

POLAND:

UNRRA Social Welfare Activities

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Activities

1. In the estimated total population of Poland, 23,000.000, there are approximately 8,000.000 children and young people up to 20 years of age. Of these 1,100.000 are orphans or half orphans, 660.000 fatherless, 330.000 motherless and 110.000 without parents. About 25% of orphans and half-orphans are already caring for themselves, 50% are wards of relatives or others, leaving 25% or 280.000 to be cared for.

When to this figure is added those with both parents, who must for various reasons be removed from home, the number to be cared for away from their home, is estimated as 330.000. It is planned that 80.000 will be cared for in institutions and 240.000 in foster homes. In addition, approximately 2,400.000 need supplementary food and clothing in their homes and schools.

2. Public and private agencies, complement one another in giving all types of care to children, but all programmes are known to the Ministries of Education or Labour and Social Welfare which give food, equipment and money and supervise standards. Important programmes are as follows: -

- (a) Supplementary assistance to the family, clothing, medical care, and, to a limited numbers, cash allowances. Food to families is usually given through soup kitchens.
- (b) Food and clothing distributed through the schools: Most schools give soup if the supplies are available. There have been very limited supplies of used clothing available.
- (c) After school care in recreation and study centres: These are important to keep children from their overcrowded homes and destroyed neighbourhoods. Centres are often at railroad stations as many children travel long distances to school and train schedules have been disrupted. Supervision is essential as many mothers work.
- (d) Summer camps: These are the chief means of continuing some supplementary feeding for school age children and of giving supervised play away from the environment of destroyed homes.
- (e) Creches and homes for mothers and small children: Creches are vitally important to working mothers. They may be neighbourhood nurseries or run in connection with factories. In homes for mothers and children, mothers are prepared for independent work.
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Children with their parents, in the bombed areas are living in bad physical conditions. It is estimated for instance, that, in the ruins of Warsaw, are 80.000 children, exclusive of babies. There is serious overcrowding, sometimes in buildings that may collapse, many still dwell in cellars that are dark, damp and unhealthy.

Thousands of homes are without means of lighting or heating, and water must be carried. In one destroyed province, Kielce, 6,600 children are said to live in dugouts and shacks. In Dialystock, 159 villages were totally destroyed. Near Grojec in the province of Warsaw the scale of damage is 70 to 95%. In both city and country many dwellings are rat infested.

Food of many children of poor families is little more than soup carried from a nearby soup kitchen. In some sections of the country where supplementary food cannot be given, families are living on potatoes and potato soup. Many family groups have no cows. In Kielce for instance, are small towns, where the women walk miles each day begging and foraging for food. Children were too poorly clothed to go out last winter, and thousands were without shoes and could not attend school.

Institutions average 50 children, many are smaller. They may be run by clerical or secular staffs. Since the war, many large estates are being used for institutions, houses and grounds are very suitable. Equipment in all, however, is very meagre as it was either destroyed or stolen. The management is remarkably fine, in view of the lack of equipment. Bedding, clothing, kitchen supplies and toilet and bath facilities are inadequate in most places. Food is low. Last winter it ranged from 11,000 to 18,000 calories a day without sufficient of fats and sugar. Now 1800 to 2200 calories is the average. Meat is a rarity. Educational equipment and toys are almost non-existent. Food and equipment from UNRRA and Foreign Voluntary Agencies, is to be seen in these homes but it has been quite insufficient.

One is impressed by the easy relationship between children and adults. Children seem unusually secure in spite of the difficult years they have had. Their physical circumstances are generally better than those of children with their families.

4. Repatriated children are returning to Poland, mostly from Russia, Germany and Austria, some are with their families, some alone. From Russia it has been possible to move the children from a given home together with the personnel. Those children who lived in institutions come fairly well equipped and in good physical condition. Those who return with their parents, through Repatriation Centres, are mal-nourished and dirty in the extreme. From Germany families come in better physical condition but with fewer possessions with which to begin life anew.

Unidentified Polish children are being discovered in Germany. They have been removed from their parents by the Germans and taken to Silesia and then to Germany, as part of the Germanisation programme. Parentage of many will never be known but an effort is being made to identify them and to find relatives in Poland. As yet the numbers of these children are not known. They present a most complex problem as many of them speak only German and have been imbued with Nazi ideology.

5. As is to be expected, the health of children has suffered. Height, weight, age ratio in Poland is said to be worse than any other country in Europe. Number of tubercular and crippled and conditions arising from vitamin deficiency is said to be the highest. Mortality rate, in some places, is reported as high as 30%. Emotional difficulties are thought to be severe, as 75% of the children

have lost their relatives or had been forced to leave their homes. However many children and adults seem to have made surprisingly good adjustments from the horrors of the last six years.

