time at the ports to look after the livestock and the other agricultural supplies and arrange for immediate distribution. This delay in the receipt of tractors and horses will effect materially the spring planting. There are some 3,000 tractors in the cargo, either at sea or being loaded, as well as some 5,000 horses. This agricultural power is needed immediately, but the delay in shipping of a month to six weeks will mean that much of this power will not be available as early as it should have been for maximum results in spring planting. Plans are made to distribute the tractors as soon as received; however, we anticipate that it will also be a month to six weeks before the horses coming in now will be available for farm work. If this reconditioning could have been accomplished during the period preceding the thaw, the situation would not have been so serious.

F.A.O.

The Chief of the Supply Department attended the F.A.O. Conference called in Rome by Mr. Henson and reviewed with them the F.A.O. program. This matter has been presented to the F.A.O. Committee of the Government and they are now developing projects. It is anticipated that by the 10th. April the first group of projects will be submitted to F.A.O. by the Polish Government. The Government is extremely interested in the fact that certain phases of the Agricultural Rehabilitation program will be continued and hopes to obtain maximum utilization of this service.

3. Food and Agriculture

Food Position.

The food position in Poland has generally deteriorated during the month, due to shipments being held up by ice in the

Baltic. There are at the present time, aboard several ships, 49,000 tons of corn, wheat and wheat flour in grain equivalent, and also some small quantities of rye and barley. These shipments may arrive within the next two weeks.

A conference was held with the Minister of Supply and Trade and his immediate staff on March 18th, to discuss the food situation thoroughly and to determine what further steps might be taken to alleviate the situation. It appears from the conference that the Government was doing all it could to obtain grain and other foodstuffs and effect their speedy distribution. A regulation, which went into force on February 15th, provided that all millers must sell to the Government, at current free market prices, the equivalent of two months normal toll collections which represent the millers' payment in kind for milling grain. This amounts to 10% of the grain milled. About 11,000 mills in the country were affected by this regulation. This regulation will cease on April 15th, the object during the two months while it is in force being to force grain into the consumer channels faster than would normally be accomplished.

Because of the lack of shipments of bread grains, the amount of bread the ration card holders were previously entitled to was cut down in many centres, and it was decided to help make up for the shortage of bread by providing sugar instead, in the ratio of 1 kilogram of sugar for 7 kilograms of bread. At the present time the price relationship in the cases of both fluid milk and grain is such that farmers would be encouraged to sell both these food items rather than processing or feeding them to their livestock. For example, the cost of milk is z1.25 per litre and the cost of butter about z1.450 per kilo. Inasmuch as it takes about 30 litres of milk for the manufacture of 1 kilo of butter, the value of the butter fat in terms of fluid milk in the 30 litres would amount to z1.750, or about z1.300 more than the milk processed into butter. So long as this relationship exists, it is felt that all the milk that it is possible to move will move into direct human consumption.

Land Drainage

During the month a land drainage specialist visited the country for about ten days and together with the Government drainage experts, made a study of the land drainage work in the Vistula delta area near Gdansk. Because of the breaking of the dykes and general lack of maintenance during the occupation, about 110,000 hectares were flooded. At the moment, only 4,000 hectares have been freed of water and put back into agricultural use, although it is expected that some additional land will be ready for spring farming operations. The soil of this delta area is largely fertile but agriculture there is entirely dependant on the condition of the river banks and the efficiency of the pumping stations by which its drainage water is lifted into the rivers. Wartime destruction left the pumping equipment in a very bad state, and though about 50% of the pumping plants have been repaired the great variety of types of pumps in use, and the difficulties of obtaining spare parts, especially bearings, has imposed a makeshift policy on the engineers.

Among the principal recommendations made was that of making an effort to obtain field ditching equipment comparable to cleaning out the smaller lateral ditches. At the moment, the work is progressing very slowly because hand labour only is being used. It was also recommended that the reclamation work be done in as large blocks of land as possible, to mitigate mice infestation, and to help the counter measures which are being employed.

The land drainage specialist also gave a lecture at the College of Agriculture, at Warsaw, and paid a visit to the

University of Kraków.

Farm Machinery

The school in Poznan for tractor operators continued throughout the month with a high degree of success. Much credit is due to Mr. Clar, the Director of the school, who, with his assistants, has arranged the well planned courses. Their lectures are good, and they have a fairly comprehensive range of demonstration pieces and instruction material of all types.

Twenty two Mennonites have arrived in Poland and are now in Poznan for orientation, before being assigned to field points. These men who are practical tractor operators were also given very intensive instruction in the United States, before leaving for Poland. It is expected that all these men will be assigned to various tractor stations throughout the country within the next two weeks.

4. Industrial Rehabilitation Division

General

The Chief of the Industrial Rehabilitation Division has left Warsaw for Rome to represent the Supply Department of the Mission at the conference of the Chiefs of Mission which will take place early in April.

The bad weather during the month has prevented extensive field trips on the highway and this factor has prevented some services which might otherwise have been rendered and which were needed. This applies especially to the heavy construction and vehicle maintenance phases of the Division's efforts.

Transportation and Telecommunication

No important changes have occurred in the budget.

Highway Transport

During the month of March, representatives of the Government including engineers from the Ministries of Industry, Reconstruction and Agriculture, conferred with equivalent members of the Czechoslovakian, Austrian and Yugoslavian Governments regarding the problem of post-UNRRA repair parts procurement. Mission representatives of the countries concerned attended this conference which was held in Prague. From the UNRRA point of view, much good was accomplished in the sense that the people in Poland concerned with the procurement of parts for UNRRA purchased equipment now know the problems of the other countries and how these countries are meeting their problems, and can adapt some ideas to their own use. They know who to contact in these other countries if they have problems which might be solvable in mutually advantageous manner. From the Governments' point of view several concrete suggestions evolved during the conference. Each delegate agreed to submit to his Government concrete proposals regarding pooling of requirements, exchange of parts (either locally manufactured or purchased) and the possible exchange of equipment to concentrate models of equipment in particular countries. It was decided during the conference that there would be proposed to each Government the possibility of assigning a permanent delegate to a special commission with headquarters at Prague whose job would be the co-ordination of requirements and possible available supplies for highway transport equipment, railroads, agricultural machinery and heavy construction equipment.

Railroads

The delivery of box cars from the U.K. is continuing and it now appears that all but 7 cars have been accounted for. Some of the cars from the U.K. have been turned over to the Polish Government at Le Havre.

Telecommunication

Deliveries of telecommunication equipment during the month was about 16 tons including teleprinters and radio tubes.

Public Utilities

Mr. A.W. Harris is in Poland in connection with the installation of the 650 KW steam turbine electric generating plants. Mr. Harris is working in Poznan on the installation of the first of these plants. It is felt that the proper installation of one steam power plant will serve as a pilot plant. Mr. Harris's help in the erection of the pilot plant will be adequate to allow proper installation of succeeding plants without his help if it should happen that the Mission closes before the arrival of all the equipment for all the plants. There is still no news regarding delivery of the boilers, beyond the fact that it is expected sometime next month.

Building Industry

Outside work in the building industry has been held up during the month, first by cold and snow and next by mud and floods, but during this time the Ministry of Reconstruction has done much good work in re-conditioning their mechanical equipment, getting the equipment ready for operation when weather conditions allow. The Ministry of Reconstruction is making great strides setting up shops and a spare parts depot, in order that their equipment will obtain good servicing. The Central Parts Depot of the Ministry of Reconstruction (for heavy construction equipment) will be in Gdansk. It is contemplated that during April the Central Parts Depot will commence operations. The UNRRA Heavy Construction Specialist has made a tour of certain depots of the Ministry of Reconstruction in order to help them recondition the equipment they have.

There remains much to be done in training users regarding the proper operation of their equipment; one machine that had been rented by the Ministry of Reconstruction to a Municipal organisation came back to the Ministry of Reconstruction shops after 110 hours of operation in a very damaged condition, indicating improper operation and maintenance.

The services of the specialist on the vehicle spare parts warehousing problems has been continued and he shall be used, also, to help the Ministry of Reconstruction establish their warehouse in Gdansk. Foremen of various Ministry of Reconstruction depots will visit the vehicle spare parts depot at Lodz to acquaint themselves with proper storage methods.

Mining and Quarrying

The order for Eimco Coal Loaders has been cancelled in its entirety (value \$134,412). An I.R. Service Specialist in the use of coal loaders arrived in Warsaw and has been conferring with the Government regarding the use of such coal loaders. Mr. A.E. Billstrom, the consultant, has completed a survey in the coal mines with respect to the use of Eimco coal loaders and has provided advice and instruction on the use of this equipment, including the showing of a film on coal loaders to concerned Government agencies.

Some Einco coal cutters that had been mislaid for some time were located in Czechoslovakia and are now enroute to Poland.

P.O.L.

A survey of the distribution of P.O.L. products has been initiated. This survey will include information regarding the availability of lubricants for highway transport and agricultural machinery and information regarding the use of the lubricants that have come into the country. The Government has been supplied with a statement of supplies brought into the country according to out-turn reports.

Industrial Rehabilitation Services

Industrial Rehabilitation Services activities of the I.R. Services continued in March. Mr. W.A. Taig, a consultant on the matter of mass production of automatic machine products, such as screws, nuts, bolts and rivets, and wire products, has completed a survey of the industry in the Silesian area. In general, Mr. Taig's findings indicated that there was a good organisation in the industry but that there was a very great need of equipment to augment production and to replace obsolescent items. Mr. Taig has returned to England to investigate the availability of new equipment and to advise the Government regarding the employment of consultants to prepare complete plans for a new up-to-date plant for the production of nuts, bolts, nails, wire products, etc.

Mention has been made of the work by Mr. A.E. Lillstron, who has completed a survey in the coal mines with respect to use of Einco coal loaders.

Mr. A.W. Harris, a specialist in steam power plant erection, who had originally come to Poland as an I.R. Service Consultant, has been transferred from I.R. Services to the Mission budget in order that he might stay in Poland after the termination of the I.R. Services program. This step was necessitated by the delayed arrival of the power plants, especially the steam boilers, and the necessity of Mr. Harris remaining until at least one pilot plant had been erected.

