

POLAND MISSION
MONTHLY REPORTS
SERVICE

271
JAN-
MAR '46

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REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1946:
(Submitted in accordance with
E.R.O. Order No.A.120):

1. RELATIONSHIPS WITH THE GOVERNMENT:

The European Regional Office has reported favourably upon the proposal for the granting of assimilated rights, privileges and immunities for personnel of Foreign Voluntary Agencies sponsored by UNRRA and operating in Poland. A request from the Polish Government has been received for the names of all Foreign Voluntary Agencies operating, or likely to operate, in Poland.

The Government has re-acted favourably to the tentative proposal that UNRRA should acquire exportable surpluses of coal, cement, zinc and salt. The difficulty is largely one of shipment to ultimate destination, but if a market could be found for these goods, the transportation problem can probably be resolved.

Mr. Hoover and his party arrived on March 28th and left on Saturday the 30th. Owing to the material which had been collected beforehand by the Government and the Mission it was possible to present to him a fairly complete appraisal of the economic situation of Poland and in particular of the critical position with regard to food supplies. Two days before Mr. Hoover arrived the Mission had cabled to Washington a revised appraisal of the Polish cereal position which showed that stocks in hand on May 1st would be less than one week's supply.

During the course of this joint investigation, relations with the Polish Government have been excellent. The officials concerned were authorised by Ministers to disclose all relevant information and the Mission is satisfied with the manner in which they have answered questions put to them to the best of their ability. The Government realises that it has been too optimistic in the past about the harvest, and they now realise that their hopes of obtaining additional supplies from USSR are likely to be disappointed.

In order to co-ordinate Mission enquiries with requests for information presented by the British and American Embassies, a joint meeting was held in the Ministry of Supplies which was attended by representatives of the US and UK Embassies, as well as by the Chief of Mission and his colleagues. At this meeting, attention was specially directed to the situation in the new territories recovered from Germany, and to the question of supplies received and likely to be received from the Soviet authorities.

Relationship with the Government continues most cordially and has been reflected in a request that the Chief of Mission accompany the Minister of Supply, Dr. J. Sztachelski to London for the Forthcoming Conference of Ministers of Food and Agriculture.

2. RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER AGENCIES:

During the past month close contact has been maintained with the Commercial Counsellor of the British Embassy, and the Agricultural Attache and other officials of the American Embassy, on matters relating to the food situation.

3. SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION:

Requirements (Food and Agriculture).

During the month a concerted effort has been made to clear up uncertainties with regard to Polish estimates of supplies and requirements of cereals. Both Washington and London have been pressing for agreed estimates drawn up on a basis comparable with those for other countries.

The chief difficulties in assessing the minimum needs of Poland for cereal imports have been:

- (i) uncertainty and delay in making crop estimates, particularly in the newly recovered territories where the Polish authorities only took over administrative responsibility in the late fall;
- (ii) lack of precise information as to supplies coming from USSR or from Russian stocks held in the new territories now handed over to Poland;
- (iii) the difficulty of estimating the amount of indigenous supplies coming on to the free market;
- (iv) uncertainty with regard to the amount of seed to be provided for spring sowing in 1946 and for autumn and spring sowing for the 1947 harvest.

These and other problems are discussed in a memorandum by Mr. Lloyd on the food situation in Poland, which will be despatched separately to London and Washington.

The present position with regard to food supplies and requirements resulting from the recent investigation is as follows:-

- (i) collections of bread grains from the present crop will virtually come to an end at the end of April;
- (ii) stocks on hand in ports, mills and warehouses on May 1st will be 15,000 tons or less than one week's supply;
- (iii) drastic measures are being taken to conserve bread grain for human consumption. Extraction rates are now:- wheat 96% and rye 90%;
- (iv) rations are being reduced to a level corresponding to an average consumption of the non-agricultural population of 220 grams per day of bread grains;

- (v) in order to provide 220 grams daily for 13 million people, the following minimum imports are required:-

May	75,000 tons
June	85,000 tons
July	85,000 tons
August	85,000 tons

Total 320,000 tons

- (vi) according to preliminary advices from Washington, 22,000 tons per month from May onwards had been mentioned as the provisional allocation to Poland, before the results of the latest appraisal were made known.

4. AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION:

Two major developments have occurred in the Agricultural Rehabilitation field in Poland during the month of March. The first was the announcement that horses will be available from Denmark for Poland through U.N.R.R.A. Negotiations were completed in Copenhagen, through the efforts of Polish experts, Mr. Hays, Chief of the Division, and representatives of E.R.O. for the procurement and shipment of these animals. The first boatload was reported to have loaded on the 30th of the month. If the full 10,000, as originally reported, are available to Poland, they will be a most potent factor in the rehabilitation of farms in some of the devastated areas.

The second main development during the month was the receipt of advice from Washington that the Central Committee had set up a special \$29,000,000 budget for Poland for emergency production of food. Meetings were immediately called with the interested governmental departments and programs, both in the general agricultural field and fisheries, cabled to Washington and E.R.O. It is estimated that if the requests of the Government are met in full the entire \$29,000,000 will be required.

Upon the arrival of Mr. Gillespie, Farm Machinery Expert, a field tour was organized to cover most of the important areas receiving U.N.R.R.A. tractors for the purpose of effecting a full and efficient use of tractors received in Poland from U.N.R.R.A. Besides Mr. Gillespie and Mr. Malczewski, representatives of six departments of the Polish Government took part in this comprehensive field trips

The nutrition work in the Polish Mission is finally getting under way with the arrival of Miss M. MacFarlane, Nutrition Expert, who served with the Royal Canadian Air Force and later with U.N.R.R.A. in Germany. She has already begun to work with the Polish Government in developing plans for the best use of food supplies in mass feeding,

5. SHIPMENTS:

OUTTURN REPORTS:

It is proposed to institute documentation of Government Receipts based on Outturn Reports commencing 1 April. It is believed that a system of tallying and check has now been evolved at Polish ports which will enable this Mission to fulfil the requirements of Administrative Order Number 76 and Field Memo Number 30. As stated in previous months reports, the "Outturn Reports" as submitted by the Government in the past have not been considered true documents for receipting purposes and the practical results of the system now set up, will, it is hoped, provide a reasonably true instrument for evidence of delivery.

It is proposed to assign to ports a small staff from Department of Supply to assist the Polish Government in checking and identification of supplies and also in the preparation of Outturn Reports.

Attached as Appendix "H" is report of deliveries to the Government ex vessels arrived during March.

6. MEDICAL SUPPLIES:

A system of notification by letter to the Ministries of extracts from cables has been set up to apprise them of specific items or classes of items which are reported as shipped, together with identification data, so that they may anticipate and arrange for proper distribution of shipments.

In our most recent meeting with Vice Minister Michejda of the Ministry of Health, the need for adequate warehousing facilities at the ports to permit segregation and identification of medical supplies tending toward a more efficient and rapid distribution, was stressed, and its fulfilment promised.

7. DISTRIBUTION:

Personnel

Mr. John Rozanski has arrived and has been assigned to Lodz as Regional Delegate. Mr. Edward Wroblewski, delegate at Lodz has assumed the responsibilities of Chief of the Division in Warsaw. Mr. W.F.H. Carter, Regional Delegate, Warsaw, has been appointed Deputy Chief of the Division.

Co-ordination of Regional Work

A conference of delegates was held at Gdynia 20/21st March. A standardised system of statistical reporting was agreed and set up. This should simplify considerably not only the work of delegates in the field but will also alleviate statistical congestion in the Distribution Division at H.Q.

Distribution of Vehicles

The new system introduced by the Government in February to facilitate a speedier distribution of trucks from the Port of Gdynia appears to be working well. Local officials are taking energetic steps to clear the congestion of trucks at Gdynia but many trucks are still arriving by ship. From 1 - 15th March 3034 trucks came in to the Port, bringing the total received in Poland till that date to 14,961 vehicles. In the same fortnight 1,337 trucks were distributed ex port, bringing the total distributed to 8,643. Vehicles still on hand in Gdynia as at 15th March numbered 6,318. Arrangements for repair of damaged vehicles are working smoothly but the original goal of 200 cars repaired per day has not yet been reached.

Population

Provisional data following the census of 9th March, 1946 shows the total population of Poland as 23,734, 679, (See Appendix "A")

Rationing Arrangements

Total ration card holders this month are 8,420,960 persons. Additionally, 1,650,257 persons are directly supplied (see Appendix "B") of the ration card holders, 2,249,035 persons hold category II, 994,940 hold category III. It should again be emphasized that for practical purposes cards of category II and III are worthless paper.

Contingencies of Cereals - August 1945 - February 1946

Collection of Polish grain etc falls much short of estimated figures. Planned and supplied quantities are shown in detail (Appendix "C") for each month for August 1945 to February, 1946.

Distribution of Medical Supplies

Latest figures on distribution of Medical Supplies are attached (Appendix "G"). It is satisfactory to note that at the end of February all medical supplies, including cargoes of three ships that arrived this month, had been moved from the port warehouses to distributing centres inland.

Distribution of UNRRA food and textiles

A full statement has now been obtained from the Government showing food and textiles received from UNRRA in January and February and how these goods were apportioned between the Ministries, political parties, trade unions etc (Appendix "E")

Supplies in Warehouses at Gdynia awaiting distribution

Details of stocks on hand at Gdynia as at 1st May 1946 are shown (Appendix "F"). Lists of goods sent inland during February and the districts to which they were sent is also attached as "Enclosure No. 2", of Appendix "F".

8. INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION:

Three train loads of UNRRA Supplies have arrived in Poland from Surprop. The Locomotives and Railroad Cars are part of the Rolling Stock procured from Surprop and leased to Poland. The supplies loaded on these trains are Mobile Railway Repair Shops and various other supplies, principally for the Industrial Rehabilitation of Poland.

The "Willow Run" large base Automotive Repair Shop is now on its way to Poland accompanied by Lt. Col. Batori, who will supervise the assembly and operation of this shop in Poland. Lt. Col. Batori is reported to have embarked on the 28th March for Gdynia.

Spare parts for UNRRA trucks are arriving in increasing quantities which, together with the "Willow Run" shop will aid in putting into running condition the 2,000 or more presently immobilized UNRRA trucks in Poland.

UNRRA Locomotives at work in Poland - Statistics show that the first 24 UNRRA locomotives were assigned to the Lublin district. The first 12 were put in operation during January and have transported during the month of January cargo in the amount of 12 million gross ton kilometers. These same 12 locomotives during February transported 21 million gross ton kilometers of cargo. Analysis of individual performance indicates that the average locomotive will transport about 2 million gross tons kilometers per month, or about 70,000 ton kilometers per day per locomotive. The cargo is mostly coal and food supplies and some passenger traffic. We have received over 13,000 trucks to date of which approximately 10,000 are at present in operation.

The present No. 1 priority for I.R. Supplies in Poland is general purpose machine tools, it is apparent that the budget provision for this item is quite inadequate.

Mr. Douglas Cannon, I.R. Specialist, accompanied by three Polish technicians is now in Paris expediting the selection, procurement, and shipping of Surprop I.R. Supplies for Poland.

9. TRANSPORTATION:

Ports:

Appendix "A" of the February Transportation report showed 21 berths available for the use of UNRRA ships in March, meaning that 111 ships with 320,000 tons of cargo plus 8,000 vehicles and 9,000 head of livestock could be handled.

Only 56 ships with 117,436 tons of cargo were handled including 9 ships which actually arrived in February. Thus during March, only 47 ships arrived with 107,602 tons of cargo.

Since early January London and Washington have been constantly informed of the port capacity figures as it is understood that shipment of UNRRA supplies to Poland is governed by port capacities.