Delinquency among children is impossible to estimate. Many are thought to have asocial habits. Fortunately, the attitude in Poland, toward this problem, is at present non-judgemental.

6. This material is compiled from my own observation and that of other members of the UNRRA staff, from documents received from the Ministries of Education, Health, and Labour and Social Welfare, and from private social agencies. Figures and percentages are estimated because of the lack of accurate vital statistics and census material.

7. The Ministries are planning well for their children but the handicaps are great. I cannot stress too strongly that the children of Poland are, in my opinion, hungry, mal-nourished, and poorly equipped with clothing, books and toys. Immediate and long-range implications for the future are most serious.

PREPARED for Director General.

by Madeleine Lay, Child Welfare Consultant.

21st August 1946

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When to this figure is added those with both parents, who must for various reasons be removed from home, the number to be cared for away from their home, is estimated as 330,000. It is planned that 80,000 will be cared for in institutions and 240,000 in foster homes. In addition, approximately 2,400,000 need supplementary food and clothing in their homes and schools.

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21st August 1946

POLAND

Introduction:- The Polish government signed an agreement with UNRRA on September 14, 1945. An UNRRA Mission started work in the same month. Poland agreed to distribute supplies furnished by UNRRA in accordance with UNRRA policies and to use the proceeds of their sale for relief and rehabilitation purposes after discussion with UNRRA. In consultations leading up to the agreement, the Polish Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare indicated that the government believed it had sufficient skilled welfare personnel and did not require welfare services as such. It was suggested that the UNRRA Mission include several experts on welfare supplies who would concern themselves with requirements, observe distribution, and act as advisers to the government on welfare supply matters. Such supplies and expert advice would be needed mainly in the following fields: child welfare centers, care of physically and mentally handicapped children, maternal welfare centers, homes for invalids, and mass feeding centers.

CHILD WELFARE PROGRAM

In December 1945, the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare estimated that 2,720,000 children needed relief, of whom only 545,000 were receiving any. Of these, 25,000 were in institutions and 20,000 with foster families. The remainder were receiving supplementary foods, mostly from UNRRA shipments. In April 1946, the Ministry estimated that 80% of children up to 14 were receiving a ration of at least a quarter litre of milk per day. In July, supplementary rations of sugar, fats, and milk for expectant and nursing mothers were announced. During July and

August, UNRRA provided rations and equipment for 500,000 children in holiday camps. Since liberation, with assistance and advice from UNRRA, the government has set up:

99 establishments embracing 3,101 orphans and destitute children

37 homes for mother and child, embracing 1,447 mothers and 2,886 children

113 creches caring for 2,260 children

92 factory welfare centers caring for 18,971 children of workers

4 orphanages for 500 children from invalid families

The Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare plans to establish:

16 homes for 500 mothers and 960 children

100 creches for 3,000 children

and has drawn up plans for supplementary feeding and provision of baby-outfits for 300,000 children. (See attached list of equipment).

It states that these plans cannot be accomplished without UNRRA supplies.

In 1945, according to the Ministry, infant mortality in Poland reached 25% of births. Food supplies are still very inadequate and a high proportion of the children are menaced by tuberculosis. Children's clothing and outfits for babies are also in very short supply. Due to the extensive destruction of buildings, both children in institutions and children living with their parents are still in excessively crowded conditions. Poland appears to be interested in obtaining supplies to remedy these conditions rather than in advice on child welfare.

TRAINING PROGRAM

UNRRA granted one scholarship to the United States to a Polish social welfare specialist. The Social Welfare Division gave advice in the

establishment of a school for social work at Lodz. UNRRA also supplied books and pamphlets on social welfare subjects.

PHYSICAL REHABILITATION

Dependable statistics are lacking, but the UNRRA Welfare Division estimates that there are 300,000 invalids in Poland, of whom 12% are amputees, 73% disabled by diseases, and 13% suffering from nervous diseases. Production of prosthetic devices since the war has been confined to three workshops producing 200 devices a month.

UNRRA took no action in this field, and no funds from the sale of UNRRA supplies were allocated to it, until June 1946, when Poland inquired about the possibility of aid to increase production of artificial limbs. In August a working committee of representatives of the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare, the Polish Red Cross, Invalid Associations, and UNRRA's Welfare Division was set up, which agreed to work out a three plan of help to the disabled.