Identification and Distribution of I.R. Supplies

The fact that the Baltic had been frozen for over 40 days precluded ships from entering Polish ports, and thus practically no I.R. supplies have come into Poland during the month. A few ships entered the Baltic at the very end of the month, but it has been impossible to ascertain what they carried. Mr. Batori and Mr. Dachowski of the I.R. Division visited the Ports, in conjunction with Mr. Brinkenhoff of the Ministry of Navigation and Foreign Trade, and discussed with the "Office for the Reception of Sea Transport" ways and means of insuring prompt removal of the I.R. supplies from the ports after they had been unloaded from the ships. It was found that there is still not enough facilities in the way of cranes and personnel to handle the shipments that are expected during the month of April, when the traffic will become exceptionally heavy because of the delays resulting from the inability to use the ports during the month of March. This matter is being discussed further with the Ministry of Navigation and Foreign Trade.

The Government has instituted a new system for the distribution of machine tools. This new system was discussed, but it was too early yet to indicate how successful it will be because it is still in its infancy and there are not enough details known to determine its efficacy.

Fellowships

With the return of six Fellows from study in the United States, all I.R. Fellowships have been completed and all the Fellows scheduled to return to Poland have arrived. They have shown great satisfaction and enthusiasm about their studies and have indicated that they have benefited greatly from their investigations and travels in the United States. As a group the engineers are enthusiastic about the possibilities of the application of their new knowledge to Polish problems, and it seems that if they are allowed to participate closely in the planning and operations for the future, in their respective fields, the Polish economy will benefit immeasurably.

5. Distribution

Rationing Arrangements and Distribution

The effect of the reductions of category card holders in the rationing system caused by the shortage of food supplies was quite apparent in the month of March. This is seen first of all in the general statistics: ration card holders this month totalled 9,008,580 for the principal categories. This is 872,330 less than in the previous month, a drop of 9 per cent. But in addition, residents in hospitals, boarding schools and childrens homes were entirely dropped from the ration system getting instead cash subventions with which to buy indigencous food on the free market. The various supplementary ration cards were continued and children on "D" cards totalled 2,189,550, mothers with "M" cards, 276,470, heavy workers on "C" cards totalled 600,610, while supplementary rations for city dwellers in Warsaw, Gdansk and Szczecin, totalled 204,500 "S" cards. Coal miners and other miners totalling 353,770 also received supplementary rations.

Reductions in the number of ration card holders provided the occasion for a review of the system to remove inequities and establish more economical use of food resources. The total number of cards that will be eliminated amounts to 2,000,000 from the peak level of December and January. It is expected that the level will be established at about 8,000,000 (compared to a non-agricultural population of 11,000,000) and the ration system will definitely remain until the food situation permanently improves, i.e. Poland becomes a self sufficient food producer. The Ministry of Supply mentioned that approximately 500,000 people had managed to get ration cards through devious, illegal means, some forgeries, listing fictitious employees, temporary workers etc. These abuses are being combatted. In eliminating groups from the ration system the following principles were applied:

- a) Higher income groups were cut out, e.g. people working in firms based on free market prices.
- b) Scattered groups, e.g. State pensioners who would be more economically handled by increasing their pensions and taking away their ration cards,
- c) Students who worked and had incomes, while on the other hand the scholarship fund would be increased from 8 million zlotych in 1946 to 30 million in 1947.

Furthermore, supplements in kind were being eliminated and only the official ration supplements would be kept - "C", "D", "M" and "PZ" cards - which went to the most deserving (children and mothers) and productive sections of the population (heavy workers, miners, etc.). While there will be no general increase of wages or money supplements for those groups losing ration cards, the Economic Council has stated that in particular regions or industries where firms are able and wish to increase wages to replace lost ration cards, this may be done.

The increase will be locally decided upon. As Poland is forced back on her own food supplies the maintenance of the ration system is increasing the Supply Fund requirements; thus in the first half of 1946 this fund spent 700 million zlotych to support the ration system, whereas in the month of January 1947 the fund spent 2 billion zlotych.

The complete ration system as it exists presently, is given in the appendix. However, the above statistics, despite the drop in the number of card holders, does not show the entire situation of diminishing food rations. The Ministry of Supply stated that in March the realization of supplies in the ration system was for category I, 100 per cent in flour, meat and fat; for category II, 70 per cent; for III and IR, 75 to 90 per cent. These figures are probably a little optimistic.

Actually reports from the field show that bread and flour rations were met only for I and IR card holders in the larger cities, e.g. Warsaw, Gdynia, Gdansk, Wroclaw, Katowice and industrial centres generally. In Kraków district, however, 50% of the rations for I and IR card holders were distributed in Kraków and in the mountain and flooded areas. Fats were everywhere in short supply and even I and IR card holders could not get full rations in many districts. Children suffered from the lack of preserved milk supplies - generally children up to three years of age, received shorter rations, 3 instead of 7 litres, but children from 3 - 12 received either chocolate or cocoa in substitution (where available) or no ration of milk. Meat was also in short supply on the ration, but in addition to the using up of remaining supplies, the free market price for meat remained relatively steady in the cities.

The Government has attempted, plus the above measures of helping most in productive centres not close to farms, to follow a flexible policy to deal with the current food shortage. The compulsory sale of grain to the state at free market prices for subsequent distribution to consumers at the controlled price, has been given good co-operation by private traders, mills and farmers. Typical reports from the regions indicate that the sales quotas have been met from 50% to 75% in some regions but these quotas are still less than the grain requirements of the ration system. Moreover, these measures only speed up delivery of supplies without increasing supplies and constitute merely a postponement of the food crisis.

Further Government measures provide for a substitution of sugar for grain at the ratio of 1 kilo of sugar in place of 7 kilos of bread. Other articles, even non food items, are being provided, which may possibly be sold on the free market to get money for buying food. Thus, 100,000 tons of coal and 25,000 tons of coke were allocated to ration card holders. Restaurants were ordered to cut portions of bread and fats served.

Distribution of Agricultural Machinery

During the month, checks were made at the ports and in the regions on the distribution of agricultural machinery. Machines for the spring sowing action are being moved inland more rapidly. In the regions it was found that the area repair shops had been correctly received at repair centres and were being used. Tractors were being readied for the spring plow but the shortage of spare parts was an obstacle.

Industrial Rehabilitation Survey

Based on information from the I.R. Division, the Distribution Division has started a survey of the distribution of all POL products received.

Medical Supplies

The Spring thaw which began in mid - March finally made it possible to commence the distribution of the backlog of February shipments from regional health centres to using institutions. The system of distribution is now well organised and presents no problem.

UNRRA Distribution Control Unit

A cable was received that the E.R.O. Distribution Control Unit would arrive in Poland at the beginning of April.

4. RELIEF SERVICES

a. Health

Medical Supplies

The flow of information from Headquarters on supplies still to arrive in Poland is becoming distinctly more detailed and informative despite the fact that an overall picture of the residue of the medical supply program cannot as yet be produced. It appears from reports received during the current month that considerable supplies are scheduled for future shipment, including from the U.K. Actual arrivals during the month have been negligible. Of the much desired detail on the fulfillment of the program the information most urgently required is on artificial limbs, microscopes, dental supplies and the penicillin plant.

World Health Organisation

Preliminary planning for possible assistance to Poland during 1947 continued during the month. Details on the proposed plan are as yet not available.

Communicable Diseases

The trend of communicable diseases since the February report is as follows:-

	Week ending 22nd Feb.		Week ending 28th Feb.	
	Cases	Max. Incid.	Cases	Max. Incid.
Typhus Fever	5	-	8	-
Typhoid Fever	92	(Lwr. Sil. 20)	71	(Poznan 14)
Dysentery	9	-	1	-
Scarlet Fever	79	(Warsaw 21)	73	(Kraków 24)
Diphtheria	187	(Poznan 52)	184	(Poznan 40)
Malaria	1	-	5	-

	Week ending 7th March		Week ending 14th March	
	Cases	Max. Incid.	Cases	Max. Incid.
Typhus Fever	10	-	14	-
Typhoid Fever	91	(Silesia 14)	75	(Silesia 13)
Dysentery	8	-	11	-
Scarlet Fever	121	(Kraków 27)	108	(Kraków 18)
Diphtheria	205	(Poznan 37)	223	(Poznan 36)
Malaria	14	-	22	(Silesia 10)

The most striking feature of the period under review is a reduction in the average weekly typhoid incidence to 82 cases compared with an average of 214 cases for the previous four weeks. This is the lowest average figure recorded since the commencement of UNRRA operations in Poland. Diphtheria incidence also declined to an average of 202 cases compared with 375 cases for

the previous four weeks.

The present recorded peak of Influenza occurred in the week ended 22nd February when there were 5716 cases of which almost half were in the City of Lodz. Mildness in type is reflected in the total deaths for the week which numbered 5.

Medical Services to Mission

The health of Mission staff continues to be satisfactory. Even minor respiratory infections have been less prevalent than would be expected during the month of March. Records of staff absent daily are set out below as an average figure for the 22 working days in March 1st. to 26th. inclusive. The figures in brackets are for the previous month. Calculations are based on the Mission strength as at 28th. February.

	No. of staff	Average Sick Daily	Per Cent Absent
Imported	63 (67)	0.7 (2.5)	1.1 (3.7)
Local	161 (171)	2.4 (5.0)	1.5 (2.9)
Total staff	224 (238)	3.1 (7.5)	1.4 (3.2)

The general work of the clinical medical officer has included the following:-

Attendances at the dispensary.	Imported staff	91
	Local staff	110
		<u>201</u>
Visits to staff in Hospital		10
Visits to staff in Billets		<u>40</u>
		<u>50</u>

One senior member of the Mission staff was hospitalised for 7 days during the month. Apart from one small air-shipment at the beginning of the month no further medical supplies for Mission use have been received.

b. Welfare and Repatriation

Paris Repatriation Conference

The retiring Chief, Welfare and Repatriation Division, and his successor, the Repatriation Officer, represented the Polish Mission at the Conference, 13 & 15 March. The program for a Spring Repatriation Campaign worked out in Warsaw with representatives of the U.S. Zone and representatives of the Polish Government was adopted. with modifications for all D.P. operations directed toward Polish D.P's & toward Yugoslavian D.P's as well.