The first three months of 1946 shew very few improvements in the shipment of UNRRA supplies to Poland as is indicated in the following table:-

1946	Berths available	No. of ships which could be accepted	No. of ships actually arrived	Tons of cargo which could be discharged	Tons of cargo actually arr.
January	16	89	33	263,000	74,627
February	17	105	43	287,000	114,408
March	21	111	56	320,000	117,436
		305	132	870,000	306,471

During the month of March 56 UNRRA ships were discharged including:

General Cargo	...	...	27
M.T.	...	...	16
Cattle vessels	..	...	7
Tankers	...	...	4
Grain	...	...	2
			<u>56</u>

Of these 56 ships, 9 arrived in port at the end of February and discharged during the early part of March, and 4 arrived at port towards the end of March and have only partially discharged. The actual March arrivals is 47.

These 56 ships carried 117,436 tons of UNRRA cargo; this means that only 39% of available facilities were utilised. The cargo brought to Poland is broadly as follows:-

	1. Edible oils, foods, fats	42,537 tons
	2. Clothing, textiles, footwear	8,468 "
	3. Medical	4,534 "
	4. Industrial rehabilitation equipment	2,820 "
x	5. Transport	11,167 "
	6. All other equipment except farm machinery	945 "
xx	7. Agricultural	25,415 "
	8. Miscellaneous raw products	3,921 "
	9. Lubricants, POL etc.	16,297 "
	10. Metals - steel, iron etc.	1,332 "
	<u>T O T A L.</u>	<u>117,436</u>

x This weight included 3614 motor vehicles and trailers

xx This weight does not include 4073 head of horses and cattle.

The average number of vessels in port each day were as follows:-

1st week in March	9.0
2nd ditto	6.6
3rd ditto	5.0
4th ditto	8.9

The average daily rate of discharge is shown in Appendix "J"

The Government Commission has advised us that more improvements have been made during the month of March with a consequent increase in the number of berths.

There are now available 24 berths for UNRRA ships which can be used in April 1946.

Information concerning expected arrivals of UNRRA ships has shewn a great improvement; notification having been received of the loading or movement of some 35 ships due in the month of April.

4(a) WELFARE:

Repatriation:

Regular contact has been maintained with the General Plenipotentiary for Repatriation. A request, by the Polish Government, that UNRRA should assume financial responsibility for the transportation of Polish displaced persons in England, and the care and transportation home of Polish displaced persons in France and Iran, has been discussed. The matter has been referred to ERO. Methods by which the repatriation of Poles, from Germany and Austria, could be encouraged have been discussed and a number of suggestions, directed to this end, are under consideration. In particular, the possibility of distributing Polish newspapers to displaced persons in Assembly Centres, has been referred to the Austrian and German Headquarters, from the point of view of transportation and distribution arrangements. The Office of Repatriation have agreed to the preparation of a statement, from the Polish Government to displaced persons in Germany and Austria, explaining the arrangements for reception and subsequent settlement.

The curtailment of baggage and rations, brought by displaced persons from the American Zone, Germany, which it is feared is proving a deterrent to repatriation, has been referred to the German Headquarters and to ERO.

A list of priority occupations, for which workers are in particular demand, has been obtained from the Central Planning Office, and forwarded to German and Austrian Headquarters.

The Mission participated in a discussion, with a representative of the U.S. element of the Combined Displaced Persons Committee in Berlin and the General Plenipotentiary for Repatriation. Following negotiations between the Military representative and the Czech Authorities, it was agreed that the Polish Government would accept one train a day from the West at each of Dziedice and Mezilesce.

The Polish Government, in their discussions with the Mission has indicated possible restrictions on the reception of repatriates, owing to the critical shortage of foodstuffs in Poland.

During the month, representatives of the Welfare and Health Divisions, visited the regions of Krakow and Katowice and observed the arrangements made for the reception of repatriates from the Soviet Union and from the West.

Trains from the Soviet Union, bearing families of displaced persons and their cattle and other possessions were inspected. A report of this visit will be included in the full report of the Division, for the month.

Disabled:

The problem of the provision of artificial limbs and the training and placement in industry of the 700,000 civilian and ex-service disabled, has been discussed with the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare. As a result, the Ministry have now approached the Mission asking for assistance in providing consultants to help in the organisation of training institutions and labour homes for the disabled group, and for the supply of machinery and tools for the equipment of workshops. This matter is being discussed further with the Ministry, and it is anticipated that a formal request for the service of one, or more, consultants, will be forwarded to the ERO in the near future.

Agricultural Centres:

Poor Farms ?

As a part of the provision for those receiving Social Welfare assistance, the Polish Government is establishing "Agricultural Centres" in large buildings and farms, requisitioned by the Government. These Centres will rely for their foodstuffs, largely on their own produce, and discussions are proceeding with the Ministry and with the Agricultural Rehabilitation Division on the Mission, in order that some part of the additional allocation of money, in the Agricultural Rehabilitation Budget, may be utilised for the procurement of cattle and other live stock and equipment for these Centres.

Settlers:

Discussions are continuing with the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, with a view to assisting a large group, said to be in the region of 2,000,000, which, in the opinion of the Ministry, could be wholly or partly self-supporting, were they provided with the necessary hand tools and agricultural implements. This matter is also under discussion with the Agricultural Rehabilitation Division on the Mission, with a view to procuring any essential items in the revised budget.

Donated Clothing:

Arrangements for the establishment of a warehouse at Gdynia at which shipments of donated clothing could be received and sorted before despatch to the regions, are proceeding. It is hoped that this warehouse will be completed in time to receive a large shipment of donated clothing about to arrive from Britain and the United States.

Unusable items of clothing will be extracted at this Centre and despatched to workshops for repair before use.

Welfare Supplies:

A limited list of welfare supplies extracted from the earlier list of minimum requirements, approved by the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, and the Ministry of Supply, has been prepared for the Industrial Rehabilitation Division, whose representative will be visiting Paris shortly, for the purpose of obtaining additional SURPROP supplies.

Child Care:

A conference was held with the Vice Minister of the Ministry of Education and her assistant, to discuss the problem of Polish children, who have recently been reported to have been discovered in Bavaria.

The Ministry of Education is, at this time, organising homes for repatriated unaccompanied children and the children from Bavaria who, when they return, will be in their care.

Supply of books for elementary schools and training of Nursery School workers were discussed and progress made.

Consultative assistance has been given to the Institute of Mental Hygiene.

A Repatriation Centre at Gdynia was visited. This had very limited facilities for the 150 children who were there. In 3 days it was learned that the number had grown to 450 and that shortages were acute. At a meeting of Foreign Voluntary Agencies, however, promises were elicited from UNRRA Voluntary Agencies Liaison Officer, for equipment to meet the emergency.

There is now a possibility of making this into an excellent Centre for children, provided that essential food and equipment can be forthcoming.

Two meetings of the Polish Committee on Child Care were attended. The main difficulties presented were lack of supplies to maintain existing homes and to develop new ones for children, and to establish summer camps, which are badly needed to relieve conditions in bombed areas, both urban and rural.

A statement on the condition of children in Poland, was prepared for President Hoover, at the time of his recent visit.

4 (c) HEALTH:

General:

Dr. Marc Daniels arrived from London as Tuberculosis Officer on 27th March, 1946. Early contact was made with the Tuberculosis Department at the Ministry of Health, and preliminary discussions have taken place on the possibility of undertaking a mass radiography survey in Poland. Without this, an efficient programme for dealing with the present high incidence of tuberculosis would be difficult to plan.

Dr. H.A. Helle, Chief Medical Officer, left Warsaw for America on leave on the last day of the month. Dr. N.D. Begg, Communicable Diseases Officer, will act for him in his absence.

UNRRA Fellowships:

The Ministry of Health submitted four candidates for fellowships allocated to Health.

Communicable Diseases:

Dr. N.D. Begg made a field trip to Lodz on 8th March, 1946, in company with Vice Minister Morzycki of the Ministry of Health and Dr. Tubiasz of the Health Division. During a tour of the Central State Institute, there was a discussion on typhus vaccine production and Dr. Przemyski and his staff were interested to receive details of minimum requirements, for egg vaccine production, which Dr. Sawyer recently forwarded from the United States. Large scale production of this type of typhus vaccine is to commence at this and other State Institutes in Poland. During this trip, a visit was paid to the communicable diseases sections of two general hospitals in Lodz. In a subsequent discussion of arrangements at these and other hospitals in Poland, Dr. Begg was invited to contribute an article to the medical press on measures for the control of hospital infections. This is now in preparation.

On 27th and 28th March, a further field trip was made to Katowice in company with members of the Welfare Division. Visits were made in the region of three centres for (1) repatriation of non-Polish persons, (2) reception of Polish repatriates from the West, and (3) from the East. Particular survey was made of the Medical arrangements, including specific measures for communicable diseases control. It was of interest to note during this visit that one of the 1000 bed hospitals supplied by UNRRA had recently arrived at Katowice and was in process of being unpacked and distributed to meet the more urgent needs of 5 or 6 hospitals in the area.

On 19th March, a detailed report was received from Lt. Col. D.M. Greeley on "Prevention and Control of Typhus Fever and Lice in Poland" which was transmitted forthwith to the Minister of Health. Col. Greeley's observations and recommendations are made on material obtained during an extensive tour of Poland from 18th January to 27th February, 1946. In it he expressed a belief that "with a combination of D.D.T. and Typhus Vaccine and by the judicious use of these agents, typhus can be easily controlled and, in a short time, wiped out of Poland".

During March, weekly reports of communicable diseases were received and transmitted to London and Washington and the corrected monthly figures for January were also forwarded. Retrospective monthly totals were also obtained and transmitted for the period January-March, 1945, thereby completing records of communicable diseases incidence for the whole year 1945. The monthly corrected figures are now furnished to include the incidence of

26 infectious or potentially infectious conditions in contrast to information only on six principal epidemic diseases as previously supplied. Arrangements are in hand to obtain similar inclusive and corrected reports on a weekly basis. These are being supplied retrospectively to include the first week of 1946.

The total incidence of communicable diseases in Poland during 1945 is now known. As weekly averages of the principal diseases will be frequently mentioned in these monthly reports it may serve as a rough guide to reduce the 1945 totals to a similar weekly average. They are as follows:

Weekly average Incidence of 6 Communicable
Diseases in Poland during 1945

Typhus Fever	Typhoid Fever	Relapsing Fever	Dysentery	Scarlet Fever
304	1570	3	128	246
		Diphtheria		
		417		

Typhus Fever:-

During March the average weekly number of cases declined to 130 as compared with 148 for February; thereby supporting the belief that no large scale epidemic of the scourge is likely to occur in Poland this year. It appears also that even the present low incidence is being maintained artificially by localized outbreaks. For example, of a total of 519 cases of typhus fever notified during March, 199 cases were notified from Silesia alone due mainly to outbreaks in camps for German workers where D.D.T. dusting programmes were known not to be fully organized at that time.

Typhoid Fever:-

Also declined substantially from a weekly average of 930 cases for February to 695 in March. This represents less than half the average for the whole year of 1945 and offers good prospects of a breathing space between now and early summer to develop mass immunization against the undoubted risks of an epidemic during the warmer weather. As with typhus, typhoid is unequally distributed in Poland. Amongst the 16 administrative areas, about half all the typhoid cases reported in March occurred in the District of Lower Silesia and the Voiv of Silesia alone.

Dysentery:-

Showed a relatively negligible incidence of 15 cases per week during March. This in no way diminishes the prospect of a seasonal rise in incidence during the summer months.

Diphtheria:-

The incident remains more or less stationary with a weekly high average of 384 cases for March, 368 cases for February and 417 cases for the whole year 1945. The diphtheria epidemic is also centred in the West. The Voiv. of Poznan alone contributed more than 30% of all cases notified during March. The disease appears to be of average severity and there is little evidence so far of a shift of incidence to older children and adults, as has been noted elsewhere in Europe during recent years. The decision to concentrate on immunization of children only therefore appears correct and such a campaign is being actively pursued, particularly in the Western provinces.