UNRRA undertook to obtain \$20,000 worth of equipment for manufacturing prosthetic devices from the United States. Since no one in Poland is familiar with the machinery in question, there have since been discussions whether U. S. technicians should be sent to Poland to explain its operations, or whether Poles should come to the U. S. for that purpose.

A representative of the Ministry of Labor wishes to visit the U. S. workshops, and the Polish Government has inquired whether the American Polish Relief Agency or any other voluntary agency would finance such a trip. Small quantities of prosthetic appliances have already been shipped to Poland, chiefly as models to help in manufacture.

The Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare plans to set up 15 rest centers and shelter homes and 10 schooling establishments for military invalids, in addition to 23 rest centers and shelter houses (for 2,350 people) and 3 schools (for 600 people) now in existence. It declares that UNRRA supplies will be necessary for this purpose. A list of equipment needed for workshops for invalids and the blind accompanies this report.

CO-ORDINATION OF VOLUNTARY AGENCIES

In January 1946, the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare in consultation with UNRRA established a coordinating Committee for Voluntary Relief Agencies from abroad. UNRRA has since been responsible for the work of coordination. The UNRRA Social Welfare Division includes two specialists in liaison with voluntary agencies. In May 1946, 17 foreign voluntary agencies were active in Poland. Approximately thirty persons were employed by those maintaining a local staff. The agencies included:

American Red Cross - has distributed medical supplies and clothing. Has agreed to contribute equipment and medical supplies to summer camps.

Don Suisse - Clothing and medical relief for children. Sent 400 tuberculous children for care in Switzerland.

British Friends' Relief Service - One team dispensing supplementary food to 5,000 children.

American Friends' Service Committee - teams being organized in U. S. to rebuild peasants' houses.

Swedish Government Relief Committee - Project for establishing clinic. Distribution of medical equipment, etc.

Inomeuropeism Mission (Swedish IM) - Home for poor mothers and children. Food supplies, etc.

Danish Red Cross and S.C.F. - Home for tuberculous children and child feeding program.

Save the Children Fund (British) - Considering child feeding project.

American Joint Distribution Committee - General relief for Jews.

International Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. - Plan for summer camps for 15,000 children. Also feeding project for 7,000 children.

American Polish War Relief - Food for summer camps and general relief distributed through Caritas, national Catholic agency.

National Catholic Welfare Conference - Contributed several thousand tons of food and clothing to be distributed through Caritas.

General Conference of Seventh Adventists - Food and clothing project being discussed with Danish Red Cross.

C.A.R.E. - Negotiating for system of distribution of individual food parcels.

The above information is for May 1946. It is not known how long these agencies plan to continue operating in Poland or what help they need from UNRRA. The Polish ministry of Labor and Social Welfare stresses the value of UNRRA's having taken over the shipping of used clothing collected abroad, and states that \$122,670,000 worth of clothing and \$21,200,000 worth of footwear are needed, of which only 10% and 13% have been received up to July 1, 1946. Lack of clothing is said to be one of Poland's most serious problems at present.

RESTORATION OF SOCIAL WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS

UNRRA food and clothing supplies are used in the restoration of social welfare institutions. No information on supervision or advice in this work by UNRRA personnel.

OBSERVATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS BY UNRRA

The Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare estimated in May 1945 that 6,000,000 people out of a population of 23,000,000 required some assistance from the state. Of these, 380,000 were children up to three,

2,240,000 children from 3 to 18, the remainder adults. The Ministry estimates that this figure will not decrease during the coming year, due to continued repatriations both from Germany and from the eastern territories ceded to the U.S.S.R. It considers that continued aid from UNRRA in supplies will be indispensable to meeting their needs, but does not mention any need for advisory functions.

The UNRRA Mission in Poland at present includes a Welfare Division consisting of 1 Chief Welfare Officer, 2 specialists in liaison with voluntary agencies, 2 field workers, and 7 clerical personnel. The Chief Welfare Officer, the 2 specialists and one field welfare worker, and 3 clerical workers are Class I personnel (or imported) the others are Class II, or local.

Total Welfare Personnel - 12.

Poland..

1. Agreement - UNRRA and government of Poland.
2. Summary welfare Services in Poland
3. Summary - Mission monthly report January 1946.
4. ~~Letter transmittin~~
Voluntary Societies in Poland -
July 1946 -
5. Letter transmittin copy of statement prepared by Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare, for Polish delegation to UNRRA Council at Geneva -
1 August 1946.
6. Operational Analysis Papers. No. 1.
Transport Rehabilitation in Poland.
June 1944.
7. Operational Analysis Papers. No. 2.
Industrial Rehabilitation in Poland -
July 1946.
8. cable regarding supplies -
2 Oct. 1946.