The importance of a repatriation campaign during UNRRA's last months was generally accepted, especially in view of the growth, outside of UNRRA, of sentiment for resettlement.

The prevalence of a rumour in Germany that the Polish Government is now opposed to further repatriation, contrary to fact but spread by anti-repatriation elements, was a further argument for the Prime Minister to broadcast an appeal to Poles abroad to return home.

Effort will be made to work up in Poland publicity on returned D.P's for use in the zones. Polish authorities were asked to have one of Poland's only two sound trucks, with a camera man to make stills, and a reporter, follow a family or group from the reception centre at Dziedzice to the spot at which they settle in the Recovered Territories. This idea is still under consideration.

It was also suggested in Paris that the names and expected date of arrival in Poland of individuals or groups, suitable subjects and highly regarded in their camps, be sent promptly to the Polish Mission so that efforts could be made to visit them after they have settled in Poland and that interviews and broadcasts be arranged. This suggestion was accepted with enthusiasm by Polish repatriation authorities and Radio Polskie and will be acted upon whenever possible. Dates, wavelengths and other particulars will be sent to the zones before any broadcast.

The possibility was discussed of finding one or two repatriated Poles competent to visit camps in the Middle East Region and explain present-day conditions in Poland. This point is being followed up.

It was decided that all useful informational material emanating from Poland be despatched to the field through UNRRA channels, except Polish newspapers, which should continue to be handled by PUR.

Complaints were expressed in Paris against the quality and competence of some Polish Liaison Officers, especially for lack of activity. Field consultants have found that the last visits to camps of some of these officers occurred as much as six or eight weeks previously. It was felt that an effective Liaison Officer should have been recently in Poland, certainly since the war; have travelled around the country; should be preferably from the provinces of which he would speak; have a thorough knowledge of his job and real interest in it; have courage and patience; and should, if possible, pay a short visit to Poland immediately, if he has not been home recently.

This whole question has subsequently been discussed with the Government, which is investigating possible cases of incompetence, but feels that it is definitely too late for any visits at this time, especially when all Liaison Officers are needed at their posts to cope with the expanding wave of repatriation, and since many of them have been home this winter on holiday.

It was decided with the Repatriation Division that copies of reports, (including comments on the campaign) to Headquarters from Field Inspectors should be forwarded to the Polish Mission.

It was brought out that training programs for Polish D.P.'s in Germany are now planned in the light of conditions and needs in Poland.

It was discovered that a report to the Polish Mission from the Middle East Office that the export of sterling from that area was forbidden was incorrect and that returning D.P.'s are allowed to take out with them almost any reasonable sum.

There were many complaints about the failure of D.P.'s to receive any of the letters friends going home had promised to write. This has subsequently been discussed with editors of the "Repatriant" through whose channels such letters are often forwarded. They state that a minimum of 10 kilograms of these letters are placed by their representatives in the German postal system in Berlin each week. Somewhere between the Berlin post office and the addressees in camps in the German Zones these letters disappear. This has been reported to D.P. Operations Headquarters for investigation.

On communications it was decided to establish an UNRRA bag on a weekly Polish plane from Warsaw to Paris, to include mail for onforwarding to Rome, Cairo and Belgrade. Material

for Germany and Austria will continue to go via the Berlin bag on the bi-weekly RAF 'planes.

Warsaw Repatriation Conference

A suggestion put forward by the Polish Mission representatives that a Repatriation Conference be held in Warsaw at the end of April was warmly received. Representatives from the three German zones and from Austria and Italy would be invited. It was felt that the Autumn Campaign might have benefited from such an opportunity of first hand exchange of experience. It is hoped that some of the time in Poland can be spent on a field trip to the Recovered Territories. The tentative date for arrival in Warsaw, the 26th. April, has been postponed to 3rd. May, to avoid conflict with the projected visit to Poland of the Director General.

Spring Repatriation Campaign

Most of the plans outlined for March in the program for the campaign were accomplished. Certain important information materials have been delayed, due to non-receipt from the Ministries concerned, but these should be available and will be dispatched to the field early in April.

The campaign was launched with a radio broadcast by the Prime Minister of Poland on the evening of the 23rd March. (Appendix C) Since the Prime Minister prepared his speech at the last minute, it was impossible to cable the text out to the field before the broadcast. This was done, however, on the 24th. Four recordings of the speech were airmailed immediately to the British and American Zones of Germany, to Austria and to Cairo for rebroadcast. Statements by the Director General and by the Acting Chief of Operations, D.P. Headquarters, were released on the 24th, and statements by the UNRRA Zone Directors Mission Chiefs concerned, and corresponding Military Commanders, were scheduled for simultaneous release. Before the end of the month the first new transports of repatriates had reached Poland.

Government authorities have stated that registration for repatriation with a Polish Liaison Officer before the 25th April, dead-line for benefit of the Amnesty, will bring any affected D.P. within the time limit, even though actual repatriation takes place later. PUR has sent instructions to all Polish Repatriation Missions on how the Amnesty applies to individuals. The Foreign Office has also sent out detailed information on the Amnesty for Poles abroad, to its various delegations. The Government has agreed to supply the Mission with weekly figures on repatriation, from the 1st. January, and these figures will be supplied to all D.P. Operations as soon as received.

Complaints have been received from the Polish Repatriation authorities that various shipments of the "Repatriant", Polish newspapers and other information material sent out by them have never been received. The Mission has asked for details on specific cases for investigation.

The initiation of another food scheme from the American Zone of Germany has been announced.

Transportation of D.P's from the Middle East through Italy

Representatives from the Italian Mission expressed the Italian Government's feeling that Italy is being called upon to do too much in providing all trains for Polish D.P's in transit through Italy and stressed the psychological importance of the Polish Government sending at least a few trains for their own

nationals.

The Polish Government agreed to send one train a month fully staffed to Italy. The train for March made a record run, taking only 8 days for the round trip and bringing back 632 D.P's from Italy and Austria. The next Polish trains are scheduled to leave Poland for Italy on April 10th and May 2nd, ECITO in Warsaw is pursuing with the Ministry of Communications the question of extra coal that might be carried on these Polish trains for the use of non-Polish trains coming to Poland.

Another problem was presented by the lack of transit camp facilities in Italy for Poles from the Middle East. The Austrian Mission suggested that the transit camp at Villach be used for the small groups, which are to be shuttled up from Italian ports of debarkation. Up to about 400 D.P's can wait at Villach.

It was decided in Paris to use code words for each separate flight of D.P's from the Middle East.

Transit Charges through Czechoslovakia

Washington has agreed in principle that there is a legitimate claim against Czechoslovakian Proceeds from the Sale of UNRRA Supplies to meet these costs, and has requested the Polish Mission to ask the Polish Government to urge Czechoslovakia to pay out of the Proceeds. It is the strong feeling of the Polish Government, with which the Polish Mission agrees, that the initiative in pressing the Czechoslovakian Government to comply with the terms of the UNRRA - Czechoslovakian agreement lies with UNRRA, through the Czechoslovakian Mission. This question has been discussed by the Chief of Mission at the Conference in Rome.

Tracing and Repatriation of Unaccompanied Children

Regarding unaccompanied children in the Middle East, in the camp at Kolhapur in India, who have been "adopted" by so-called guardians, the Polish Embassy in Washington has made representations to the U.S. State Department against the action of the United States Consulate in Bombay in issuing visas to fifty girls about to be transported to the United States and to the Washington representative of the Indian Government against the action of local Indian Courts in creating guardianships. Later it was learned that the fifty girls left India on the 27th. January and arrived in the United States on "student" visas, although United States Immigration restrictions governing such non-quota visas were apparently overlooked. During the month nominal rolls of the 480 children remaining in the camp at Kolhapur and a nominal roll containing only the names of the fifty girls sent to the United States were received. Many of these children may have parents or relatives in Poland, but it will be difficult to trace them without fuller information. The Polish Government has asked UNRRA for help in facilitating repatriation of unaccompanied Polish children in India and the Middle East.

In Paris the question of relationship and co-operation between UNRRA, Polish Repatriation Mission and Military Authorities was discussed. Lack of uniform and up-to-date directives concerning the the Polish Government's policy in regard to the nationality of unaccompanied children or failure on the part of some Liaison Officers to follow their instructions had led to disagreement. This has been brought to the attention of the Polish Government authorities, who have promised to send immediately revised instructions to all Liaison Officers and to provide the Polish Mission with a copy for forwarding to all UNRRA Headquarters in the field. In the meantime, a copy

of a letter written last August 19th. by Minister Mantel, Chief of the Polish Political Mission in Austria, to UNRRA authorities in Austria and outlining policy regarding unaccompanied children, has been obtained by the Mission and forwarded to all field headquarters concerned.

Repatriation of Jewish Children

A request was received from the Central Committee of Polish Jews for the repatriation of a small number of Jewish children now in D.P. camps in Germany and Austria. The parents of these children are Polish nationals resident in Poland, who sent the children out of Poland last year. Action has been started by the Polish Mission. The Committee has volunteered to pay transportation costs if necessary.

Message Forms for Use of D.P.'s

On approval by E.R.O., copies of blank message forms were sent out to all D.P. Operations headquarters for use of those D.P.'s wishing to communicate with relatives in Poland. Their use will be limited to one for each D.P.

Operation "Grubstake"

Surplus "Grubstake" rations have long been ready for return to the military authorities. By the end of the month surplus rations - both British and U.S. - were forwarded to the authorities in Austria and Germany. No authority for the payment of freight charges has yet been received from either Military authority.