Scarlet Fever:-

Shows a fairly low incidence of 166 cases weekly during the month of March. The prevalent type is mild.

Comments on other communicable diseases will be reserved for later reports when the flow of more complete information is fully established.

Nursing Activities:

The Ministry of Health requested that the Nursing Consultants survey and report on the following:

1. The standard of nursing and instruction in the Hospital of the Transfiguration, and associated institutions and Health Centre, Praga, where the student nurses obtain their practical experience.
2. The probability of organizing a district nursing service in connection with the above school of nursing, including an outline of the course and procedure.
3. The suitability of the Hospital of the Child Jesus for the practical experience of the student nurses of the Warsaw School of Nursing, to be re-opened in the near future.
4. The standard of nursing at four Health Centres to be used in connection with the above school of nursing.

The survey in the Praga area was commenced on March 8th and concluded on March 23rd. The report in detail will be prepared for the Ministry at an early date.

Observations were commenced at the Hospital of the Child Jesus on March 25th and are still continuing.

In addition to the above work, invitations were received from:

1. The Acting Director, Division of Nursing and Midwifery, to visit the Institution for Blind Children, Laski. Miss Suffczynska, Director of Nursing Division, Polish Red Cross, joined the party. At present there are 120 children and a waiting list of 800. Many of the children were blinded as a result of exploding hand grenades and mines, but the majority are hereditary conditions. The greatest problem is the shortage of food.
2. The Director, Nursing Division, Polish Red Cross to attend a meeting of the Warsaw Group of qualified nurses held in the University Clinic (Hospital) for children.

There were about 65 present. Committees were formed to deal with the following:

- (a) Living quarters for nurses in Warsaw
 - (b) Ration cards and rationed items. Question of eligibility.
 - (c) Dire need of clothing and uniforms.
 - (d) Private duty nursing.
 - (e) Clarification of the registration of nurses with the medical profession. (This system was instituted by the Germans during the occupation.)
 - (f) Service during war years to be given special consideration towards pension eligibility.
 - (g) Financial aid to elderly nurses.
 - (h) Lost credentials of qualified nurses especially those from Wilno and Lwow.
3. UNRRA Public Relations Dept. to visit two mother and child homes on the outskirts of Warsaw.
 4. UNRRA Welfare Dept. to visit part of the Kielce Province to observe the general destruction and to introduce members of the Friends Relief to the local authorities.

On March 18th, 1946, Miss Szloch made a broadcast from the Polski Radio to Great Britain and America on nursing in general.

Dental Services

A report on dental activities during the month of March follows.

5. PUBLIC INFORMATION

Press Coverage

Throughout March UNRRA was a main topic of discussion in all Polish newspapers - mainly because of the grain shortage, and the visit of Mr. Herbert Hoover, with his experts and a team of American newspaper correspondents and agency representatives. The tone of the newspapers was at one time sharply critical, and frequently unfair. In consequence, continuous representations were necessary by Public Information, vigorously supported by the Chief of Mission, and by Division Chiefs.

While the Chief of Information was calling on editors and local correspondents, Mr. Drury saw several Cabinet Ministers in addition to the Premier and the two Vice-Premiers, all for the purpose of insisting that reporting on the work of UNRRA be at least accurate, and that the essential facts be given. While the outcome was not wholly satisfactory, the situation is definitely better now than it was a month or two months ago. Correspondents of foreign newspapers and agencies were appraised of the situation.

The basis for what was, at first, a strong "anti-UNRRA line" in the leading Polish newspapers was partly lack of information about the Administration's functions and possibilities, but was mainly an attempt to place entirely on UNRRA responsibility for a grain shortage that will probably assume very serious proportions in another month or two. The attempt back-fired, as also did a simultaneous campaign to attribute the shortage to peasants who were hoarding grain as a form of political sabotage against the Government. Obviously, both "lines" could not have been correct; and, in fact, neither was. But, at the same time, Polish editors not fully aware of UNRRA's position and the world food situation were justified in expecting that more grain would be received from UNRRA during the first quarter of 1946 than was actually delivered. One of the main tasks of the month for Public Information, therefore, was to make clear the precise position of UNRRA in the matter of procuring grain and its allocation among the claimant countries.

On March 27, Mr. Jerzy Sztachelski, Minister of Supply and Commerce, with Mr. Drury, jointly received at the Central Planning Office in Warsaw, the American, British and Russian newspaper correspondents and press agency representatives working here in order to give them a complete picture of the grain situation. A stenographic report of this conference was sent to E.R.O. and Washington. The conference was held the day before Mr. Hoover's arrival so that the foreign correspondents here had the essential facts about the grain shortage even before Mr. Hoover received them from the Government and UNRRA.

UNRRA News Bulletin:

The periodic digest on UNRRA news in Warsaw papers commenced in February was extended to cover the leading out of town papers.

As circulation of the digest increased, its title was changed to UNRRA News Bulletin, and its scope widened to cover important information from London and Washington affecting the work of UNRRA.

Films:

The laboratory and sound work on the "UNRRA in Poland" film, which was "shot" by Film Polski without cost to UNRRA during the month of February, was completed at Lodz in the first week of March. On the morning of March 9, a few hours after completion, a lavender print of the film was shown in Warsaw to members of the staff and to representatives of the American and British Embassies, and, on the following day, the master negative was flown to E.R.O. in London, whence it was forwarded to Washington. After prints have been made there, the master negative, (with one lavender for Film Polski) is to be returned to Poland. The complete film was 707 meters long.

At the same time as the "UNRRA in Poland" master negative was shipped to London, we sent the lavender print, without sound but with a written commentary, of a "short" taken in Katowice on February 28. When Mr. Drury turned over to Mr. Jan Rabanowski, the Polish Minister of Communications, a convoy of locomotives and other railroad equipment obtained by UNRRA from U.S. Army surplus stocks.

Photographs:

For five weeks from the beginning of February, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw-Jones devoted practically all their time to the "UNRRA in Poland" film job, accompanying the camera crew to different parts of the country where the film was shot, and preparing the script. Later in March they went to Katowice to take stills of the railroad supplies due to arrive in large amounts from U.S. Army surplus stocks, and also to write a technical article on this large-scale rehabilitation effort. John Vachon is working with them, and on completion of the Katowice assignment they went into the Western Territories recovered by Poland in order to get a complete story on repatriation to the west, and the settlement of the new Polish Colonists there.

Earlier in March John Vachon had visited the area between Cracow and Katowice in order to get a sequence of pictures (already sent to London) showing repatriates from "deep" Russia arriving by broad-gauge Russian trains to the Distribution Centres where they are transferred to Polish trains "going west". Vachon also visited a Tuberculosis Sanatorium near Lodz to photograph patients and UNRRA medical supplies there. This sequence was sent to London in March as also were a considerable number of stills made by Mr. Shaw-Jones.

Foreign Correspondents:

Close contact throughout the month was maintained with the American and British correspondents working in Warsaw.

Mrs. Kanova arrived at Katowice late in February with a locomotive convoy, previously referred to, from Belgium, and carrying a special UNRRA recommendation from E.R.O. Our understanding is that, while she will work in as much UNRRA material as possible, she will place her own stories, and herself decide what to submit, with the picture magazines she is working for.

Broadcasts:

On the radio side, only three UNRRA broadcasts in English (on Monday evenings) were possible during the month, one having to be scrapped owing to a break-down of the transmitter.

Following the policy of getting the Poles to do their own talking, Dr. Zaluski of the UNRRA Section of the Ministry of Navigation and Foreign Trade, gave in one broadcast a description of the distribution system, emphasizing the fact that the Polish Government actually does the distributing.

Owing to lack of records, it is now necessary for broadcasts to be made direct at 2300 hours.

On the appearance of the UNRRA purchased London buses on the streets of Warsaw, pictures were taken of David Whiteaker (a one-time London bus driver and now the Mission's Transport Officer) driving the first bus on one of the new routes. Whiteaker afterwards did a topical broadcast of which E.R.O. was informed in advance.

Mr. Max Jordan, European Director of the National Broadcasting Co., visited Poland in the latter part of March to try to arrange for occasional spot news broadcasts to the U.S.A. Mr. Jordan was introduced to General Wiktor Grosz, the new Chief of Press Section at the Foreign Office. He also contacted officials of the Polish Radio, and tests are soon to be made to ascertain if broadcasts can be made from Warsaw, via a pick-up station in Europe, by short-wave to the United States. If these tests work out satisfactorily, a special broadcast will be arranged for May 3rd (Polish National Holiday) with Larry Allen as announcer, General Grosz speaking for the Polish Government, and Mr. Arthur Bliss Lane, the American Ambassador, sending a message from Poland to the United States. In between there will be singing of Polish national songs by a choir - the N.B.C. not being permitted to transmit music on foreign broadcasts. The programme as tentatively drawn up does not provide for an UNRRA "angle", but it may be possible, through Mr. Lane, General Grosz or Larry Allen, to work in at least a mention of UNRRA.

It is considered that a writer with a thorough knowledge of Polish who could spend practically all his time in the field - where the real UNRRA news is to be found - would be a great asset to the Public Information Division. Neither the writer nor the two photographers at present on the Staff, speak Polish.

7. ORGANIZATION & ADMINISTRATION:

Changes:

The main organisational change has been the reclassification of the Department of Distribution as the Division of Distribution which now comes under Chief, Department of Supply.

Administrative Problems:

These mainly concern rate of exchange for Mission Personnel and allowances. Discussions are to be held at E.R.O. early April.

Cost of Living:

As with previous months, increases on all prices for commodities, merchandise and foodstuffs in general, have been sustained throughout the month of March. The following comparative figures illustrate the situation:-

<u>Prices of Foodstuffs in Restaurants (Zlotych)</u>					<u>Increase</u>		<u>% Increase</u>
	<u>Dec.</u>	<u>Jan.</u>	<u>Feb.</u>	<u>Mar.</u>	<u>since February</u>		<u>since December</u>
					<u>Amount</u>	<u>%</u>	
Ham Onelotto	85	120	120	120	-	-	41
Veal Schnitzel	145	180	200	220	20	10	52
Pork Steak	95	165	190	200	10	5	105
Turkey	200	280	285	320	35	12	60
Cold cut meat	25	50	60	60	-	-	120
Coffee	25	30	40	40	-	-	60
Tea	20	25	30	40	10	33	100
Cake	30	35	35	35	-	-	17
Beef Steak	145	190	210	280	70	33	90
	770	1075	1170	1315		12.4	70.8
ADD: Additional Government tax on all meals in restaurants imposed w.e.f. 8 Feb. 1946.						10.0	10.0
						22.4	80.8

It is interesting to note, from the above comparative table, that the increases since the month of February relate principally to Meat, which is now very drastically rationed. These increases are obviously destined to cover losses sustained on the days when the sale of Meat is prohibited.

It is safe to assume that further increases will occur during the current month. The charges for laundry, cleaning and pressing services have generally remained fairly stable as compared with last month, but they are, of course, excessive in themselves.

Currency obtained from the Polish Government:

The total of ZŁ. 10,000,000 was obtained during the month from the Polish Government, for the purposes of the Mission.

ATTACHMENTS:

- A. Population (Census of March 9th, 1946).
- B. Ration Card holders.
- C. Planned and Supplied Cereals from August, 1945 to February, 1946.
- D. Personnel of Mission.
- E. UNRRA goods received and distributed from 1st January, 1946 to 1st March, 1946.
- F. Supplies in warehouses Gdynia on March 1st and supplies sent inland during February, 1946.
- G. Distribution of Medical Supplies.
- H. Schedule of ships arrived and cargoes delivered to Polish Government during March, 1946.
- J. Port discharge statistics.
- K. Port capacities - Gdynia and Gdansk.
- L. Report on Motor Transport.
- M. Railways report.