CARE OF CHILDREN IN POLAND

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21st August 1946

POLAND: Coordinating Committee for Voluntary Relief Agencies from Abroad

(Summarized from monthly welfare report, January 1946)

A. Origin. Established by Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare in consultation with UNRRA December-January 1945-46. The membership:

(1) Polish governmental agencies:

Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare (presiding)
Ministry of Education (responsible for children 3-18)
Ministry of Health

(2) Polish voluntary agencies:

CARITAS
SKOS (Central Welfare Committee)
Jewish Central Committee
Labor Childrens Friend Society
Polish Red Cross
Union of the War Disabled
Polish Y.M.C.A.

(3) Intergovernmental agency:

UNRRA

(4) Foreign Agencies:

American Relief to Poland
American Red Cross
NCWC
JDC
Swedish Red Cross
The Don Suisse
Anglo-Polish Society

(5) Foreign Governments:

US Embassy
UK Embassy

POLAND: Estimates of Need for Public Aid

(Statement of Polish Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare to UNRRA Jan. 1946)

	<u>No. Requiring Relief</u> <u>1 July 1946</u>	<u>No. Receiving Relief</u> <u>1 December 1945</u>	<u>No. Needing</u> <u>but Not Receiv-</u> <u>ing Relief</u>
<u>Grand Total</u>	6 100 000	1 068 000	5 032 000
<u>Children</u>	2 720 000	545 000	2 175 000
Full Care	320 000	45 000	275 000
Residential Institutions	80 000	25 000 ^a	55 000
Foster Families	240 000	20 000	220 000
Part Care	2 400 000	500 000	1 900 000
<u>Adults</u>	3 380 000	523 000	2 857 000
Full Care	50 000	23 000 ^b	27 000
Part Care	3 330 000	500 000	2 830 000

a:- in 490 residential institutions

b:- in 375 residential institutions

ESTIMATES OF POLISH POPULATION

(Submitted by Polish Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare to UNRRA, January 1946)

A. WAR LOSSES

	<u>Present Area</u>	<u>^{Surrounding} Eastern Provinces</u>
Total	4 000 000	2 000 000
Poles	2 500 000	1 000 000
Jews	1 500 000	1 000 000

B. ESTIMATED POPULATION, 1 DECEMBER 1945

20 000 000

C. ESTIMATED POPULATION 1 JULY 1946

Total 23 000 000 - Made up as follows:

Remaining Polish Population 17 500 000

Population Remaining on
Annexed Eastern Territories 700 000

Resettled from Surrounding
Eastern Territories 1 200 000

Repatriates from USSR 1 800 000

Repatriates from Germany 1 500 000

Repatriates from other coun-
tries 300 000

WHWickwar
3 Mar 1946

C
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OUTGOING CABLEGRAM

NUMBER: 395
TO: Minsk
REPEATED: Addis Ababa 141; Helsinki 67; Budapest 241;
Manila 961; Warsaw 2367
DISPATCHED: 2/10/46

1. United Nations Secretariat working on possible transfer of certain UNRRA Welfare functions pursuant Resolution 95 needs urgently not later than 10 October best available information on quote estimated cost of UNRRA imported supplies for those who were served in 1946 unquote and quote estimated cost of imported supplies for persons to be served during year 1947 unquote for following welfare programs:

- (1) Child Welfare Program, including--
 - Services to Children in Own Home
 - Institutional Care
 - Foster Home Care
 - Supplementary Child Feeding
 - Summer Camp Programs
 - Maternity & Child Welfare
 - Handicapped Children
 - Recreation Programs

- (2) Training Program, (3) Physical Rehabilitation,
- (4) Coordination of Voluntary Agencies, (5) Restoration of Social Welfare Organizations and Institutions, (6) Other Welfare Services.

2. For each program please give separate figures for food, equipment, other supplies.

Drafted by:
RBlinn (Repat. Div.)
1 October 1946

Cleared by: Tolley

7. Agreement with the Government of Poland

A. The Agreement.

WHEREAS the United Nations and Associated Nations have, in the Agreement of 9 November 1943, signed at Washington, D.C., created the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (hereinafter referred to as the Administration), whose principal purpose is:

"To plan, coordinate, administer or arrange for the administration of measures for the relief of victims of war in any area under the control of any of the United Nations through the provision of food, fuel, clothing, shelter and other basic necessities, medical and other essential services; and to facilitate in such areas, so far as necessary to the adequate provision of relief, the production and transportation of these articles and the furnishing of these services;"

and

WHEREAS the Government of Poland (hereinafter referred to as the Government) is a signatory to the aforementioned Agreement of 9 November 1943, and has expressed its agreement with the Resolutions on Policy of the Council of the Administration (hereinafter referred to as the Resolutions); and