International Children's Emergency Fund

The information received from the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare and the Ministry of Education, in belated response to the request from Washington, has been cabled, we are assured, by the Polish Government. The Mission has been anxious, nevertheless, to send this information also to Washington. The information from the two Ministries was conflicting at so many points, however, it was felt necessary to ask the Government to reconcile them. We have been assured that this is being done, but have not yet received the co-ordinated information.

Poland's Educational Requirements

UNESCO is compiling lists of educational requirements of the war-devastated countries and has called upon UNRRA for help in assessing the needs of Poland for UNESCO aid. The information required on Poland has been requested by the Mission from the Ministry of Education.

Gift of Children's Shoes

The Polish Committee of America has offered Poland 8,000 pairs of children's shoes in good condition, surplus from its supplies in the Middle East. The Friends Relief Society in Poland have guaranteed up to £60.0.0, which is adequate to meet anticipated transportation charges. From Italy, the shoes will move on a D.P. train to Poland, where the Friends would receive them for distribution. E.R.O. has agreed to charge the costs of transportation by sea against the Middle East Repatriation budget.

Government Recognition of Foreign Voluntary Agencies

The Government was approached on the question of recognition of the Council of Foreign Voluntary Agencies on a semi-diplomatic basis. Government action has been delayed awaiting the return of Minister Grosfeld to Warsaw.

5. PUBLIC RELATIONS

Local Press

UNRRA activities continued to be news in the Polish press, including frequent mention of the many cargoes immobilized in Channel and North Sea ports in ships unable to reach Polish ports throughout the month because of ice conditions.

Instructions to prevent any appearance in the local press of the final closure date for the Mission have been easy to carry out. When it was explained that, like any other reference to the end of UNRRA activities, publication of even an estimated final date could only have an inflationary effect, the local press co-operated wholeheartedly in avoiding any mention of the end of the Mission.

Foreign Press

On the 4th of March, the Chief of Mission held a press conference for foreign correspondents which was well attended. The conference was called for the purpose of discussing Poland's current food position and possible future developments, especially in view of the cessation of UNRRA supplies and the uncertainty of further aid from outside. At the conclusion of the conference, which was a long one, the correspondents expressed great satisfaction, several declaring they had never before obtained so clear an overall picture of the food situation in Poland. A transcript of the questions and answers is included in this report as Appendix A.

Additional collections of letters of appreciation for supplies contributed to Poland by the citizens of Philadelphia have been received by the Mission from other wojewodships (districts) and forwarded to the Division of Relief Services in Washington.

Publications

Printing of the Polish budget at the end of the month monopolized local printing facilities and further retarded the appearance of the hand-bill illustrating UNRRA activities in Poland, of which 1,000,000 copies are to be distributed to Polish school children. The completely revised version is already in the hands of the printers, however, and should appear in April.

Information Activities

All official photographic activities in the Mission have ceased. At the end of the month instructions were received from London to declare all photographic supplies and equipment surplus. The speed graphic camera and attachments have been transferred to the UNRRA Headquarters in Paris.

Four large poster-charts in colour of UNRRA activities in Poland, which were prepared last year and exhibited during the fair in September at Czestochowa, are being turned over to the UNRRA Bureau of the Polish Government for display in their offices.

6. ECONOMIC COMMENTS

Foreign Trade

Great Britain - Negotiations to conclude this important key treaty were conducted throughout the month reviewed, with

reported success in the solution of some of the outstanding problems. In the field of shipping, England agreed to release all Polish tonnage held in service under the U.M.A. agreement. Polish crews have been sent to Gibraltar and other ports to man the ships and bring them to Polish ports. Other major problems such as gold holdings, D.P-s, etc., are being discussed.

Finland - On March 12th, 1947, an additional agreement to the Polish - Finish Agreement, concluded in July, 1946, was signed in Helsinki. Under this agreement, Finland will provide 4,000 wooden house assemblies, cellulose, copper and copper products, while Poland will deliver 495,000 metric tons of coal and coke by July 1st. 1948. Finland also reserved the right to purchase 375,000 tons of coal against transfer of foreign exchange.

Soviet Russia - The impending expiration of the Polish - Russian commercial agreement on April 1st. 1947, initiated discussions in Moscow headed by the new Polish Prime Minister, Mr. Cyrankiewicz, accompanied by Mr. Minc, Minister of Industry. According to a statement made after the return of the Polish delegation from Moscow, the following has been attained:-

- a) Details of a future commercial agreement will be prepared shortly
- b) Poland obtained a loan in gold amounting to \$28,875,000
- c) Russia will turn over to Poland 19 ships of 60,000 tons D.W.T. by May 15th, 1947, in lieu of reparations
- d) Russia will transfer to Poland some rolling stock, notably German locomotives and freight cars
- e) Russia agreed to reduce Poland's coal shipments to that country made in accordance with the existing agreement of August, 1945, by one half
- f) Finally, Russia agreed to have the railroad line connecting the Russian frontier with Upper Silesia changed into normal gauge

While the above statement published concessions made by Soviet Russia, no mention is made of any concessions made by Poland.

Soviet Occupation Zone of Germany - An agreement was signed on 29th. March, 1947, by Dir. St. Broniewicz and Col. Eng. Michin. The agreement concerns trade and clearing and has been concluded for one year; it will be in force till 31st. December, 1947. It provides for trade amounting to 28 million dollars (14 million dollars' worth of import and 14 million worth of export). Poland will export coal, coke and coal products, and will receive potassium salts, shaft props, scrap iron, synthetic rubber and fuel, chemicals, textile machinery (particularly knitting machines), spare parts and needles for textile production, etc. Frontier services (gas, power, etc.) have also been regulated.

7. ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE MISSION

Reorganisation of Finance & Administration Department

Consequent upon the abolition of the Organisation and Management Division, its functions have been reallocated as follows:-

Outplacement service	Personnel Division
Surplus Property disposal	Supply Accounts Division
Class II personnel	Personnel Division

Budgetary Control.

Financial	Finance Division
Personnel	Personnel Division

Personnel Division

Reduction in force program

In accordance with the phasing schedule, the number of employees terminated during March was five, four of whom elected to return to their Home Stations immediately, one British employee terminating in the field. Of the remaining four, one was British, one Russian and two American. As a result of these terminations, the total number of personnel remaining with the Mission at the present time is 58 against the authorized personnel ceiling through April of 59.

Outplacement

During the month offers were made by the Food and Agriculture Organisation to three members of the UNRRA Polish Mission staff and the technicalities involving transfer have been referred back for further discussion.

Promotions

Effective promotions during the month of March numbered 4.

Local Personnel

Careful consideration was given during the month to the phasing of local personnel and, as a result of terminations effected during March the number of local personnel on strength at the end of March is 129 which figure includes one UNRRA Fellowship.

Consideration was also given to future phasing of local personnel during the ensuing months in conformity with the ceiling laid down by E.R.O.

Surplus Property

Documentation for this work is now being handled by the Supply Accounts Division in liaison with the Administrative Services Division. Every effort is being made by the Finance and Administration Department to transfer surplus property to the Government as speedily as possible in order that an administrative bottle-neck will not be created during the closing stages of the Mission. The Mission will operate with the minimum of administrative property during the remaining three months.

UNRRA Fellowships

Polish Fellowship students are now returning to Poland on completion of their courses of study. Each student has contacted the appropriate Divisional Chief in the UNRRA Mission in order to discuss his work and prepare any reports still required. The students are required also to report to the Bureau of UNRRA Affairs at the Ministry of Navigation and Foreign Trade in order to report officially to the Polish Government.

Voluntary Agencies

Following upon cable No. 2890 from Washington (repeated London 20571) expressing concurrence with our suggestion concerning the voluntary agencies operating in Poland, we are currently negotiating with the Polish Government for an allocation of 100,000,000 zlotys from the Sale of Proceeds Fund in order to cover the cost of continuing work for those agencies desiring this assistance. The Government has been

supplied with full details concerning the activities of the agencies in the country and we are now concerned with submitting specific budgets for the individual organisations.

Social Insurance

As the result of discussions with the Government, it was ascertained that Polish Law required Social Insurance contributions to be levied on gross rather than on basis salaries. We have reached a preliminary agreement with the Government as to the amount to be paid to cover all our employees adequately.

Records Disposition

Pursuant to instructions contained in E.R. Technical Instructions No's 14, 14.1 and 14.2, a Mission Records Disposal Officer has been nominated and is currently studying the requirements of this work as set out in the instructions cited above.

Accounts and Finance

Mr. H. Berners, Grade 8 accountant, arrived from Prague in order to take up his duties with the Polish Mission on the 26th. March, 1947. Messrs. Dixon and Wright arrived on the 24th. March and in company with Mr. D. Robertson (who returned to the Mission in January 1947) are conducting a complete Mission audit.

Rendering of Accounts

The accounts as at the 28th. February were despatched to London and Washington on the 10th. March.

Cost of Living

The official cost of living index in Warsaw has risen during the quarter from 91.8 on the 27th December to 108.5 on the 22nd March, the latest figures reported. This represents a rise of 45% on the comparative figure of 31st. August of 75.1. The Mission's request for an increase of 25% in subsistence (from Zł. 1,200 to Zł. 1,500) was based on a 25% increase in the index. The latest figures would justify an increase to Zł. 1,700.

Administrative Services Division

The work of the Division has continued to decrease during the month with the exception of the functions of the Office Services and Travel Branches. A substantial reduction has been made in the personnel attached to the Division.

Office Services Branch

New P.X. supplies have arrived and are taken on charge. Discrepancy reports have been furnished to Washington. Surplus office furniture has been handed over to the Polish Government and written off the Mission inventory. Stocks of commissary and P.X. supplies have been reduced in accordance with plan.

Communications Branch

Cable traffic during the month was slightly heavier than during February, 301 outgoing cables were despatched and 395 incoming cables received.

Registry Functions

The Registry Office has been moved in line with the general plan of concentrating the office space occupied by UNRRA. A new Registrar has been installed and it is hoped to tighten up the system of controls in this section. Traffic still remains heavy in this branch of the Division.