Warsaw,
12 April, 1946.

Translation

Number of Population of Poland according to provisional data
of census of March 9th, 1946

Appendix A.

	Number of Counties		number of population		Total
	According to oblig. administration plan	having sent answers	provisional data of census	Approx. number of population in the remaining counties	
1. The City of Warsaw	4	-	-	464.733	464.733
2. Warszawa	21	19	1.684.518	538.820	2.223.338
3. The City of Łódź	1	1	496.861	-	496.861
4. Łódź	14	14	1.772.235	-	1.772.235
5. Kielce	13	12	1.601.335	121.560	1.722.895
6. Lublin	16	16	1.833.119	-	1.833.119
7. Białystok	12	12	893.393	-	893.393
8. Gdańsk	18	17	946.253	41.360	987.613
9. Poznań	24	24	1.463.365	-	1.463.365
10. Poznań	28 x/	28 x/	2.160.927	-	2.160.927
10a. Lubuski Region	15	15	263.052	-	263.052
11. Rzeszów	17	17	1.537.466	-	1.537.466
12. Kraków	16	16	2.120.392	-	2.120.392
13. Śląsk-Dąbrowa	13 x/	13 x/	1.632.750	-	1.632.750
13a. Lower Śląsk (Opole)	17	17	1.180.787	-	1.180.787
14. Lower Śląsk	37	22	1.287.971	696.317	1.984.288
15. Western Pomorze	21	18	560.884	38.053	598.937
16. Masuria	21	16	327.169	34.419	361.588
	308	277	21.799.477	1.935.202	23.734.679

x/ County Friaštut not included

xx/ County Rabinost included in Wolastyn County.

Specification on contingencies of cereals for the period from August 1945
up to February 1946 containing planned and supplied quotas for the
individual districts.

in tons

App. C

Item No.	District	August-September		October		November		December		January		Supplied in the month of February	Supplied from the beginning of the activity
		Planned for August-September	Supplied in August-September	Planned for Oct.	Supplied in October	Planned for November	Supplied in November	Planned for December	Supplied in December	Planned for January	Supplied in January		
1.	Warszawa	36.721	3.131,6	22.032	14.134,4	29.376	11.692,4	29.376	3.426,7	29.377	2.459	2.250,5	36.494,6
2.	Białystok	15.282	51,8	9.169	720,1	12.225	1.536,6	12.225	1.447,9	12.225	1.186	577,6	5.520
3.	Lublin	40.112	6.320,2	24.063	18.988,5	32.090	14.885,3	32.090	6.533,2	32.090	6.668,8	5.154,3	58.550,3
4.	Rzeszów	9.982	3.336,4	5.990	7.530,1	7.986	4.589,5	7.986	1.727	7.986	1.035	1.542	19.760
5.	Kraków	11.534	7.012	6.920	6.615	9.227	3.335	9.227	3.412	9.227	1.249	2.132	23.755
6.	Kielce	19.031	3.007,6	11.418	9.336,4	15.225	4.304,5	15.225	1.605,8	15.225	2.613,9	4.104,2	24.972,4
7.	Katyn	27.792	14.049,9	16.675	11.670,5	22.234	12.931,3	22.234	4.655,3	22.234	- 957,3x/	4.799,5	47.149,2
8.	Pomorze	46.092	15.452,9	28.027	36.637,1	37.370	15.554	37.370	12.760,2	37.370	21.606,8	24.545,4	124.556,4
9.	Poznań	64.709,4	18.014,5	38.825,6	37.630	51.767,6	38.411,6	51.767,6	23.114,7	51.767,6	27.483	25.261,6	169.915,4
10.	Śląsk-Debrzyna	5.358	4.398,3	3.215	3.018,4	4.287	3.617,3	4.287	1.818,7	4.287	851,6	4.080,8	17.785,1
11.	Gdańsk	8.043	1.513,1	4.826	4.707,5	6.435	2.613,4	6.435	2.218	6.435	2.142,3	2.079,6	15.275,9
Total for the old territories		285.456,4	76.288,3	171.165,6	150.988	218.222,6	110.870,9	228.222,6	62.719,5	228.223,6	66.338,1	76.527,5	543.732,3
12.	Śląsk - Opole	xz/ 20.000	5.461	-	4.688,3	-	2.210,7	-	3.380,3	-	3.081,8	1.517,3	20.339,4
13.	Gdańsk/for milling	10.000	332,4	-	927,6	-	1.448,8	-	956,4	-	897,1	537.	5.099,3
14.	Mazury	30.000	3.329,8	-	11.623,6	-	5.172,7	-	9.635	-	-	-	29.761
15.	Lower Śląsk	40.000	1.324,4	-	3.124,1	-	5.685.-	-	3.683,7	-	10.365,5	10.064,6	34.247,3
16.	Western Pomorze	20.000	-	-	695,9	-	1.794	-	185,7	-	4.630,7	-	7.306,3
17.	Poznań / for milling	8.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.798,2	1.798,2
Grand total		-	86.735,9	-	172.047,4	-	127.182,1	-	80.550,6	-	85.313,2	90.444,6	642.283,8

x/ Reduced according to corrections made in the specifications of the individual districts.

xz/ Concerning the new recovered territories.

U.N.R.R.A. MISSION TO POLAND

D. PERSONNEL OF MISSION

as at 31st March 1946.

	NUMBER		VOLUNTARY AGENCY
	UNRRA	LOCAL	
1. Classification of employees on payroll at end of month by service:	I	II	III
(a) Displaced Persons	nil	nil	nil
(b) Health	7	3	"
(c) Welfare	5	5	"
(d) Agricultural Rehabilitation	5	2	"
(e) Industrial Rehabilitation	4	3	"
(f) Requirements Co-ordination and Supply	11	1	"
(g) Distribution	15	29	"
Transport	8	19	"
(h) Camp Operation	nil	nil	"
(i) Finance and Administration (except Personnel)	22	92	"
(j) Personnel	4	5	"
(k) Office of Chief	12	3	"
	93	162	

Item No.	Name of Goods	Unit	Inventory as of January 1st, 46	Goods received	Total	Goods distributed		Inventory as of March 1st 1946
						Quantity	Receiver	
1.	Wheat Flour	Kgs.	1,212,295	1,526,559	2,738,854	711,953 159,220 6,660 27,229 39,060 2,603 16,215 4,841 3,847 1,076 60 28,222 1,000 44,750 2,720 840 2,027 354,215 4,952 2,851 423 485 1,288 824 11,114 687 3,000 11,760 7,531 561 98,055 1,550,069	The individual District Offices Presidium of the Council of Ministers Ministry of Supplies and Trade " " National Defence " " Public Security " " Labour and Social Welfare " " Foreign Affairs " " Education " " Finance " " Information and Propaganda " " Navigation and Foreign Trade " " Industry " " Posts and Telegraph " " Communication " " Public Administration " " Justice " " Recovered Territories City Administrations - Supply Division Peasants' Self-Aid Polish Socialistic Party Labour Party Democratic Party Polish Peasants' Party Society of Workers' Universities Polish Workers' Party Trade Unions Jewish Committee Office of Warsaw Reconstruction (B.O.S.) Polish Central of Trade Union of Polish Scouts Different	1,188,785
2.	Rye Flour	Kgs.	79,624	-	79,624	6,342	District Offices	73,282
3.	Wheat Graham Flour	Kgs.	95,738	-	95,738	5,302	Different	90,436
4.	Soya Bean Flour	Kgs.	447,970	80,717	528,687	4,140 46,448 30 600 500 752 20,727 100 187 40 51 40 497 200 50 100 100 340 18,768 226,086 1,643 321,399	Presidium of the Council of Ministers Ministry of Communication " " Education " " Social Welfare " " Reconstruction " " Industry " " National Defence " " Finance " " Posts and Telegraph " " Information and Propaganda Polish Socialistic Party Democratic Party Peasants' Self-Aid Peasants' Party Polish Workers' Party Polish Peasants' Party Society of Workers' Universities Trade Unions City Administrations District Offices Different	
5.	Soya bean grits	Kgs.	69,865	62,886	132,751	500 657 80 1,400 550 265 100 170 220 100 500 200 1,600 1,955 2,000 10,297	Ministry of Public Security " " Public Administration " " Education " " Industry " " Information and Propaganda " " National Defence Peasants' Self-Aid Polish Socialistic Party Polish Workers' Party Polish Peasants' Party Jewish Committee Trade Unions City Administrations District Offices Different	122,454
6.	Wheat Grits	Kgs.	14,784	-	14,784	1,980 405 2,385	District Offices Different	12,399
7.	Sorghum	Kgs.	1,686,539	28,153	1,714,692	122,041 3,553 47,660 151,985 1,300 49,590 376,129	District Offices Ministry of Recovered Territories City Administrations "Spolam" Association of Coffee Industry Different	1,338,563
8.	Soya Seeds	Kgs.	-	1,034,706	1,034,706	33,630 3 33,633	District Offices Different	1,001,073
9.	Rye	Kgs.	1,118,860	17,220	1,136,080	45,815 17,220 231,496 32,770 327,301	Ministry of Industry For Milling in Katowice City Administrations Association of Coffee Industry	808,779
10.	Wheat	Kgs.	16,470	3,028,730	3,045,200	-		3,045,200
11.	Wheat and Peas	Kgs.	4,018	-	4,018	4,018	District Office	-
12.	Sowing Peas	Kgs.	87,653	-	87,653	-		87,653
13.	Consumption Peas	Kgs.	1,201,743	397,490	1,599,233	31,184 10,022 727 2,698 200 76,626 74,692 5,590 340 6,500 374,474 1,050 1,580 1,710 80 65 160 1,000	Presidium of the Council of Ministers Ministry of Public Security " " Finance " " Supplies and Trade " " Education " " Communication " " National Defence " " Public Administration " " Information and Propaganda " " Industry District Offices Democratic Party Peasants' Party Polish Workers' Party Labour Party Peasants' Self-Aid Trade Unions State Repatriation Office	

Item No.	Name of Goods	Unit	Inventory as of January 1st, 1946	Goods Received	Total	Goods Distributed		Inventory as of March 1st, 1946
						Quantity	Receiver	
13.	))))					157.766 107.872 13.558 <u>867.894</u>	City Administrations Polish Army Different	731.339
14. Beans		Kgs.	867.448	84.008	951.456	12.000 166.177 553.064 49.650 400 268 <u>781.559</u>	Presidium of the Council of Ministers Ministry of Communication District Offices City Administrations Peasants' Party Different	169.897
15. Beans Flour		Kgs.	11.116	-	11.116	240 100 1.100 3.070 4.465 <u>8.875</u>	Peasants' Party Polish Workers' Party State Repatriation Office City Administration Different	2.241 577.306
16. Rice		Kgs.	-	577.306	577.306	-		
17. Canned Meat		Kgs.	1.364.962	10.714.701	12.079.663	16.787 11.026 23.356 5.768 6.586 744 184.696 3.506 61.898 2.520 441 1.779 2.847 87 55.210 2.309.727 337.629 2.159 3.135 122 102 19.714 1.467 3.000 1.369 5.213 19.738 <u>3,080.626</u>	Presidium of the Council of Ministers Ministry of Health " " Industry " " Education " " Supplies and Trade " " Foreign Affairs " " Public Security " " Recovered Territories " " National Defence " " Agriculture and Agrarian Reforms " " Labour and Social Welfare " " Finance " " Public Administration " " Justice " " Communication District Offices City Administrations Polish Socialistic Party Peasants' Party Labour Party Democratic Party Polish Workers' Party Peasants' Self-Aid Jewish Committee Trade Unions Polish Central of Trade Different	8.999.037
18. Paté Liver Spread		Kgs.	3.760	7.780	11.540	13	Workers of the State Refrigeratory House, Krakow	11,527
19. Canned Fish		Kgs.	569.458	1.342.404	1.911.862	22.999 85.616 636 1.050 2.188 977 36 2.594 3.191 135 438 777 3.708 288 505 1.181 854 437.494 17.244 510 1.186 625 174 175 430 60.706 <u>645.717</u>	Presidium of the Council of Ministers Ministry of Public Security " " Education " " Agriculture and Agrarian Reforms " " Forestry " " Public Administration " " Recovered Territories " " Industry " " Labour and Social Welfare " " Posts and Telegraph " " Foreign Affairs " " Finance " " Reconstruction " " Justice " " Information and Propaganda " " Communication " " Health District Offices City Administrations Polish Workers' Party Peasants' Party Polish Peasants' Party Trade Unions Main Statistics Office "Spolem" Different	1,266.145
20. Salted Herrings and Fish		Kgs.	1.411.350	3.109.689	4.521.039	19.400 100.000 274.115 1.580 2.050 48.883 1.015 138 30.000 9.945 755.392 126.136 1.160 3.000 50 161 820 <u>69.536</u> <u>1.443.381</u>	Presidium of the Council of Ministers Ministry of Communication " " Public Security " " Labour and Social Welfare " " Education " " Industry " " Public Administration " " Foreign Affairs " " National Defence " " Agriculture and Agrarian Reforms District Offices City Administrations Peasants' Party Jewish Committee Association of Workers' Universities Trade Unions "Spolem" Different	3.077.658