WHEREAS Poland has been subjected to devastation and its people have suffered as a result of hostilities, occupation by the enemy and active resistance in the struggle against the enemy; and

WHEREAS the Government has requested assistance of the Administration in furnishing relief and rehabilitation supplies and services for the relief of victims of war in Poland; and

WHEREAS the Administration desires to bring all practicable relief to the victims of war within the territory of Poland in accordance with the Agreement of 9 November 1943 and the Resolutions; and

WHEREAS it is desired that the mutual responsibilities of the Government and the Administration with respect to relief and rehabilitation shall be fulfilled in a spirit of friendly co-operation, and that the details of the practical application of such responsibilities shall be arranged on the basis of mutual understanding;

(7.A)

THE GOVERNMENT OF POLAND represented by

STEFAN JEDRYCHOWSKI, Minister of Navigation and
Foreign Trade

and

the UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION represented by

MICHAIL A. MENSNIKOV, Deputy Director-General

have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I

Furnishing of Supplies and Services

(a) In accordance with the Agreement of 9 November 1943 and the Resolutions, the Administration will furnish liberated Poland with relief and rehabilitation supplies and services, and the Government will co-operate with the Administration for this purpose. Such supplies and services will be furnished within the limit of the Administration's resources and available supplies and transport and in accordance with Council policies. The supplies and services will be furnished by the Administration for such period of time as it is determined, in accordance with Resolution 14, that Poland is not in a position to pay therefor with suitable means of foreign exchange. The Administration will make no request, and shall have no claim, for payment in foreign exchange for the supplies and services furnished by it under this Agreement. In the case of certain categories of long-term equipment, the Administration may, pursuant to special agreements between it and the Government, retain ownership but furnish the use of such supplies during the life of this Agreement.

(b) The Government will present schedules of supplies it desires monthly, for periods of at least six months in advance of the time the supplies are desired. These schedules will provide insofar as possible quantities, specifications, and points for the delivery of the supplies. In recognition of many uncertainties including the uncertainty of the volume of shipping the Administration can obtain, the Government will also present priorities covering a period of at least three months with respect to supplies it desires, to guide the Administration in case the full amounts requested by the Government cannot be supplied. In case certain supplies could not for any reason have been scheduled for a period of six months in advance, the Government stipulates the right to request the Administration to forward these supplies in an earlier term.

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In turn the Administration will try its best to procure such earlier supplies. The Administration will also state its program of supplies to be delivered in response to the Government's request, giving notice as far in advance as practicable, and if possible at least three months ahead of the probable arrival of the supplies in ports of entry for Poland. The Administration will be glad, through its authorized representatives, to discuss its plans for supplies and communicate any changes therein at any time and to obtain from the Government its proposals for changes in the plans.

ARTICLE II

Administration of Services

The relief and rehabilitation services furnished by the Administration pursuant to Article I above will be administered in accordance with plans agreed upon between the Administration and the Government and in conformity with the policies of the Council, particularly those embodied in Resolutions 2, and 7 through 13. Wherever necessary the Government will take measures to insure that such policies are followed throughout the country.

ARTICLE III

Transfer and Distribution of Supplies

(a) The Government, having the responsibility for the distribution within Poland of relief and rehabilitation supplies furnished by the Administration, will take appropriate measures to assure that such distribution will be governed by the policies of the Council, particularly as embodied in Resolutions 2 and 7.

(b) The relief and rehabilitation supplies furnished by the Administration, which are destined for Poland, will be consigned to the Administration mission in the country. The supplies will be transferred and legal title in the property will be passed to the Government or its designee, against appropriate receipts, as soon as they reach such designated ports of entry, or frontier points of Poland or such other ports designated by the Government of Poland, as may be agreed upon from time to time by the Administration and the Polish Government. The Government and the Administration will agree upon appropriate procedures for the determination of the quantity and quality of goods delivered to the Government by the Administration.

(c) To enable the Administration effectively to discharge its responsibilities under this Agreement, the Agreement of 9 November 1943 and the Council Resolutions, the Government will

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inform the Administration and receive its views regarding the plans for, and operations respecting, the distribution of supplies, including the following subjects:

- (i) The agencies and channels of distribution for the supplies furnished by the Administration.
- (ii) The allocation of such supplies by regions and main groups of consumers.
- (iii) Price policies and specific prices for such supplies and their relationship to prices for similar supplies produced domestically.
- (iv) Rationing and price controls by commodity, by region, and by classes of consumers for each of the commodities supplied by the Administration.
- (v) The facilities and methods for handling, moving and storing the supplies furnished by the Administration.