Travel and Transport

Work in the Travel Section has increased by more than 50% over February. 66 journeys have been covered as under:-

Air trips in Poland	5
Air trips out of Poland	3
UNRRA transport in Poland	13
UNRRA transport out of Poland	0
Rail journeys in Poland	21
Rail journeys out of Poland	19
Sea trips	0
Own arrangements	5
Total:	<u>66</u>

No flights per UNRRA aircraft originated in this Mission during the month (information required per E.R.O. cable 129 dated 4th. February).

Approximately 2,820 journeys were covered by pool vehicles. Field trips of more than one day's duration numbered 12, and the total distance covered during March was 64,226 km.

The consumption of petrol and oil has been further reduced to 14,725 litres and 323 litres respectively. At the 31st. March, 21 cars were in operation, 10 major repairs and 127 minor repairs were necessary to the vehicles during March: only one accident has occurred and a separate report has been made.

Billeting Branch

Work in the billeting office has decreased to normal routine in respect of UNRRA personnel. However, the work for the voluntary societies and for field personnel and visitors has tended to increase. A program will be worked out during the course of the coming month by which the Council of Foreign Voluntary Agencies in Poland will assume responsibility for the functions of billeting and travel in progressive stages during the next few weeks. The proposed increase of rates and taxes payable on hotel accommodation occupied by UNRRA personnel has now been cleared. As a result UNRRA is exempt from such charges.

NOTES OF A PRESS CONFERENCE
HELD IN THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF MISSION
4TH MARCH, AT 3 P. M.

MEMBERS OF THE PRESS

Mr. Gruson, New York Times; Mr. Randall, World News Services; Mr. Bimbaum, Svenska Dagbladet; Mr. Cang, London Times; Miss Miller, The Economist; Miss Germanovic, Yugoslavian Govt. Press Agency; Mr. Starobin, New Masses; Mr. Carroll, Sunday Times; Mr. Peet, Reuters; Miss Jaffe, The Day; Mr. Douglas, AllgemeinDeutscher Nachrichten; Miss Lloyd, U.P., Mr. Allen, A.P.

Mr. Sabin:

I think it would perhaps be well if I started this meeting by giving you a brief background of the food situation in the past year.

When the UNRRA programme was first worked out for Poland no food at all was included in the budget because it was assumed that Poland, being an agricultural country, would have no food requirements. It was only after the Mission got started that it was realized how much land was lying idle because of the war and as a result of the occupation. Large food requirements were then presented, especially in grains. Last year U.N.R.R.A. shipped all the cereals they possibly could to Poland out of available supplies, with shipments stopping at harvest time last year. Again it was hoped that, with this year's harvest, there would be no need of grain imports, but that has not proved true. We started to get first estimates of plantings last spring and others during the season. The figures given in the press release are based on the latest crop estimates, obtained by an almost complete coverage by the crop reporters in Poland. Some areas on which they had not received final figures were estimated from adjacent communities. It is likely that these are the Government's final revised figures. They are, of course, subject to error, but we have been surprised how close their crop estimates have been in the past and we have tried every method at our disposal to check both their system and the accuracy of their figures, and we are convinced that they are reasonably correct. We have, though, made some calculations and drawn some conclusions ourselves. The value of the food shipped to Poland by U.N.R.R.A. was roughly a little over 150,000,000 dollars delivered during the calendar year 1946. In addition, there were about 60,000 tons of seed shipped in by U.N.R.R.A.; and 300,000 tons of grain from the U.S.S.R. We are quite satisfied that, on this basis, the average calorie consumption was about 1,700 for the year. The target figure this year was for about 2,000 calories and probably this is the basis on which they have been working during the last two or three months. However, things are turning out worse than we expected and we do not know what is going to happen. In the first place, the U.N.R.R.A. food budget has been adjusted upwards to the limit, in two ways. During the Supply Conference in Washington last fall every effort was made to cut other parts of the U.N.R.R.A. programme and put all available funds into foods, particularly fats and meats. Most of the meat was horsemeat and certain other types of cheap, processed meats. That amounted to roughly \$7,000,000. Around the first of the year the Central Committee of U.N.R.R.A. said that as there were no other agencies yet ready to take care of relief needs, U.N.R.R.A. must use all funds possible for food, as first priority. Under this directive, the Administration of the Central Committee worked out a plan whereby Poland's food budget for the first quarter of 1947 was increased 11,000,000 dollars, which brings the total all time food budget for Poland under the U.N.R.R.A. programme to slightly over \$200,000,000, plus transportation charges. Shipping costs are paid out of a special shipping allotment.

The figures shown on the leaflet of 445,000 tons needed are probably a little under real requirements if this calorie level is to be met, because it has been assumed that February deliveries have been made, whereas, in fact,

they have not. Therefore, probably the figure should be boosted by a few thousand tons. You will find in the first page, second last paragraph, that there are 91,000 tons allocated to Poland. This includes a part of the first quarter allocation and, in addition, the allocations for April which have to be covered by the Government's own resources. I am not one hundred per cent sure of this, but we assume it probably will not come out of U.N.R.R.A. funds because no funds are available and so far no authority exists for the procurement of U.N.R.R.A. funds after the first of April. About one half will have to be financed out of either Polish funds or other relief funds. Beyond April the position looks worse. I do not see how the May and June deliveries of 80,000 tons can possibly be met. I do not think the supplies are available unless shifts or adjustments can be made.

The U.S. has made a tremendous effort to ship all the grain it possibly can this spring, after having one of the biggest wheat crops last year of 1,159,000,000 bushels. Out of this the U.S. are trying to ship everything they can, and it looks as though they are going to do it. The U.S. is having to supply so much of the world. Canada, because of the peculiar freight situation, location of her stocks and continued freezing of the Great Lakes, is behind on commitments to Great Britain and other obligations. Australia had a second short crop. Argentina is not following international allocations but is selling to the highest bidder; and probably will not deliver to any U.N.R.R.A. countries, with the possible exception of Italy. Indian stocks will be used within the vicinity of India and the far East. It falls almost solely, therefore, on the U.S. if imports are to be had and we are advised that there is very little likelihood of additional wheat stocks. We are assuming that the rural population will consume about 2130 calories - generally self-suppliers do eat a little higher calorie diet than city dwellers under an economy like Poland. However, already about 400,000 of the villagers that are usually considered in the self-supplier group have had to be given ration cards because local supplies have run out, and it seems that this figure will be increased by at least another hundred thousand.

Question: What is the average Pole eating now, and what will the average Pole eat unless further imports are forthcoming?

Mr. Sabin:

The city population is eating at about a 2,000 level now, but if supplies above the 91,000 tons listed are not available, I guess that during the next several months the level will drop to somewhere around 1600.

Question: What might be the average meal of the average Pole?

Dr. Robinson:

Unfortunately we cannot say for the town people because it depends on imports and it is very difficult to say what imported foods are going into the diet. However, the agricultural population averages 2130 calories, of which the main items are: rye bread, 913, wheat bread 185, potatoes 552, sugar 105, milk 132, beef 5, pork meat 75, animal fat 30 and butter 33. You will notice the small quantities of calories from meat and fats. In other words, like most European countries at the moment they are living largely on bread and potatoes. I think you will find the town population fares about the same, with perhaps a little less meat and fat than the agricultural population, and the total is perhaps not as large.

Question: How does this compare with pre-war?

Dr. Robinson:

The pre-war figure was 2800. They did not eat such a high proportion of bread and potatoes and had considerably more pork.

Question: In terms of illustrating the plight of Poland as graphically as possible, could you describe one family?

Mr. Perlstein:

Perhaps I can give you such a picture because I lived with a Polish family from September last year to the end of January, and spent some time there not long ago. The family consisted of father, mother and two children. The father worked in a paint and lacquer works and the mother stayed at home. I was amazed at the amount of bread, potatoes and cabbage that constituted the second and third meals of the day. The main meal was eaten about 3.30 or 4 and usually consisted of soup, with some milk in it, potatoes and cabbage, and, as a slight variation, occasionally cucumber soup. Later on in the evening the children would be nibbling on rye bread with some fat in it. In the morning they had tea or ersatz coffee and some bread with fat on it, and very occasionally some sausage meat. The only time meat was eaten was on Sundays and then usually pork, very rarely poultry, and I never saw them eat beef at all. During the season when you could still get fresh vegetables they would have other vegetables besides cabbage, and when eggs were about 10 zl. apiece they would buy eggs now and then, but when the price increased they had no eggs at all.

Question: What was the income of this family?

Mr. Perlstein:

I could not estimate. The house, consisting of eight small rooms, was assigned by the allocation bureau and they paid the very nominal legal rent of 50 zl. per room per month. 3,000 zl. a month was paid in by U.N.R.R.A.

Question: Did the children complain of being hungry?

Mr. Perlstein:

They did not complain, but I could see they were hungry because they would always come around when I had something to eat. They were particularly short of sugar, even eating it raw.

Question: What measures are the authorities taking at the present moment to prevent the crisis from becoming more serious?

Mr. Sabin:

The first step was to take over all grain stocks in private hands.

Question: When was that?

Answer: During February.

Question: Were they paid for it?

Answer: Yes. However, such stocks were very small.

Question: Any idea how much grain was involved?

Answer: No. I have not seen a figure.

Question: In the comparable period last year did the Government resort to giving ration cards to self-suppliers?

Answer: Yes, two million.

Question: Is it your impression that there are any important stocks of grains held by persons?

Answer: No. The usual system of handling grain here is to leave it

unthreshed as long as possible, thereby providing work, etc., during the winter months. Threshing will probably be completed next month. This is the reserve left and it will be coming in throughout the spring.

Question: Has the Government done anything along the line of increased rationing or restriction of food consumption to meet this crisis?

Answer: They have not been able to meet quite all rations and this rather amounts to a restriction of consumption.

Question: Are all Government officials now deprived of their rations?

Dr. Robinson:

No. They still have their ration cards but they receive no more payments in kind.