Ord. No.	Name of goods	Units	Inventory as of 1.1.1946	Goods received	Total	Goods distributed		Inventory as of 1.3.1946
						Quantity	Receiver	
21.	Herrings butter	Kg.	-	226.513	226.513	3.615	District Office	222.898
22.	Powdered milk	Kg.	1.267.732	1.197.157	2.464.889	750 65 200 972 1.300 4.766 6.860 1.180 1.032 45 122.016 611.109 159.563 3.767 250 1.500 112 15.995	Ministry of Information and Propaganda " of Posts and Telegraphs " of Finance " of Industry " of Regained Territories " of Health " of National Defence " of Education " of Labour and Social Welfare " of Foreign Affairs " of Communications District Offices Town Councils Trade Unions Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform Polish Repatriation Office Peasants' Party Others	1.533.407
23.	Condensed milk	Kg.	560.693	5.339.437	5.900.130	7.298 1.758 300 4.7 1.283 531 789 387 4.427 1.725 175 555 75 50 85 15 50 2.044 1.009.645 136.792 4.799 3.906 40 300 10.621	Ministry of National Defence " of Health " of Communications " of Regained Territories " of Education " of Reconstruction " of Supplies and Trade " of Finance " of Public Security " of Industry " of Foreign Affairs " of Labour and Social Welfare " of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform " of Justice " of Culture and Art " of Information and Propaganda " of Navigation and Foreign Trade Presidency of the Council Ministers District Offices Town Councils Trade Unions Polish Repatriation Office Democratic Party Worker Universities Association Others	4.712.433
24.	Lard	Kg.	312.972	77.901	390.873	368 6.650 139 4.278 5.100 28 241.614 15.756 912 163 46 650 1.260 4.224	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare " of Reconstruction " of National Defence " of Regained Territories " of Public Security " of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform District Offices Polish Workers Party Peasants' Party Democratic Party Trade Unions Polish Scout Association Peasants' Self-Aid Other	109.685
25.	Fatbacks	Kg.	58	-	58	58	District Office	
26.	Margarine	Kg.	683	15	698	-		698
27.	Pasterised butter	Kg.	83.190	971.286	1.054.476	3.415 268 5.299 360 3.100 2.321 3.000 270 140.580 4.034 39 47 43.478 2.859 226.423 55.493 55 450 1.058 30 1.245	Ministry of Health " of Foreign Affairs " of National Defence " of Education " of Regained Territories " of Finance " of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform " of Information and Propaganda " of Public Security " of Public Administration " of Supplies and Trade Fighting Youths Association Presidency of the Council Ministers Polish Central of Trade District Offices City Administrations Democratic Party Peasants' Party Society of Workers University Trade Unions Various	560.277
28.	Green coffee	Kg.	2.572.066	892.538	3.464.604	494.199 55 1.317 6.083 39 9 115 22 177 42 36 66 7.030 846.414 26.037 21.404 110 804	Presidency of the Council Ministers Ministry of Industry " of National Defence " of Reconstruction " of Justice " of Finance " of Information and Propaganda " of Education " of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform " of Forestry " of Foreign Affairs " of Communications " of Supplies and Trade - to be manufactured District Offices City Administrations Trade Unions Various	2.554.844

Ord. N°	Name of goods	Units	Inventory as of 1.1.1946	Goods received	Total	Goods distributed		Inventory as of 1.3.1946
						Quantity	Receiver	
29.	Tea	Kg.	182.862	626.977	809.839	36 16 12.740 13.535 68 165 165 67 21 38 42 58 5 24.500 1.755 47 159.630 19.102 16 202 7 41 12 51 69 132 1.394 233.914	Presidency of the Council Ministers Ministry of Information and Propaganda " of Communications " of Public Security " of Public Administration " of Supplies and Trade " of Education " of Regained Territories " of Agriculture " of Forestry " of Foreign Affairs " of Culture and Art " of Posts and Telegraphs " of Industry " of National Defence " of Finance Districts Offices City Administrations Peasants' Self-Aid Polish Workers Party Polish Socialist Party Peasants' Party Democratic Party Polish Central of Trade Trade Unions (Warsaw Reconstruction Office) B.O.S. Various	575.925
30.	Sugar	Kg.	369.387	63.069	432.456	162.888 81.881 270 2.013 15.607 574 700 700 2.421 267.054	Districts Offices City Administrations Ministry of Education " of Health " of Regained Territories " of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform Trade Unions Society of Workers University Various	165.402
31.	Prunes	Kg.	52.010	31.904	83.914	5.000 19.173 375 24.548	Ministry of National Defence Districts Offices Various	59.366
32.	Chocolate	Kg.	4.622	9.275	13.897	5.477 3.349 8.826	Various Districts Offices	5.071
33.	Powdered cocoa	Kg.	13.578	22.766	36.344	569 214 94 1.090 900 43 60 25 141 3.136	Districts Offices Ministry of Finance " of Posts and Telegraphs " of Public Security " of Communications City Administrations Polish Workers Party P.P.R. Trade Unions Various	33.208
34.	Cocoa grain	Kg.	488.162	977.548	1.465.710	751.335	State United Sugar Trade	714.375
35.	Jams and Marmalades	Kg.	90.430	814.053	904.483	7.667 195 1.658 190 100 1.710 173 4.993 1.949 5.862 10.151 30.525 812 606 2.190 1.903 70.684	Ministry of Supplies and Trade " of Health " of Finance " of Industry " of Foreign Affairs " of Public Administration " of National Defence " of Public Security " of Regained Territories " of Reconstruction Presidency of the Council Ministers District Offices Polish Workers Party P.P.R. Trade Unions Polish Central of Trade Various	833.799
36.	Fruit juice	Kg.	212.215	2.150.726	2.362.941	20 141 254 590.239 27.459 181 618.294	Ministry of Supplies and Trade " of Health " of Education District Offices City Administrations Various	1.744.647
37.	Tomato juice	Kg.	235.912	1.948.109	2.184.021	44.562 660.274 6.005 5 710.846	Ministry of Communications District Offices City Administrations Various	1.473.175
38.	Canned tomato	Kg.	30.912	15.383	46.295	971	District Offices	45.324
39.	Dried eggs	Kg.	12.027	39.026	51.053	21 3.155 3.176	Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs " of Public Security	47.877
40.	Powdered juice	Kg.	20.222	136.474	156.696	-		156.696
41.	Powdered Soup	Kg.	352.282	24	352.306	100 32.463 10.000 42.563	Ministry of Health District Offices City Administrations	309.743
42.	Canned vegetables	Kg.	-	91.756	91.756	-		91.756
43.	Ginger	Kg.	50.464	94.188	144.652	-		144.652

Ord. No.	Name of goods	Units	Inventory as of 1.1.1946	Goods received	Total	Goods distributed		Inventory as of 1.3.1946
						Quantity	Receiver	
44.	Cheese	Kg.	171.484	1.430.518	1.602.002	7.453 1.327 2.115 854 2.384 707 4.337 380 1.069 33.662 3.021 659 660 359 400 2.301 4.500 71 218 661.782 123.612 10 510 100 500 2.796 2.143 857.930	Presidency of the Council Ministers Ministry of Education " of National Defence " of Labour and Social Welfare " of Forestry " of Health " of Industry " of Justice " of Posts and Telegraphs " of Communications " of Finance " of Information and Propaganda " of Foreign Affairs " of Reconstruction " of Navigation and Foreign Trade " of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform " of Public Security " of Regained Territories " of Culture and Art District Offices City Administrations Democratic Party P.P.R. (Polish Workers Party) P.P.S. (Polish Socialist Party) P.S.L. (Polish Peasants Party) Trade Unions Various	744.072
45.	Biscuits	Kg.	16.928	27.935	44.863	7.323	Ministry of Public Security	37.540
46.	Macaroni	Kg.	1.864	64.889	66.753	10.000 2.085 4.898 16.983	Ministry of National Defence City Administrations District Offices	49.770
47.	Macaroni soup	Kg.	-	5.508	5.508	-	-	5.508
48.	Nuts butter	Kg.	17.636	637.724	655.360	215 3.879 3.736 9 7.839	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare District Offices Trade Unions Various	647.521
49.	Herrings oil	Kg.	374.313	161	374.474	22.662 75.543 98.205	Ministry of Industry District Offices	276.269
50.	Fish oil	Kg.	547.838	50.124	597.962	248.606 112.564 361.170	Ministry of Industry District Offices	236.792
51.	Seezame oil	Kg.	11.221	-	11.221	19	Various	11.202
52.	Cotton oil	Kg.	17	-	17	-	-	17
53.	Technical oil	Kg.	499	-	499	180	Ministry of Industry	319
54.	Pure coffee	Kg.	-	50	50	50	District Offices	-
55.	Cocoa butter	Kg.	92.327	-	92.327	-	-	92.327
56.	Matsa	Kg.	90	-	90	-	-	90
57.	Pepper with salt	Kg.	-	457	457	-	-	457
58.	Cocount grain	Kg.	233	-	233	-	-	233
59.	Dried apricot	Kg.	-	1.753	1.753	-	-	1.753
60.	Dates	Kg.	-	5.725	5.725	-	-	5.725
61.	Food parcels	Cartons	170.411	1.113.558	1.283.969	4.876 5 4 92 1.225 310.959 20.197 244 337.602	Ministry of Communications " of Labour and Social Welfare " of National Defence " of Education " of Regained Territories District Offices City Administrations Various	946.367
62.	Sardines	Kg.	-	20.938	20.938	-	-	20.938
63.	Salted fish	Kg.	-	41.345	41.345	-	-	41.345
64.	Margarine	Kg.	721	52.112	52.833	2.872	District Offices	49.967
65.	Fatbacks	Kg.	2.185	-	2.185	-	-	2.185
66.	Cotton seed	Kg.	402.871	19.359	422.230	229.000	District Offices	193.230
67.	Linseed	Kg.	-	225.952	225.952	-	-	225.952
68.	Cloves	Kg.	-	10.278	10.278	-	-	10.278
69.	Soap	pieces	10.847.287	4.161.786	15.009.023	42.704 330.091 238 180 299.048 1.281 1.250 134 3.947 3.513.779 984.247 463 1.886 950 38 91 579 175.025 5.356.926	Presidency of the Council Ministers Ministry of Public Security " of Health " of Regained Territories " of Communications " of Finance " of National Defence " of Supplies and Trade " of Industry District Offices City Administrations Peasants' Self-Aid Jewish Committee P.P.R. (Polish Workers Party) Labour Party Peasants' Party Democratic Party Various	9.652.097