(d) Further to enable the Administration effectively to discharge its responsibilities under this Agreement, the Agreement of 9 November 1943, and the Council Resolutions, the Government will keep the Administration fully informed regarding the distribution of supplies within Poland. The system of distribution of these supplies in Poland will be based upon the Council Resolutions and the Government will afford representatives of the Administration opportunity to observe at all necessary stages the distribution of supplies furnished by the Administration and to discuss such distribution with the appropriate Governmental authorities.

(e) The Government will afford the Administration opportunity for, and will co-operate with the Administration in, making public information regarding deliveries and distribution of relief and rehabilitation supplies furnished by the Administration and will permit the use of special labels or other designations on supplies and equipment belonging to or furnished by the Administration.

ARTICLE IV

Financial Provisions

(a) The Government will, as requested, furnish the Administration with sufficient amounts of local currency to enable the Administration to meet its administrative and operating expenses incurred in Poland in the execution of relief and rehabilitation programs undertaken pursuant to Articles I, II, and III of this Agreement. Such expenses will include, but not be limited to,

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payment to personnel and costs of rent, storage, communications, transportation, and public services within the country.

(b) The Government will provide the Administration quarterly with a record of the net proceeds derived by the Government in the preceding quarter from the sale, lease or other transfer of relief and rehabilitation supplies and services furnished by the Administration under this Agreement. The term "net proceeds" as herein used shall mean the gross proceeds less any expenditure incurred in the unloading, transport and distribution within the territory of Poland of the above-mentioned supplies and services. In lieu of a record of actual net proceeds, a lump sum approximation of proceeds may be mutually agreed upon by the Government and the Administration.

(c) It will be the policy of the Government to use for relief and rehabilitation purposes, within a reasonable time after the commencement of the Administration's operations in the country, funds equivalent in amount to the sums recorded as net proceeds under paragraph (b) hereof, less such amounts as are transferred to the Administration for its expenses under paragraph (a) hereof. Such relief and rehabilitation purposes may include, for example, the following activities:

- (i) Activities undertaken by or under the direction of the Government with respect to agricultural and industrial rehabilitation and the rehabilitation of public utilities.
- (ii) Activities undertaken by or under the direction of the Government with respect to health and welfare services.
- (iii) The care and movement of displaced persons in addition to such activities as have been undertaken pursuant to Article II of this Agreement.
- (iv) Warehousing, handling, and transportation services required by the Administration in connection with relief and rehabilitation operations in other areas.
- (v) Procurement of supplies and services available in Poland for relief and rehabilitation in other areas, insofar as such procurement is consistent with the economic requirements of Poland.

The Government will have discretion to determine what sums will be made available to the Administration pursuant to this paragraph (c).

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(d) The Government will discuss with the Administration its plans for relief and rehabilitation expenditures as provided for in paragraph (c) above. In addition, the Government will furnish the Administration with periodic reports on the expenditures made and receive the Administration's views regarding such expenditures. In those cases where funds are made available to the Administration for its activities pursuant to paragraph (c) above, they shall be utilized in accordance with programs jointly formulated and agreed to by the Government and the Administration.

(e) At the end of the first six months of the Administration's operations in Poland under this Agreement, the parties hereto will review the provisions of this Article in the light of the needs and circumstances at the time.

ARTICLE V

Administration Mission and Personnel

(a) The Administration will establish a mission in Poland which will include, within the limits of the Administration's resources, the personnel necessary to discharge effectively its responsibilities under this Agreement, the Agreement of 9 November 1943, and the Council Resolutions. The mission will include personnel necessary to carry out Article I hereof with respect to the determination of relief and rehabilitation requirements and the furnishing of supplies, personnel required for the administration of services pursuant to Article II hereof, personnel required in connection with the distribution of supplies pursuant to Article III hereof, and such other personnel as may be required in connection with the Administration's reporting, accounting, and financial activities within Poland pursuant to this Agreement.

(b) The Chief of the Administration mission, his deputies and major assistants will be appointed in agreement with the Government. The Administration will communicate to the Government the general authority delegated to the Chief of the Administration mission.

(c) The Government will facilitate the admission and movement of Administration personnel in Poland pursuant to this Agreement.

(d) The Administration will assure the good conduct, integrity, and moral character of its personnel and will discharge or recall such of its personnel who violate these standards.