Question: Does this apply to food and all other things?

Answer: Yes, it applies to all payments in kind.

Question: How many people are affected?

Answer: I have no figures.

Mr. Sabin:

There are two or three other factors in which you may be interested. This severe winter, first in December without a snow cover, caused what they fear is some rather heavy winter killing of the fall sown grain. This is particularly true of wheat, and during January and February the snow cover, throughout the central part of Poland particularly, may have done some damage to the rye. Very frequently in this country when they get continuous snow cover they get a smothering of the crop. The Government is not sure how extensive this is, but as much as twenty per cent in some places. The farmers will be reluctant to give up any additional grain for the market and may need to replant some of it. Certain grains cannot be interchanged. Fall grains are primarily rye and wheat and spring grains, barley and oats.

Question: Is a food crisis upon the country?

Mr. Sabin:

It is very close. I feel that within the next month we are going to see very serious signs of it.

Question: Are you in a position to say whether you think anything could be done that has not been done or whether anything can be done in the future to avert it?

Mr. Sabin:

I presume there will have to be some measures taken locally to make cuts as uniform as possible. The Government realizes there are going to be no supplies coming in. They had been hopeful of additional assistance but I think they realize now that the assistance they will receive will be somewhat limited, and how severely limited no one can say. I have noticed a change in the restaurants lately. How much of it is Government inspired I am not sure at the present moment. There has been some discussion in the Government about cutting restaurants down, I know, but the overall picture is not greatly affected by such cuts.

down to this. There is no extra food. Allocations to Poland are made by the I.E.F.C. and the U.S.D.A. and so far as their allocations are concerned, we have no basis for assuming that there has been discrimination.

Question: Does the Government believe that the German population under British and American Command is better fed than Poland?

Mr. Sabin:

No. There was some talk of this a year ago but it has not come up lately.

Question: Do you think if the crisis is allowed to develop the level will fall below that of the Anglo-American Zone?

Mr. Sabin:

Yes.

Question: Is Poland among the first when considering allocations?

Mr. Sabin:

I think so. I have the feeling that the International allocating bodies have tried to be objective. I have no quarrel at all with them. I do not know whether they fully understand the situation here, but I assume they do. I think the situation is probably desperate in many countries besides Poland.

Question: Is Russia likely to come forward with some aid?

Mr. Sabin:

At one time the Polish Government was quite hopeful that they would be able to help them with grain this year, as last, but the latest information we have is that food is so short in Russia that they will probably be unable to give Poland any assistance. Mr. Waller was here and we discussed the food situation in Byelorussia at some length. He had a feeling that they were on extremely short rations in his portion of Russia and he was wondering what they were going to do to meet the extremely critical food situation in that Republic. I think it rather unlikely that Poland will be getting any material assistance with this condition existing.

Question: Has your Health Division reported any effects so far of the decline in feeding?

Mr. Sabin:

Our Health Division is so small that it is not in a position to make a report at the present time on the effects of the food situation on health. My answer will have to be no because we do not have an adequate staff. However, I do not know whether the food situation has had too much bearing on health so far because supplies have not been too tight. In other words, they have been eating at a calorie level of 2,000 so that they would not have come to our attention in any marked degree. I think Dr. Begg has noticed malnutrition in institutions and various places, but I cannot make any full statement.

Question: A few months ago Mr. Drury estimated that the calorie level of the urban population would fall to 1,300. Why is there this variation?

Mr. Sabin:

The 1600 I would say takes into consideration the 91,000 tons that he did not know about at that time and also assumes some fair imports of meats and fats not in the picture at that time. Also, 1600 may be too high.

Question: What amount of food does go into the restaurants?

Answer: I should say a very small proportion.

Question: Have you any figures on the number of people eating in restaurants?

Answer: I have never seen such a figure, but I would certainly say under one per cent.

Question: How much have food prices increased during the last three months?

Dr. Robinson:

Something on the order of 30 to 35 per cent during the last six months.

Question: If they do not get imports would you say the country faces famine and that prices will continue to skyrocket?

Mr. Sabin:

About famine, I do not know whether there will be actual starvation or whether they can so spread the effects of this thing as to avoid actual starvation. It is possible, but I am not sure. It is going to be a very severe blow to the whole recovery economy.

Question: In terms of affecting industrial production?

Mr. Sabin:

Yes. About prices, I assume that something may happen to prices. I think the Government is going to use everything in its power to fight price rises, but I do not know how successful they will be.

Question: What plans has the Government in this direction?

Mr. Sabin:

The Government plans to use first all the funds they are able to scrape up to buy any allocations that may be purchasable for Poland. They are cutting down other UNRRA budgets to procure food. However, I am not in a position to discuss what other steps they may take. I am not sure what allocations, in addition to the 91,000 tons, can be made available before the next harvest, but present information indicates that even though they have funds they may not be able to get a great deal more. However, allocations are always subject to review. We have had all kinds of changes under the UNRRA programme and by International Food Committees, and it is possible that instead of the U.S., for example, getting out 400,000,000 bushels they may be able, by including a greater proportion of other cereals, to boost it up to 500,000,000. I am hopeful that this 91,000 tons will be exceeded, if funds can be found, but I am not hopeful that the whole 446,000 tons can be obtained.

Question: Would you say that only transport difficulties are making it impossible for America to ship?

Mr. Sabin:

No. The U.S. is doing a good job getting it out of the country. The slowness is due to transport difficulties, yes, but by June the bins in America are going to be pretty well empty.

Question: Is there any reluctance to ship extra food to Poland on the part of supplier countries?

Mr. Sabin:

Not that I have been able to discern here. I think the question comes

Dr. Robinson:

If they receive no imports at all they will probably only have something like 1100 calories. It all depends then on the imports they get as to how high they go. Meats and fats, if they got all of them, would probably account for another 350. You would then have 1450. The remaining number would have to come from grains and if they only get about 90 out of 450 they are getting about a fifth of that; in other words, about 120, which would give you 1570. That is the approximate picture if they get all fats, all meats and the 91,000 tons of grain.

Question: Does this still add up to the 1300 not having been averted?

Mr. Sabin:

Of course there is still some doubt that they will be able to get all meats and fats.

Question: Could you give us a comparison between the situation when Hoover was here and now, taking into consideration the number of people coming into Poland?

Mr. Sabin:

I think this was summarized previously. Last year we shipped in about 500,000 tons of cereals and they received close to 300,000 tons from the U.S.S.R. On the whole food picture we estimate that roughly \$150,000,000 of UNRRA food came in last year, milk, fats, meats and cereals. About \$150,000,000 and 20 per cent added for shipping costs gives you the value of the programme. I think there are one or two other things in which you might be interested. We have almost a month's shipping tied up in various ports. 16 definitely and 5 more en route that may have to be tied up, with a total cargo of about 32,000 tons, 27,000 of which is food, and about 5200 horses.

Question: Is any of this cargo subject to spoilage because of weather conditions?

Mr. Sabin:

There is one ship, the General Altgeld, tied up at Antwerp, that is carrying 8,000 tons of coconut oil and the temperature has to be maintained at 80° F. or it cannot be discharged. We hope it will not have to be discharged. If so, there will be considerable loss. This is the most valuable single cargo ever shipped by UNRRA, valued at almost 4 million dollars. The ship arrived on the 20th February and has been tied up ever since. The temperature must be maintained because it is fluid and cannot be allowed to solidify.

Question: What is it used for?

Mr. Pasto:

For margarine, etc. It is an edible oil.

Mr. Sabin:

Unless you have any further questions, we will bring the conference to a close. I hope the information presented will give you a picture of the food situation in Poland at this time.

O R D E Rof the Minister of Supplies and TradeEffective April 1st 1947

1. Category 1 ration cards are allocated to:

- A. Civil Service employees of the State Administration employed by all State establishments except Militia and Public Security Service.
- B. Employees and workers of all institutions, establishments, unions, and establishments owned or administrated by the State except the following:
 - (a) Workers of the State Trade Office (PCH)
 - (b) Bank establishments
 - (c) Polish Press Agency (PAP)
 - (d) Polish Radio
 - (e) The non permanent forestry workers
 - (f) Establishments subject to the Main Liquidation Office
 - (g) Social Insurance establishments and institutions
 - (h) Effective May 1st 1947 - building firms.

Establishments and institutions belonging to the State but administrated by autonomy cooperatives or by private persons are not regarded as State Establishments.

2. Workers of the self governed institutions (autonomical workers) Cat. I ration cards are allocated to:

- A. Workers and employees of the Municipal Managements, and the district and county National Councils.
- B. Workers of the communal public utility establishments (communication, electric power stations, gas works, sanitation department, professional fire brigades, street cleaning department, etc) except the village administration institutions.
- C. Workers of territorial autonomical institutions set up to perform duties in regard to the social needs and requirements which according to the appropriate regulations should be satisfied by the territorial autonomy (health centres, orphanages, municipal schools, etc) except the communal savings banks and village institutions.

Employees and workers of the territorial autonomy institutions not mentioned above (under point B and C) are still entitled to ration cards provided they had these cards as at March 1st 1947, and if, according to the above regulation, ration cards are allocated to workers and employees of the similar branches of the government establishments and institutions. Workers and employees of establishments and institutions of the economic autonomical bodies are not entitled to ration cards.

- 3. Students and scholars attending the professional schools at the lyceum level receive Cat. 1 ration cards.
- 4. Cat. I ration cards are allocated to workers and employees (insured and receiving salaries) of the recognised political parties, Trade Unions, Peasant Self Aid Association, as well as workers and employees of the social associations except tradesmen's associations, handicraftsmen, owners, and free professions.
- 5. Employees of private firms if the firms sell 75% of their production (in money) to the government at fixed prices.