No.	Item	Unit	The stock per 1.1.46	Goods received	Total	Goods distributed		Inventory as of March 1st 46
						Quantity	Receiver	
71.	Soap	kg	1.653.585	409.343	2.152.928	206.945 80.858 95.220 501 54 46 215.940 301.590 121.932 804 1.170 115 141 526	Ministry of Communications " " Public Security " " Industry " " Education " " National Defence Presidency of the Cabinet Ministry of Supply and Commerce District Offices City Administrations Warren Reconstruction Office Peasants' Party Trade Unions Society of Workers University Various	33 drums 1.051.046 kg
						1.121.802		
72.	Footwear	pairs	323.182	302.165	625.347	1 11.003 2.136 267 1.699 205 1.514 932 4.180 27 1.356 900 6.400 27.173 14.967 2.757 815 700 4.24	Presidency of the Cabinet Ministry of Reconstruction " " Communications " " Supply and Commerce " " National Defence " " Information and Propaganda " " Agriculture and Land Reforms " " Health " " Education " " Culture and Art " " Finance " " Social Welfare " " Navigation and Foreign Trade " " District Offices " " City Administration Trade Unions Polish Workers Party Society of Workers University Various	520.171
						97.176		
73.	Clothing	pieces	104.136	912.176	1.016.312	47 6 1.600 11.227 3.226 330 70 158 1.991 33 349 5 80 2.609 6 2.225 800 1.200 6.451 563 1.314 30 5	The Cabinet Ministry of Justice " " Information and Propaganda " " Industry " " Education " " Reconstruction " " Supply and Commerce " " Foreign Affairs " " Finance " " Culture and Art " " Health " " Agriculture and Land Reforms " " Social Welfare " " Navigation and Foreign Trade " " Recovered Territories " " Security " " Communications " " Forestry District Offices City Administration Trade Unions Peasants' Self Aid Polish Workers Party	977.546
						35.766		
74.	Clothing	bales	-	1.056	1.056			1.056
75.	Clothing	kg.	-	4.004	4.004			4.004
76.	Woollen Materials	mts	1.992.119	1.438.263	3.430.382	67 11.901 840 2.577 1.062 1.090 4.904 1.380 100 10.124 20.540 1.107 815 44 14.609 2.697 12.115 1.243 270 143.903 35.403 12.033 66 96 40 1.800 10.790 1.216	The Cabinet Min. of Public Security " " Information and Propaganda " " Justice " " Forestry " " Supply and Commerce " " Public Administration " " Recovered Territories " " National Defence " " Communications " " Industry " " Navigation and Foreign Trade " " Labour and Social Welfare " " Posts and Telegraphs " " Health " " Foreign Affairs " " Education " " Reconstruction " " Agriculture and Land Reforms District Offices City Administrations Trade Unions Peasants' Self Aid Polish Peasants Party Polish Socialist Party Society of Workers University Polish Workers Party Various	3.120.510
						309.872		
77.	Woollen Materials	kg	44.262	5.320	49.582	447	Various	49.135
78.	Woollen Materials	bales	42	0.636	0.678	-	-	0.678
79.	Cotton Materials	mts.	1.923.720	167.897	2.091.617	98.712 29.970 11.640 99 4.600 20 922 702 200 13.626 1.930 225.000 100 42.066	Min. of Industry " " Education " " Health " " Culture and Art " " Navigation and Foreign Trade " " Foreign Affairs " " Information and Propaganda " " Justice " " Posts and Telegraphs " " Supply and Commerce " " Agriculture and Land Reforms " " Communications " " Recovered Territories District Offices	

No.	Item	Unit	Inventory as of 1 Jan. 46	Goods received	Total	Goods distributed		Inventory as of 1 March 46
						Quantity	Receiver	
						4,415 16,970 12,703 100 800	Trade Unions City Administrations State Registration Office Political Parties Various	
						495,725		1,595,911
80.	Cotton Materials	bales	11	2,702	2,713	-	-	2,713
81.	Flannel	mts	290,234	76,163	366,457	90 11,700 2,578 200 1,116 2,600 25,787 1,250 1,250	The Cabinet Ministry of Industry " " Education " " Labour and Social Welfare " " Communications " " Health District Offices City Administration Various	
						45,340		382,117
82.	Underwear	pieces	190,365	1,029,607	1,219,972	32 37 4,646 3,189 99,576 4,170 14,757 767 720 6,402 2,040 14,669 300 624	Ministry of Culture and Art " " Industry " " Education " " Finance " " Health " " Public Security " " Public Administration " " Supply and Commerce " " Communications District Offices City Administration Trade Unions Political Parties Various	
						181,929		1,068,043
83.	Coats, openers and trousers	pieces	3,031	124,641	127,522	5 141 230 60 30 930 472 67 65 490	Ministry of Supply and Commerce " " Finance Trade Unions Ministry of Foreign Affairs " " Industry Various Ministry of Education " " Labour and Social Welfare " " Information and Propaganda Polish Workers Party	
						2,490		126,032
84.	Socks, stockings, gloves	pairs	100,914	505,996	606,510	5,409 15 93 320 3,752 3,000 3,000 800 90 10,603 130	Ministry of Education " " Supply and Commerce " " Information and Propaganda " " Industry " " Health " " Public Security " " Public Administration District Offices City Administration Trade Unions Various	
						29,309		667,201
85.	Blankets	pieces	55,835	50,234	106,079	1,647 1,116 801 255 40 20 80 27 2,212 50 260 90 2,225 250 2,159 400 997 1,075 435 1,646 308	Ministry of Industry " " Recovered Territories " " Education " " Reconstruction " " Foreign Affairs " " Navigation and Foreign Trade " " Forestry " " Justice " " Supply and Commerce " " Health " " Communications " " Culture and Art " " Labour and Social Welfare The Cabinet City Administration Ministry of Information and Propaganda District Offices Trade Unions Peasants Self Aid Polish Workers Party Various	
						15,000		90,199
86.	quilts	"	33,890	9,485	43,375	100 120 552 1,000 500 1,109 60 105	Ministry of Industry " " Foreign Affairs District Offices City Administration Trade Unions Min. of Labour and Social Welfare Polish Workers Party Various	
						3,706		39,669

Translation

Ministry of Supplies and Trade
Representative for UNRRA Affairs
for the Port of Gdynia
Warehouse Section

Gdynia, March 5th, 1946.

Appendix "F"

Quantity and Number of Goods in the Warehouses in Gdynia as of March 1st, 1946.

Item No.	S h i p	Warehouse	Group	Name of Goods	Trade Mark	Cases	Weight	Remarks
<u>F o o d s t u f f s</u>								
1.	"Wanemaker"	Pantarei	I	Wheat flour	AWF 29434 UA 1268	137	6.286	
2.	"Peydras"	Warehouse No.III	IV	Condensed milk	W 11009 UA 1322	2.755	78.620	
3.	"	"	IV	Powdered milk	UA 1350	178	18.281	
4.	"	Fish Refrigerative Warehouse	III	Herrings		49	13.525	
5.	"	Warehouse No.V.	III	Herring fat	UA 318	14	1.000	
6.	"Lewry"	Scantic Line	III	Sardine oil		211	46.640	
7.	"Wanmakar"	Pantarei	II	Canned meat	UA 1358	4.042	87.465	
8.	"	"	IV	Condensed milk	UA 1274	1.902	48.710	
9.	"	Warehouse No.V	V	T e a		228	10.500	
10.	"Elcazar Lord"	Pantarei		W h e a t		112	7.298	
						9.628	318.085	

Item No.	Ship	Warehouse	Group	Name of goods	Trade Mark	Cases	Weight	Remarks
<u>Textiles and Clothing</u>								
1.	"Wanamaker"	Pantarei	I	Woollen material for trousers	UA 62	1.374	52.628	
2.	"Peydras"	Warehouse No. III	II	Ladies' Underwear	DATPS 69218	63	2.573	
3.	"	"	"	"	"	59892	102	7.647
4.	"Lewant"	"	"	Leather clothing	"	34140	22	16.182
5.	"Peydras"	"	"	Ladies' clothing	"	69182	93	1.999
6.	"	"	"	"	"	69042	98	2.071
7.	"	"	"	"	"	70784	6	1.053
8.	"	"	"	Ladies' overcoats	"	68395	204	15.950
9.	"	"	"	Ladies' underwear	"	70778	2	63
10.	"	"	"	Ladies' stockings	"	72471	341	9.018
11.	"	"	"	"	"	"	274	12.196
12.	"	"	"	Woollen sweaters	"	59251	3	227
13.	"	"	"	"	"	59256	119	8.976
14.	"	"	"	"	"	59271	1	72
15.	"	"	"	Ladies' underwear	"	71965	1	45
16.	"	"	"	"	"	69D18	6	222
17.	"	"	"	Children's underwear	"	63905	10	453
18.	"	"	"	Stockings	"	63400	21	1.228

Item No.	Ship	Warehouse	Group	Name of goods	Trade mark	Cases	Weight	Remarks
19.	"Peydras"	Warehouse No. III	II	Children's underwear	DATPS 86455	2	120	
20.	"	" "	"	Ladies' overcoats	" 52690	24	2.038	
21.	"Wanamaker"	Pantarei "	III	Fur lined jerkins	" 72698	53	5.501	
22.	"	"	"	" " "	" 57864	133	9.448	
23.	"Katowice"	Warehouse No. V	"	Army jackets	CHNW	11	600	
24.	"E. Eden"	" "	"	Used clothing	CDH CEH	124	6.200	
25.	"Wanamaker"	Pantarei	"	Fur lined jerkins	DATPS 57861	39	3.716	
26.	"	"	"	" " "	" 57862	13	925	
27.	"	"	"	" " "	" 63449	13	859	
28.	"	"	"	Ladies' overcoats	510	1.541	66.647	
29.	"Ragne"	Transit	"	Fishermen's clothing		179	9.000	
30.	"	"	"	" "		6	233	
31.	"	"	"	" "		17	665	
32.	"	"	IV	Blankets		12	914	
33.	"Wilno"	Warehouse No. III		Rubber footwear	P. 24168	65	6.920	
34.	"J. Quitman"	" No. V		" "	75971	81	2.633	
						5.053	249.022	
35.	"Lewant"	Gal (Gdynia America Line)		Skirts	URO 712	75	6.500 Kg.	
36.	"	" " " "		Hospital linen		50	1.500 "	
						5.178	257.022 Kg.	