(e) In pursuance of paragraph (a) above, the Administration shall be free to employ Polish subjects and permanent residents of Poland to the extent necessary to discharge its

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responsibilities. The Government will furnish all practical assistance to enable the Administration to locate and employ suitable subjects and residents of Poland for its operations under this Agreement. Permanent residents in Poland or Polish subjects will be employed by the Administration only provided the Government's confirmation is obtained.

ARTICLE VI

Facilities, Privileges, and Immunities

(a) The Government will take all practicable measures to facilitate the activities of the Administration, and to provide the Administration and its personnel with the facilities, privileges, immunities, and exemptions accorded by Poland to the Member Governments of the Administration and to the representatives, officials, and employees of similar rank of such Member Governments. These privileges, immunities and exceptions will not concern Polish subjects or permanent residents of Poland employed by the Administration.

(b) The Administration shall have the right, free from export controls or other restrictive measures, to transfer to other areas imported relief and rehabilitation supplies owned by the Administration and located in or in transit through Poland.

(c) The Government will furnish or arrange to have furnished to the Administration services and facilities pursuant to arrangements made by mutual agreement between the Government and the Administration.

ARTICLE VII

Taxation

(a) The Administration, its assets, property, income and its operations and transactions of whatsoever nature shall be immune from all taxes, fees, tolls, or duties imposed by the Government or any political subdivision thereof or by any other public authority in Poland. The Administration shall also be immune from liability for the collection or payment of any tax, fee, toll or duty imposed by the Government or any political subdivision thereof or by any other public authority. The provisions of this Agreement shall not preclude the Government from collecting indirect taxes on the sale of supplies in accordance with current legislation.

(b) No tax, fee, toll or duty shall be levied by the Government or any political subdivision thereof or any other

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public authority on or in respect of salaries or remunerations for personal services paid by the Administration to its officers, employees or other Administration personnel who are not subjects of Poland or permanent residents thereof.

(c) The Government will take such action as is necessary for the purpose of making effective the foregoing principles. In addition, the Government will take whatever other action may be necessary in accordance with Resolution 16 to insure that relief and rehabilitation supplies and services furnished by the Administration are not subjected to any tax, fee, toll, or duty in a manner which reduces the resources of the Administration.

ARTICLE VIII

Reports and Records

(a) The Government will maintain adequate statistical records on relief and rehabilitation operations necessary to the discharge of the Administration's responsibilities, and will consult with the Administration, at its request, with respect to the maintenance of such records.

(b) The Government will furnish the Administration with such records, reports, and information as the Administration shall request pertaining to relief and rehabilitation which are necessary to the discharge of the Administration's responsibilities.

ARTICLE IX

Modification of Agreement and Supplementary Agreements

(a) The Government and the Administration will give sympathetic consideration to any representations which either may make with regard to modifications of this Agreement. Any such modifications shall be by mutual consent.

(b) To the extent necessary or desirable, the parties hereto will enter into subsequent agreements and arrangements supplementing the provisions hereof.

ARTICLE X

Period of Agreement

This Agreement shall take effect as from this day's date. It shall remain in force until the expiration of six months from the date upon which either of the parties hereto shall have given notice in writing of its intention to terminate it. Notwithstanding the expiration of this Agreement,

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(a) The relations between the parties shall continue to be governed by the Agreement of 9 November 1943 and the Resolutions of the Council; and

(b) Articles IV, V, VI, VII, and VIII shall remain in force for the purpose of an orderly liquidation until all Administration activities in Poland are completed.

In faith whereof the undersigned plenipotentiaries having been duly authorized thereto, have signed the present Agreement.

Done this 14th day of September 1945, in Warsaw.

(Signed) STEFAN JEDRYCHOWSKI

For the Government of Poland

(Signed) M. A. MENSHIKOV

For the United Nations Relief
and Rehabilitation Administration

V. VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES IN POLAND

Under arrangements with the Polish Government, UNRRA is responsible for coordination of the work of foreign voluntary agencies. The work of voluntary societies in Poland is now getting underway more rapidly.

There are to date seventeen foreign voluntary societies contributing or operating in UNRRA programme in Poland. They are all engaged in supplementary projects.

American Red Cross - Medical and clothing relief for all parts of Poland. Goods distributed through Polish Red Cross, Danish Red Cross and American Polish War Relief. They have agreed to provide clothing for 17,000 residents of Makow and to contribute medical and equipment supplies for use in summer camps.

Don Suisse - Contribute clothing for Polish children and medical relief. Have sent 400 Polish children suffering from tuberculosis to Switzerland for three to six months' rest care. Have contributed total equipment for complete village for children (5,000) at Otwoch near Warsaw, opening on 1st July.