APPENDIX B

6. Cat. I ration cards are allocated to workers of the Social Building Office, as well as to workers of "Czytelnik", "Wiedza", "Kaiaska", "Prasa Demokratyczna", "Wydawnictwo Ludowe", "Zryw", (effective May 1st 1947 the words "workers of the Social Building Office as well as "will be cancelled).
7. Workers of the building cooperatives are entitled to ration cards if this would be found necessary and approved by the governmental authorities administrating the said institution (point No. 7 will be cancelled effective May 1st 1947).
8. Cooperative workers not specifically mentioned above are not entitled to ration cards.
9. Entitled because they are Social Welfare cases

Cat. I ration cards are allocated to:

- (a) orphans of parents who participated and were killed in the fights for independence, provided they attend primary or secondary schools and do not receive any other help from the Government.
- (b) Widows of political prisoners who fought for liberation of Poland provided they do not own any commercial or industrial establishment and if they have to maintain more than 2 children up to 16 years of age.
- (c) War and Army invalids who have lost 45% of their ability to work and who have no other income but the invalid pension.
- (d) Blind people outside boarding houses and their guides.
- (e) Widows of workers entitled to Cat. I ration cards, who died because of work accidents.
- (f) Members of the Association of the Veterans of the Revolution in 1905-1918.
- (g) Members of the Association of Veterans of the Silesia Uprisings aged more than 60 and those younger than 60 provided the registered physician will state that they are disabled.

10. Cat. I ration cards are allocated to:

- (a) War and Army invalids who have lost at least 25% of their ability to work and have no other incomes but the invalid pension.
- (b) Nurses who according to the decision of the Medical Commission receive the nurse supplement and are taking care of seriously harmed invalids, receiving Cat. I ration cards.

11. Cat. III ration cards are allocated to:

- (a) people over 60 years of age.
- (b) single persons classified as disabled by the registered physician after submitting certificate of poverty.
- (c) Widows maintaining children up to 16 years of age (certificate of poverty required).

12. Repatriates

Cat. I ration cards are allocated to:

- (a) Repatriates for 1 month from the date of settlement. In case of illness (stated by the registered physician) the right to ration cards may be extended for another month. When the entire family was repatriated, Cat. I ration cards are allocated only to the head of the family the rest receiving ration cards according to the regulations included in the second part of this order.
- (b) Repatriates (miners) from abroad for the period of the first three months besides during the first month they are entitled to the "PZ" supplement.

13. Entitled for other reasons

Cat. I ration cards are allocated to:

- (a) Demobilised army officers as well as those on indefinite leaves and privates for the first three months.
- (b) Wives of active officers and privates of the Polish Army.

Second PartPeople entitled to IR and IIR ration cards

1. Cat. IR ration cards are allocated to:

- (a) Family members of persons entitled to Cat. I and Cat. II ration cards.
- (b) Students living at the private boarding houses.
- (c) Family members of persons active in the Polish Army, except wives.
- (d) Family members of the Security Service officers
- (e) Widows and orphans up to 16 years of age, of political prisoners killed in the fights for independence as well as widows and orphans of the Silesian partisans provided they have no other sources of income/commercial or industrial firms/ and are unemployed.
- (f) Widows and orphans of persons killed by the enemies of the democratic system.
- (g) wives and children up to 16 years of age of persons deported to Germany who up to now did not return home as well as wives and children of the State employees killed while on duty.
- (h) single women maintaining children up to 16 years of age, and children (up to 16) of these women provided they submit a certificate of poverty respectively a certificate issued by the appropriate authorities that there is no work for these people or that they are disabled.
- (i) In case of death of wife of the worker - one of the non working members of the family (mother, daughter) provided that the said person is running the household economy and has no ration cards from other sources.

14. Cat. IIR ration cards are allocated to:

Family members of persons having Cat. III ration cards.

PART IIIPersons not entitled to ration cards

1. Of persons mentioned in part I and II, ration cards are not allocated to the following groups of people:
 1. Owners, tenants and managers of the agricultural and horticultural farms and fish hatcheries larger than 2 hectares of land except the following:
 - (a) persons working in industry, mining, state railways as well as those working in the state and autonomous institutions.
 - (b) blind people
 - (c) repatriates

Family members of persons mentioned under point a and b are not entitled either to IR and IIR ration cards.
- II. Manual workers (and their families) whose main occupation is agriculture, horticulture, forestry, except those engaged by the state and autonomous forestries provided they do not receive allotments in kind.
- III. Owners of private firms (commercial, industrial etc.) even if they are working in those firms as workers or employees nor to any person who for any reason runs the above mentioned firms.
- IV. Persons in the Polish Army and Security Service.

SUPPLEMENT

According to the order of Minister of Supplies and Trade of March 20th, 1947, and effective April, 1947, Cat. I ration cards are reallocated to the following group of employees and workers:

- a) Workers of Polygraphic Industry.
- b) Workers of the Central Managements, Unions and the State Food Industry establishments.
- c) State Monopolies Managements and establishments.
- d) State Publishing Institute.
- e) Central Management of the Graphic Industry and subject institutions.
- f) Publishing cooperatives "Czytelnik", "Wiedza", "Książka", "Prasa Demokratyczna", "Wydawnictwo Ludowe" and "Zryw".

The above mentioned groups of workers and employees will receive the due ration cards through the respective offices.

Joseph Cyrankiewicz, Prime Minister of Poland, broadcast on 23rd. March 1947, an appeal to Poles abroad, urging them to return home. The text follows:

PRIME MINISTER'S APPEAL TO
POLES ABROAD

Fellow Countrymen,

Severe winter interrupted for a few months the possibility of your return home. It has been hard for you. Far from your dear ones and your families, under difficult conditions you waited in the repatriation camps, either compelled to idleness or working for strangers at a time when your country was - and still is in need of your hands. This period proved once more that those who, heedless of difficulties, decided to return were right. Poles were coming back from England, France, Germany; they were coming from the remotest parts of the world - Lebanon, India and Africa to join their friends in the common effort of the rehabilitation of this country martyred by Nazi occupation and devastated by war.

Two million one hundred thousand Poles have already returned from exile. They have contributed greatly to rehabilitation which means to the improvement of our conditions of life.

Poles are coming back. Those whom the storm of war had scattered all over the world. And those who at the beginning of the war managed to cross boundaries of so many countries to fight for the freedom of their own country. And those to whom pre-war Poland could not give the bread they needed, who now, for the good of their native country, are abandoning positions abroad they worked long to attain and are taking part in the reconstruction of their land.

We have started removing rubble and the smouldering ashes, factory chimneys now smoke where ashes smouldered not very long ago. We had to begin at the beginning when the terrible nightmare of the occupation passed. We are rebuilding our life by the common effort of peasants, workmen and intellectual workers. We do it on a new and better basis.

To-day, a peasant or a Polish worker is no longer obliged to seek his bread in foreign lands. The Polish miner returns from France to work for his own country - for himself. More and more of Polish coal flows into the world bringing back machinery and raw materials in exchange. More and more land is sown - nobody is to be allowed to starve in Poland. A million and a half Poles from east of the Bug have received 10 to 15 hectares of land with live stock and agricultural equipment in our recovered territories. They live under conditions which ensure far-reaching possibilities of further development.

It is not only work and wages that the Polish miners, returning from France, where once want and misery drove them, found in the recovered territories; it also was a warm and comfortable home, cultural conditions and Polish schools for their children. Poland becomes strong, thanks to her regained old lands on the Oder and Neisse. We hold our future in our own hands to-day. Thanks to our toil, and recovered territories, though devastated by the retreating enemy, create new riches in their factories and mines, raise the living standard of the whole Polish nation and will continue to do so.

The cultural life of the nation develops. We build schools with great effort. The number of recreation halls, theatres and sports clubs grows together with the professional movement. More and more books and periodicals are being

- 2 -

issued. The cultural level of the people rises steadily and will continue to do so.

Never for a moment can we forget the danger of German rapacity after what our country had to suffer. There is no other nation who felt more acutely what German imperialism is capable of.

To-day, our strength lies in the righteousness of the road we have chosen. We must not and will not deviate from it; we must build a strong Poland. Everybody realises this to-day, even those who, deluded by hostile whisperings, tried to block our way. We were and we are strong enough to forgive them. Amnesty will permit them to join us in our work. And they join us.

The progressing stabilisation of conditions in this country is the best evidence that those were right who saw at once that Poland can only be rebuilt at home and only by work. Poland cannot be built in exile. We lost six million citizens in a war which destroyed our country. Our strength must not be wasted. Our future depends on our co-operation. We cannot remain unconcerned about Poles working at the reconstruction of foreign countries, about Polish hands reconstructing the land of our aggressors - Germany! And Poland lacks labour.

Do not listen to those who want to keep you from returning by means of lies and slander and want to condemn you to a fruitless existence in exile. Do not listen to those who deceive you with senseless speculation on some new conflicts. Life destroys myths. I repeat again, Poland cannot be built in exile. No attempts, either from outside or inside will shake the stability of our conditions.

Compatriots staying abroad! Your place is in your own country who wait for you. Your dear ones are waiting. The soil waits and the work. We have told you this many times. And to-day with spring approaching, I again appeal to you on behalf of the Nation - Come back to us, Poland is waiting!

PERSONNEL OF MISSION AS AT 31st. MARCH, 19471. Classification of Employees on Payroll as at 31st. March by Service

	IMPORTED 1	LOCAL 11	VOLUNTARY AGENCY 111
(a) Displaced Persons	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Health **	2	3	Nil
(c) Welfare	4	3	Nil
(d) Agricultural Rehabilitation	5	5	Nil
(e) Industrial Rehabilitation	4	4	Nil
(f) Requirements, Coord & Supply	10	15	Nil
(g) Distribution	7	6	Nil
(h) Camp Operation	Nil	Nil	Nil
(i) F and A Excluding Personnel	18	90	Nil
(j) Personnel	3	2	Nil
(k) Office of the Chief	5	1	Nil
Transportation	Nil	Nil	Nil
	58 *	129	

* All March terminees off site by 31st. March 1947.

** With effect from 1st. January 1947, Health Division as such no longer exists and the Medical Adviser and staff operate under the office of the Chief.