No Item	S h i p	Warehouse	Group	Name of goods	Trade Mark	Cases	Weight	Remarks
Industrial and Miscellaneous Articles								
1.	"Wanamaker"	Pantarei		Wheels for sewing machines	DATPS 89533	155	5.735	
2.	"	"		Extra sewing machine parts	" 89533	9	2.919	
3.	"	"		Asbestic packings	UA 329	10	1.693	
4.	"	"		Tyres and Tubes	DATPS 84712	350	10.550	
5.	"Lewry"	Scantic Line		Driving belts		6	16.800	
6.	"	" "		Convoyer's parts		3	100	
7.	"	" "		Kitchens		46	18.000	
8.	"	" "		Petrol cisterns		1	1.850	
9.	"Ganymed "	" "		Jute		32	700	
10.	"Ragne"	Transit Warehouse		Vaccine		32	1.280	
11.	"	" "		Folding tables		8	999	
12.	"	" "		Chairs		1/2	22	
13.	"Morska Wola"	" "		Motorcar tools		1	10	
14.	" "	" "		Medicines		1	8	
15.	" "	" "		Finish Cranes		2	30	
16.	" "	" "		Pegs		20	300	
17.	" "	" "		Shackles		5	100	
18.	" "	" "		Iron sinkers		2	40	

No Item	S h i p	Warehouse	Group	Name of goods	Trade mark	Cases	Weight	Remarks
19.	"Morska Wola"	Transit Warehouse		Fishing equipment		1.318	9.040	
20.	" "	" "		Aluminous buoys		18	15	
21.	" "	" "		Pumps		3	848	
22.	" "	" "		Shoemaker's equipment		194	1.900	
23.	" "	" "		Hospital equipment		217	10.041	
24.	" "	" "		Milk jugs		2	40	
25.	" "	" "		Bore drills		2	300	
26.	" "	" "		Plough handles		3	150	
27.	" "	" "		Centrifugal pumps		3	848	
28.	" "	" "		Driving belts		3	240	
29.	"J. Quitman"	" "		Medicines		4	100	
30.	"Steel Mariner"	" "		I n k		1	20	
31.	" "	" "		Surgical plaster of Paris		1	15	
32.	"Virginian"	" "		Medicines		4	100	
33.	" "	" "		Centroboreas		1	90	
34.	"C. Harrington"	Warehouse NO. III		Refrigerators	86325	4	1.153	
35.	"Slask"	" " II		Plywood		69	5.000	
36.	"Ganymed"	Scantic Lines		Hemp packing material	EEY	32	800	
37.	"Quitman"	Warehouse No. III		Hasps		2	200	

Item No.	Ship	Warehouse	Group	Name of goods	Trade mark	Cases	Weight	Remarks
38.	"Quitman"	Warehouse No. III		Filters		5	300	
39.	"Slask"	" "		Ropes		151	20.000	
40.	" "	" "		Spades	P. 44160	264 pieces	800	
41.	"S. Bakke"	" "		Motorcar parts	CEH1000 UC 168	46	2.000	
42.	"Lewant"	" No. III A		Hoes		5	15	
43.	" "	" "		Wire		38	500	
44.	" "	" "		Seafanders		4	600	
45.	"Katowice"	" "		Office Cabinets		24	350	
46.	"Wilno"	" "		Technical equipment os.		2 wagons	-	
47.	"S. Bakke"	" "		Motorcar parts		5	1.165	
48.	"Lewant"	GAL		Chlorine apparatus		5	2.000	
49.	" "	" "		S a w s	P. 14125	1	82	
50.	" "	" "		Chains	P. 14125	1	110	
51.	" "	" "		Smith's tools	P. 2475	39	3.110	
52.	" "	" "		Portable lanterns	P. 44182	20	200	
53.	" "	" "		Pulley wheels	P. 1470	14	1.200	
54 ¹ ₂	" "	" "		Pickaxes handles	P. 44106	3	320	
55.	" "	" "		Leadens globules	36181	6	150	

Item No.	Ship	Warehouse	Group	Name of Goods	Trade Mark	Cases	Weight	Remark
56.	"Iowant"	GAL		Whetstones	P 4459	3	900	
57.	"	"		T o o l s	P 44274	3	300	
58.	"	"		Hattocks	P 44102	2	370	
						3.258,5	126.598	

Inventory according to daily reports 785.500 kg.
 " " the above specification 691.115 "
 94.385 kg.

Grand Total 18.064,5 701.615

Spoilt tea item No.9 from the last let page
 (this spoiled tea has not been taken under
 consideration in the daily reports)

10.500 kg.

691.115 kg.

Prepared by UNRRA Mission to Poland
 Distribution Dept.

1 s t

of goods despatched from February 1st till February 28th from
Gdynia inland.

W a r s a w

Date	Quantity of freight cars	Kind of goods	Weight kgs.	
1.2.	5	Tires	32.188	32.188
1.2.	5	Canned meat	80.682	
2.2.	4		52.177	
4.2.	14		215.075	
6.2.	11		169.413	
	9		145.115	
7.2.	17		260.903	
8.2.	24		369.000	
9.2.	20		297.632	
10.2.	5		78.954	
15.2.	2		24.144	
25.2.	1		15.328	1.708.423
1.2.	5	Herring paste	51.946	51.946
1.2.	1	Tea	12.519	
2.2.	2		15.241	
4.2.	5		36.784	
6.2.	3		16.737	81.261
1.2.	2	Canned fish	29.250	
6.2.	2		22.952	
8.2.	1		15.155	67.357
2.2.	1	Flour	10.886	10.886
2.2.	1	Footwear	10.886	
8.2.	1		11.852	22.738
2.2.	1	Clothing	10.158	
8.2.	3		25.160	
9.2.	1	Different kind of clothing & textiles	8.672	
10.2.	2		16.669	60.659
2.2.	1	Hospitala equipment and medicines	7,520	
16.2.	1		1.814	9.334
4.2.	1	Maccaroni	12.828	12.828
4.2.	6	Clothing & manu- facture	45.348	
6.2.	4		33.952	
8.2.	1		13.052	
12.2.	1		7.756	105.108
6.2.	2	Salted fish	25.493	
8.2.	9		123.481	
9.2.	10		155.220	
14.2.	2		34.840	359.034

Date	Quantity of freight cars	Kind of goods	Weight Kgs.	
7.2.	3	Army food parcels	48.523	
8.2.	4		59.666	
9.2.	7		119.089	
10.2.	9		136.513	
16.2.	1		11.646	375.437
7.2.	14	Herrings	193.402	
8.2.	5		65.279	
15.2.	16		236.000	
16.2.	2		32.000	
23.2.	8		98.079	624.760
8.2.	24 Freight Cars canned meat	Ginger	6.580	
		Cloves	3.075	
22.2.	1	"	5.238	14.893
8.2.	2	Rugs	16.979	16.979
8.2.		Condensed milk (with 5 freight cars of Herrings 65.279 Kgs.)	14.697	
10.2.	1		9.180	
25.2.	16		237.320	
26.2.	9		140.367	
27.2.	7		93.276	494.840
26.2.	7	Powdered milk	76.979	
27.2.	6		69.517	146.496
8.2.	3	Soap	46.477	46.477
21.2.	2	Woolen yarn	15.623	15.623
22.2.		Cocoa butter (with Cloves 5.238 Kgs.)	8.731	8.731
23.2.	1	Driving belts	15.000	15.000
25.2.	1	Swine vaccine	7.450	7.450
25.2.	1	Insulation tapes	6.963	6.963
25.2.	1	Filters	5.717	5.717
25.2.	1 (with Filters)	Clangerit	1.834	1.834
25.2.	1	Cocoa	3.538	3.538
		Yeast	6.015	6.015

I s t
of goods despatched from February 1st till February 28th
from Gdynia

K a t o w i c e

Date	Quantity of freight cars	Kind of goods	Weight Kgs.	
1.2.	5	Army food parcels	70.882	
2.2.	1		15.825	
10.1.	3		44.519	
12.2.	3		47.934	
19.2.	2		29.406	208.566
1.2.	2	Sardines	25.920	
2.2.	2		25.830	51.750
1.2.	22	Wheat flour	343.093	343.093
1.2.	7	Canned meat	102.810	
2.2.	22		335.377	
3.2.	16		254.675	
	1		20.412	
4.2.	27		402.673	
6.2.	5		64.323	
8.2.	5		58.111	
10.2.	23		322.974	
11.2.	8		118.900	
	8		115.518	
13.2.	9		133.169	
	9		143.187	
15.2.	1		11.226	
26.2.	1		18.972	
28.2.	2		27.037	2.129.344
1.2.	1	Tea	12.699	
4.2.	7		63.051	76.750
1.2.	2	Herring paste	28.800	28.800
2.2.	7	Flour	103.421	103.421
2.2.	7	Clothing	71.795	
8.2.	5		29.275	101.070
2.2.	2	Maccaroni	19.050	
	1		7.403	26.453
3.2.	2	Woolen materials	28.649	
10.2.	2		14.486	
22.2.	1	Materials	3.674	46.809
3.2.	2	Footwear	16.937	16.937
4.2.	1	"	8.589	
19.2.	1		8.584	
21.2.	1		6.760	23.933
4.2.	1	Condensed milk	13.315	
12.2.	9		139.184	
13.2.	15		223.573	
	6		103.130	
26.2.		(with canned meat 18.972 Kgs.)	9.434	
	20		309.580	
28.2.	1		17.146	815.362
8.2.		Ginger	9.870	9.870
		(with 5 freight cars canned meat 58.111 kgs.)		

Date	Quantity of freight cars	Kind of goods	Weight Kgs.	
8.2.	3	Herrings	49.480	
10.2.	15		221.660	
11.2.	1		15.525	
15.2.	26		368.425	
16.2.	2		28.480	683.570
8.2.	6.	Salted fish	73.277	
10.2.	4		64.050	137.327
10.2.	7	Soap	96.048	
11.2.	3		41.314	137.362
10.2.	1	Pea soup	10.451	10.451
21.2.	4	Rugs	21.079	21.079
22.2.	9	Rugs	63.246	63.246
28.2.	6	Powdered milk	66.302	66.302
28.2.	3	Canned meat and vegetable	47.706	47.706
28.2.	6	Canned vegetables	78.625	78.625
26.2.	1	Nickel & nickel shot	9.780	9.780

L o d z

L o a d of goods despatched from Gdynia inland. III.
February 1st till February 28th from Gdynia inland.

Date	Quantity of freight cars	Kind of goods	Weight Kgs.	
1.2.	3	Condensed milk	49.183	
11.2.	2		30.196	
12.2.	17		271.993	
16.2.	1		9.994	
22.2.	1		14.479	
25.2.	11		164.482	
26.2.	10		156.627	697.024
1.2.	2	Flour	25.850	
2.2.	13		196.815	222.675
1.2.	1	Herring paste	8.640	8.640
1.2.	2	Tea	16.330	
5.2.	1		9.072	
7.2.	1		9.117	
22.2.	1		5.000	39.519
1.2.	1	Woolen material	6.096	6.096
2.2.	5	Canned meat	71.132	
5.2.	12		200.494	
7.2.	9		159.644	
11.2.	9		142.294	
12.2.	14		217.161	
13.2.	15		229.373	
14.2.	4		56.895	
16.2.	1		16.275	
17.2.	2		27.562	
25.2.	2		27.175	1.148.005
2.2.	1	New clothing	6.323	
5.2.	1		9.499	
7.2.	1		10.468	
14.2.	2		15.392	41.682
2.2.	1	Used clothing	5.219	
7.2.	3		20.865	
11.2.	1		7.029	33.113
2.2.	1	Footwear	9.616	
5.2.	2		18.510	
22.2.	1		5.878	34.004
5.2.	7	Materials	66.994	66.994
5.2.	8	Wheat flour	120.612	
16.2.	1		17.236	137.848
5.2.	1	Maccaroni	7.619	7.619
25.2.	10	Powdered milk	94.919	
26.2.	7		86.443	181.362
5.2.	1	Canned fish	20.250	20.250
5.2.	2	Herring paste	17.820	17.820
7.2.	2	Fertilizers	29.847	29.847
11.2.	1	Dried eggs	9.607	9.607
11.2.	1	Soap	14.859	14.859
16.2.	4		66.632	66.632

Date	Quantity of freight cars	Kind of goods	Weight Kgs.	
14.2.	5	Army food parcels	77.023	
16.2.	1		<u>14.225</u>	91.248
16.2.	13	Herrings	195.112	
17.2.	5		<u>65.680</u>	260.792
17.2.	1	Canned vegetables	<u>16.500</u>	16.500
26.2.	1		<u>5.720</u>	5.720
		Yeast		
		Cocoa	<u>3.992</u>	3.992

List of goods despatched from February 1st till February 28th
1946 from Gdynia inland.