British Friends' Relief Service - Relief project Kozunice. Seventy-three tons of supplies arrived and team of six giving 5,000 children 300 calories daily.

Relief project at Olsztyn with team of eight persons being negotiated.

American Friends' Service Committee - Reconstruction of peasants' houses at Kielce. Team of ten to twelve joiners, builders, etc., being selected in U.S.A.

Swedish Government Relief Committee - Long-term project for establishment of clinic, distribution of hospital and medical equipment, etc.

Inomeuropeish Mission (Swedish IM) - Home operated at Wrzeszcz to accommodate several thousand poor mothers and children and university students for recreational purposes. Food supplies, etc.

Danish Red Cross and S.C.F. - Home for tuberculous children at Wrzeszcz. Child feeding programme Olsztyn, and general food, clothing and medical relief at Gdynia.

Central control for general relief work to be established at Katowice.

Negotiations for team of Danish specialists on agricultural production organisation being sent to Poland to advise local farmers.

Danish Peace Volunteers - Project for child feeding for possible total of 5,000 children at Stopnice, near Cracow, through team of six workers.

Save the Children Fund (British) - Child feeding project under consideration.

American Joint Distribution Committee - General relief for Jews in Poland.

International Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. - In conjunction with Polish Y.M.C.A. plan to organise summer camps for 15,000 children; also feeding project for 7,000 children.

World Student Relief - Representative arriving shortly.

American Polish War Relief - Contribution of several thousand tons of food for use in summer camps, and general relief through "Caritas".

Gift of Paderewski - 400 bed mobile hospital.

National Catholic Welfare Conference - Contribution of several thousand tons of food and clothing to be distributed through "Caritas".

General Conference of Seventh Day Adventists - Food and clothing project being discussed with Danish Red Cross.

C.A.R.E. - Negotiating system for receipt and distribution of parcels sent by individuals in America to individuals in Poland.

UNRRA.
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5 July 1946.

clothing and welfare.
fresh milk are distributed to children.

All the Voluntary Societies operating in Greece have been doing excellent work in welfare, health and general relief. Additional supplementary projects are under way.

IV. VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES WORKING IN JUGOSLAVIA

There are about sixteen personnel working with the voluntary Societies in Jugoslavia.

A. British Voluntary Societies:

1) Friends' Ambulance Unit

This Society has been employed in storage and distribution of supplies from Red Cross Warehouses. It has also provided a Field Bacteriological Unit which has been working for the Epidemiological Section of the Bosnian Ministry of Health.

2) Save the Children Fund

This Society is operating a Children's Dispensary and hospital for the care of children ages 3-12 years at Kamenica.

B. American Voluntary Societies:

1) Joint Distribution Committee

This Society has charge of the plant and non-medical supplies side of the hospital requirements programme and cooperates with the Yugoslav supply authorities in the preparation of requests.

2) American Friends' Service Committee

This organisation has been in charge of the office of UNRRA Yugoslav Mission at Leghorn, Italy, where large supplies of engineering materials and transport are being procured for Jugoslavia from Army stocks.

through public collections, the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare tries naturally to arrange for collections not to take place in one period of time, so that the public should not get tired of them. An appropriate arrangement in this respect has been made with the Ministry of the Interior.

As far as "Charita" - the association of Roman Catholic welfare agencies - is concerned, no restriction of its activity follows from the above-mentioned solution. The same principle applies to "Charita" as to other institutions. "Charita" is also not affected by provisions regarding public collections, because the measures taken do not apply to church collections, which secure the means for "Charita's" social work.

The above statement refers, of course, to voluntary charitable institutions of social nature only. Institutions concerned with medical care belong into the sphere of activity of the Ministry of Health.

1) American Relief for Czechoslovakia

The school feeding programme of this Society for 55,000 children is now in operation. Of the \$1,000,000 this Society is contributing \$360,000 for medical instruments for University hospitals, \$200,000 for labourers rest camps and \$250,000 for school feeding.

2) The American Red Cross three months programme is well underway. This covers daily feeding of milk and vitamins. This supplementary feeding takes place in 71 communities of Bohemia for 58,000 children, 19 communities in Moravia for 16,500 children, 11 communities in Silesia for 30,000 children, and in addition the American Red Cross will bring supplies to the value of \$3,246,324 to Czechoslovakia.

3) The Canadian Allied Relief has contributed \$115,000 for school feeding.

4) The American National Catholic Welfare Conference is developing a supplementary feeding programme through "Charita" channelled through Children's centres.