11. Classification of Employees on Payroll as at 31st. March 1947 by Country or Citizenship

	IMPORTED 1	LOCAL 11	VOLUNTARY AGENCY 111
(a) U.S.	18	1	Nil
(b) U.K.	28	1	Nil
Australian	1	Nil	Nil
Canadian	7	Nil	Nil
(c) Norwegian	2	Nil	Nil
Polish	1	127	Nil
Russian	Nil	Nil	Nil
Dutch	1	Nil	
	58	129	

111. Classification of Employees as at 31st. March 1947 by Sex

	Male	Female	Total
Class 1	27	31	58
Class 11	92	37	129

IV. Classification of Class L Employees only as at 31st. March, 1947
by Grade

Grade	15	Nil
"	14	2
"	13	4
"	12	2
"	11	3
"	10	9
"	9	2
"	8	2
"	7	3
"	6	7
"	5	14
"	4	8
"	3	2
		<hr/>
		58
		<hr/>

SUMMARY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY SHIPMENTS DIVERTEDFOOD

Name of Vessel	Fish in Long Tons	Macaroni & Spaghetti	Canned Meat	Lard	Oleo Margarin	Tractors & Spare parts	Long Tons	
							TOTAL FOOD	TOTAL TRACTORS
March Port	577	44	2.069				2.690	
Marchdale	118		1.814				1.932	
Jose Bonifacio			771				771	
Falstria				552			552	
Fred W. Taylor			419				419	
Boryslaw			55				55	
Australia Victory			105		132		237	
Mormacsaga			477	1.357	78		1.912	

TRACTORS

Australia Victory	440	440
Mormacsaga	744	744

FEBRUARY MONTHLY REPORT

APPENDIX F

	FD No	Total Long Tons	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Remarks
<u>Ex WESTERN HEMISPHERE</u>													
Southbend Victory	449	129.5							129.5				259 horses - 45 deaths
Mormacpam	436	883.5	354.46	0.6	21.1	292.8	73.4		70.4	68.7		2.1	General
Clarksville Victory	448	348.5							348.5				697 horses - 37 deaths
Dothan Victory	431	1,540.6	749.1						791.5				Food and Tractors
Mormacmail	461	4,038.6	2,194.1	223.5	1.1	265.1	0.3		118.0	211.6	696.3	328.6	Food and General
Mercer Victory	450	368.5							368.5				737 horses - 48 deaths
John G. Whittier	366	2,988.9	2,612.4	29.3		5.9				156.4		184.9	Food and General
Mount Whitney	446	704.0							704.0				1366 horses - 96 deaths; 39 heifers, 1 bull
Morgantown Victory	447	347.0							347.0				694 horses - 60 deaths
TOTAL		11,349.1	5,910.0	253.4	22.2	563.8	73.7		2,877.4	436.7	696.3	515.6	

Ex Scandinavia

Ulares		433.8	433.8										Food ex Norway
TOTAL		433.8	433.8										

GIFTS TO POLAND

Ex WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Harvard Victory	463	374.0							374.0				748 horses - 30 deaths
Southbend Victory	449	241.0							241.0				482 horses
TOTAL		615.0							615.0				

SUMMARY OF SUPPLIES DELIVERED TO POLAND THROUGH U.N.R.R.A. DURING MONTH OF FEBRUARY
AND THROUGH 28th FEBRUARY 1947

APPENDIX F

(All figures in Long Tons - Bill of Lading weights to nearest Ton)

	0 Food, fats,oils etc.	1 Clothing & textiles	2 Medical	3 IR branch & equipt	4 Transp. & Communic.	5 Other equipt,	6 A.R.Suppl. & Equipt.	7 Misc.Erd Products	8 P.O.L.	9 Misc.Raw Materials	10 Unclass- ified	Total
<u>SEABORNE</u>												
Month of February												
Ex Western Hemisphere	5,910	253	22	564	74	-	3,492	437	696	516	-	11,964
Ex United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ex other Countries	434	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	434
TOTAL FOR FEBRUARY	6,344	253	22	564	74	-	3,492	437	696	516	-	12,398
add. totals through												
31st. January	930,850	116,191	14,158	16,777	80,067	2,465	309,177	10,580	264,402	26,746	16,627	1,798,040
add. Gift Supplies	8,452	880	-	-	10	3	1,568	113	-	-	-	11,026
TOTAL SEABORNE THROUGH	945,646	127,324	14,180	17,341	80,151	2,468	314,237	11,130	265,098	27,262	16,627	1,821,464
28th FEBRUARY 1947												
<u>AIRBORNE</u>												
TOTAL FOR FEBRUARY	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
add. totals through												
31st. January	-	-	1	-	4	-	9	1	-	8	-	23
TOTAL AIRBORNE THROUGH	-	-	2	-	4	-	9	1	-	8	-	24
28th February 1947												
<u>OVERLAND(SUPPLIES)</u>												
TOTAL FOR FEBRUARY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	-	68
add. totals through												
31st. January	56,336	157	-	-	-	-	-	17	33	-	-	56,543
TOTAL OVERLAND SUPPLIES												
THROUGH 28th FEBRUARY 1947	56,336	157	-	-	-	-	-	17	33	68	-	56,611
OVERLAND (Rolling stock)		Locos		Boxcars				Gondolas cars				
Total for February				275				84				
add. totals through 31st. January		75		2,008				793				
TOTAL OVERLAND Rolling Stock												
through 28th. February 1947		75		2,283				877				

NOTE:- Code 6 ex Western Hemisphere includes 4963 horses, 39 heifers and 1

UNRRA MISSION TO POLAND
REPORT FOR MARCH 1947.

APPENDIX G.1.

Form E.F.2 (Modified)
Country: Poland
Serial No: 4

AMOUNT AND UTILISATION OF PROCEEDS FROM SALE OF UNRRA SUPPLIES

Date: 31.3.47
Period: Month of
January
Currency Unit: Złoty

TABLE I GROSS PROCEEDS OF SALES AND RENTALS WITH SUMMARY
OF UTILISATION

	Column 1 Cumulative Total to date	Column 2 Current Period
A. Gross Proceeds of Sales and Rentals	9,990,128,377	1,072,383,756
B. Distribution Costs	2,285,468,908	56,185,718
C. Currency transferred to Mission	213,300,000	20,000,000
D. Supplies and Services furnished to Mission	47,993,810	1,543,171
E. Supplies and Services furnished to other areas	-	-
F. Balance of Proceeds available (A minus B,C,D and E)	7,443,365,659	-
G. Expenditure on Relief and Rehabilitation Projects	1,542,000,000	-
H. Commitments for Relief and Rehabilitation Projects	-	-
J. Balance available for future Expenditures	5,901,365,658	

TABLE II GROSS PROCEEDS OF CUMULATIVE TOTAL OF SALES AND
RENTALS ACCORDING TO COMMODITY GROUP
(Breakdown of Table I Line A Column 1)

	Commodity	Amount
0.	Food, Fats, Oil and Soap	6,043,139,268
1.	Clothing, Textile and Footwear	
2.	Medical Supplies and Equipment	
3.	Industrial Equipment	159,557,780
4.	Communication and Transport Equipment	1,600,446,401
5.	Other Equipment (except Agricultural)	177,622,163
6.	Agricultural Supplies and Equipment	215,789,691
7.	Miscellaneous Manufactured Products	34,285,859
8.	Fuel, Lubricants and Petroleum	336,399,483
9.	Miscellaneous Raw Materials	775,700,000
		<u>9,990,128,377</u>

UNRRA MISSION TO POLAND
REPORT FOR MARCH 1947

APPENDIX G.2.

Form E.F.2 (Modified)
Country: Poland
Serial No: 5

AMOUNT AND UTILISATION OF PROCEEDS FROM SALE OF UNRRA SUPPLIES

Period: Month of
February 1947
Currency: Zloty

TABLE I GROSS PROCEEDS OF SALES AND RENTALS WITH SUMMARY
OF UTILISATION

	Column 1 Cumulative total to date	Column 2 Current Period
A. Gross Proceeds of Sales and Rentals	10,534,314,503	544,186,126
B. Distribution Costs	2,336,634,378	51,165,470
C. Currency transferred to Mission	223,300,000	15,000,000
D. Supplies and Services furnished to Mission	9,000,000	
E. Supplies and Services furnished to other areas	-	
F. Balance of Proceeds available (A minus B,C,D and E)	7,960,380,125	
G. Expenditures on Relief and Rehabilitation	1,581,981,202	
H. Commitments for Relief and Rehabilitation Projects	-	
J. Balance available for future expenditure	6,378,398,924	

TABLE II GROSS PROCEEDS OF CUMULATIVE TOTAL OF SALES AND
RENTALS ACCORDING TO COMMODITY GROUP
(Breakdown of Table I Line A Column 1)

Commodity	Amount
0 Food, Fats, Oil and Soap	
1. Clothing, Textile and Footwear	6,389,124,129
2. Medical Supplies and Equipment	41,187,892
3. Industrial Equipment	198,836,263
4. Communication and Transport Equipment	1,635,662,612
5. Other Equipment (except Agricultural)	214,994,639
6. Agricultural Supplies and Equipment	279,143,747
7. Miscellaneous Manufactured Products	69,125,735
8. Fuel, Lubricants and Petroleum	421,219,553
9. Miscellaneous Raw Materials	778,969,994
	<u>10,534,314,504</u>

TABLE III

BUDGET OF GOVERNMENT FOR RELIEF AND REHABILITATION PROJECTS

A.	Welfare Services	830,500,000
	Welfare Services	100,500,000
	Milk for Children	180,000,000
	Food Fund	550,000,000
B.	Health Services	239,500,000
C.	Rehabilitation of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	-
D.	Rehabilitation of Industries	-
E.	Rehabilitation of Public Utilities and Services	470,000,000
F.	Displaced Persons	-
G.	Council of Foreign Voluntary Agencies in Poland	2,500,000
H.	Supplies and Services furnished to post -UNRRA Agencies	39,431,202
I.	Total	<u>1,581,931,202</u>