Bydgoszcz

Date	Quantity of freight cars	Kind of goods	Weight Kgs.	
1.2.	7	Canned meat	103.733	
2.2.	6		105.725	
6.2.	12		182.744	
	3		48.435	
10.2.	13		159.598	
13.2.	1		12.540	
14.2.	5		73.650	666.425
1.2.	1	Tea	11.757	
6.2.	2		18.053	
	1		10.796	40.606
6.2.	2	Sardines	22.500	22.500
10.2.		Ginger (with 13 freight cars canned meat 159.598 Kgs.)		
10.2.	7	Salted herrings	112.860	
11.2.	1		11.700	
16.2.	4		67.200	
19.2.	1		12.090	203.850
10.2.	2	Soap	29.719	29.719
10.2.	2	Dried eggs	19.974	19.974
10.2.	6	Condensed milk	104.010	
11.2.	8		121.464	
27.2.	8		113.294	
26.2.	8		134.998	473.766
11.2.	1	Army food parcels	13.653	
13.2.	2		26.272	39.925
14.2.	2	Canned vegetables	31.744	
16.2.	1		13.175	44.919
14.2.	1	Pea soup	9.579	9.579
23.2.	1	Footwear	6.077	6.077
23.2.		Material	1.733	1.733
27.2.	4	Powdered milk	46.525	
28.2.	2		21.622	68.147

List of goods despatched from February 1st till February 28th, from Gdynia, inland.

L u b l i n .

Date	Quantity of freight cars	Kind of Goods	Weight Kgs.	

7.2.	5	Canned meat	63.440	
9.2.	1		16.311	
13.2.	2		36.017	
14.2.	1		13.916	129.684
7.2.	2	Tea	15.604	
25.2.	1		3.266	18.870
7.2.	1	Sardines	20.196	20.196
7.2.	1	Canned fish	6.363	6.363
9.2.	2	Fertilizers	44.948	
13.2.	1		19.732	64.680
9.2.	4	Used clothing	25.034	
14.2.	1		6.203	31.237
13.2.	4	Condensed milk	66.210	
27.2.	3		51.208	117.418
14.2.		Used footwear	2.572	2.572
		(with a freight car used clothing 6.203 Kg.)		
25.2.		Soap	6.990	6.990
		(together with 3.226 Kgs. Tea)		

VI

List of Goods despatched from
February 1st till February 28th, from Gdynia inland.

Gdansk

Date	Quantity of freight cars	Kind of Goods	Weight Kgs.	
1.2.	15	Machine oil	<u>218.405</u>	218.405
6.2.	15	Agricultural machines	117.598	
8.2.	23	and machine parts	201.911	
9.2.	4		20.942	
13.2.	6		48.225	
23.2.	3		15.305	
21.2.	11		<u>94.660</u>	495.636
26.2.	3	Steel bars and flat steel	<u>60.000</u>	60.000
26.2.	2	Machine parts and motor car wheels	<u>19.379</u>	19.379

L i s t VII.
of goods dispatched from February 1st till February 28th, 1946
from Gdynia inland.

K i e l c e

Date	Quantity of freight cars	Kind of goods	Weight Kgs.	
2.2.	3	Canned meat	49.539	
6.2.	4		68.542	
	2		26.692	
13.2.	2		40.280	
14.2.	5		88.197	
19.2.	1		<u>16.003</u>	289.253
2.2.	1	Tea	11.431	
6.2.	3		<u>24.994</u>	36.425
2.2.	1	Condensed milk	13.328	
6.2.	1		16.959	
13.2.		(with 2 freight cars canned meat 40.280 kgs.)	11.431	
14.2.	5		87.719	
27.2.	7		<u>101.403</u>	239.840
6.2.	2	Canned fish	<u>15.368</u>	15.368
13.2.	2	{ Used clothing	<u>3.836</u>	3.836
		{ Used footwear	<u>12.547</u>	12.547
14.2.	1	Ginger	<u>6.674</u>	6.674
16.2.	2	Herrings	<u>26.400</u>	26.400

L i s t VIII
of goods despatched from February 1st till February 28th inland.

B i a / y s t o k

Date	Quantity of freight cars	Kind of goods	Weight in kgs.	
6.2.	3	Canned meat	43.873	
	2		25.246	
11.2.	1		13.510	
16.2.	1		16.860	
25.2.	2		<u>19.072</u>	118.561
6.2.	1	Tea	8.164	
	2		<u>17.826</u>	25.990
13.2.	3	Condensed milk	37.379	
16.2.	1		<u>16.452</u>	53.831
16.2.	2	Canned vegetables	<u>28.619</u>	28.619

L i t
of goods despatched from February 1st till February 28th
inland.

IX

R a d o m

Date	quantity of freight care	Kind of goods	Weight Kgs.	
6.2.	2	New clothing	16.452	
12.2.	2		<u>16.452</u>	32.904
6.2.	3	Woolen material	<u>11.655</u>	11.655
6.2.	4	Footwear	<u>44.341</u>	44.341
22.2.	11	Rugs	<u>82.184</u>	82.184

List

of goods despatched from February 1st till February 28th,
inland.

Ol sz t y n.

Date	Quantity of freight cars	Kind of goods	Weight Kgs.	
3.2.	1	Powdered milk	<u>9.979</u>	9.979
3.2.	1	Condensed milk	15.361	
15.2.	1		19.457	
16.2.	2		31.252	
20.2.	1		<u>6.026</u>	72.096
3.2.	1	Canned meat	9.210	
6.2.	4		66.745	
15.2.	1		9.159	
16.2.	2		30.971	
19.2.	1		15.456	
20.2.	1		<u>14.343</u>	145.884
3.2.	1	Tea	5.171	
6.2.	1		<u>10.705</u>	15.876
3.2.	1	Ginger	<u>8.732</u>	8.732
3.2.	2	Used clothing	13.880	
6.2.	1		7.954	
15.2.	1		<u>8.337</u>	30.171
15.2.	22	Army food parcels	<u>312.103</u>	312.103
15.2.		Canned vegetables	3.185	
16.2.		(with 9.159 Kgs. canned meat)		
20.2.	1	(with condensed milk 6.026 Kgs.)	5.681	
16.2.	1	Herrings	<u>20.024</u>	28.890
			<u>13.600</u>	13.600

List

of goods despatched from February 1st till February 28th, 46
inland.

Krakow

Date	Quantity of freight-cars	Kind of goods	Weight Kgs.	
2.2.	2	Canned meat	31.990	
3.2.	5		79.811	
5.2.	13		203.421	
7.2.	2		34.280	
9.2.	19		293.720	
	1		12.910	
10.2.	3		44.688	
14.2.	3		42.437	
16.2.	1		15.831	759.088
2.2.	1	Footwear	7.246	
9.2.	1		6.781	14.027
2.2.	1	Material	11.922	
3.2.	1		7.627	
14.2.	1	Woollen material	7.260	26.809
2.2.	1	Clothing	7.459	
3.2.	1		9.036	
7.2.	1		8.935	
10.2.	1		10.112	35.542
3.2.	1	Canned fish	15.714	15.714
3.2.	1	Tea	8.165	
5.2.	4		35.698	43.863
3.2.	1	Condensed milk	15.342	
10.2.	1		16.465	31.807
9.2.	4	Army food parcels	57.819	
10.2.	9		140.681	
14.2.	1		15.114	213.614
9.2.	19	Ginger	8.930	8.930
9.2.	4	Soap	64.930	64.930
9.2.	3	Salted fish	46.850	
14.2.	1		15.470	62.320
9.2.	2	Herrings	34.950	
16.2.	4		62.400	
19.2.	1		10.640	107.990
10.2.	1	Soap	13.050	13.050
14.2.	1	Used clothing	11.065	11.065

List

of goods despatched from February 1st till February 28th, 46
inland.

WROCLAW

Date	Quantity of freight-cars	Kind of goods	Weight Kgs.	
1.2.	2	Condensed milk	29.196	
3.2.	1		17.526	
17.2.	3		49.511	96.233
1.2.	5	Used clothing	44.635	
3.2.	2		11.760	
7.2.	1		7.711	64.106
3.2.	1	Tea	8.165	
5.2.	2		16.609	
15.2.	1		9.843	34.617
3.2.	1	Canned meat	12.330	
5.2.	2		29.024	
7.2.	1		16.029	
9.2.	1		9.325	
19.2.	4		55.757	122.465
3.2.	1	Ginger	10.350	10.350
9.2.	1	Used footwear	7.302	7.302
15.2.	3	Canned meat & vegetables	51.287	51.287
16.2.	1	Herrings	17.600	
17.2.	2		24.800	42.400

List

of goods despatched from February 1st till February 28th, 46
inland.

POZNAN

Date	Quantity of freight-cars	Kind of goods	Weight Kgs.	
1.2.	4	Canned meat	62.337	
3.2.	2		29.692	
5.2.	1		10.335	
7.2.	8		122.167	
9.2.	6		77.501	
10.2.	1		15.540	
19.2.	1		13.854	331.426
1.2.	1	Condensed milk	10.746	10.746
1.2.	1	Clothing	6.846	
9.2.	1		11.027	
10.2.	1		4.505	
13.2.	1		8.708	31.086
1.2.	1	Tea	8.165	
5.2.	1		8.165	
7.2.	3		29.157	45.487
1.2.	1	Footwear	5.613	
3.2.	3		19.785	25.398
1.2.	1	Woollen material	1.462	
3.2.	2		20.590	
9.2.	1		5.905	27.757
3.2.	3	Canned fish	34.380	34.380
5.2.	4	Used clothing	27.685	
9.2.	1		5.175	
10.2.	2		10.736	43.646
3.2.	2	Used footwear	12.278	12.278
9.2.		Ginger (with 6 freight-cars canned meat 7.750 kg)	8.930	8.930
16.2.	1	Herrings	17.600	
19.2.	1		9.600	27.200

List

of goods despatched from February 1st till February 28th, 46
inland.

Kossalin

Date	Quantity of freight-cars	Kind of goods	Weight Kgs.	
3.2.	3	Canned meat	32.790	
11.2.	2		34.559	
19.2.	1		8.833	76.182
3.2.	1	Tea	4.898	
11.2.	1		10.705	15.603
3.2.	1	Ginger	8.550	8.550
3.2.	1	Used clothing	7.642	
11.2.	1		6.038	13.680
14.2.	3	Canned meat & vegetables	41.802	41.802
14.2.	3	Condensed Milk	44.716	
19.2.		(with 8.833 Kg. canned meat)	5.850	
27.2.	3		49.740	100.306
19.2.	1	Herrings	12.960	12.960

L i s t

15.

of goods despatched from February 1st till February 28th, 46
inland.

R e s e n o w

Date	Quantity of freight cars	K i n d of goods	Weight lbs.	
5.2.	3	Canned meat	81.893	
9.2.	3		33.987	
15.2.	1		16.329	
17.2.	3		43.412	
7.2.	5		81.900	257.191
			<hr/>	
5.2.	1	Canned fish	6.368	6.368
			<hr/>	
5.2.	1	Used clothing	10.129	
13.2.	3		15.943	26.072
			<hr/>	
9.2.		Ginger	6.674	6.674
		(with 3 freight-cars canned meat		
		33.987 lbs.)		
			<hr/>	
15.2.	2	Condensed milk	32.759	32.759
			<hr/>	
17.2.	1	Herrings	13.600	13.600
			<hr/>	
7.2.	1	Tea	11.800	11.800
			<hr/>	
13.2.	3	Used footwear	28.945	28.945
			<hr/>	

Specification

of goods dispatched inland from February 1st up to February 28th, 1946

Date	Number of wagons	Name of Goods	Weight in kgs	Destination station
12.2.46	1	Fertilizers	14.423	Bedlno
12.2.46	1	"	15.372	Bełzec
"	1	"	14.968	Białka Podlaska
18.2.46	1	"	14.904	Chełm Lubelski
6.2.46	1	"	14.835)	Domaniewice
7.2.46	5	"	79.538 94.373	"
6.2.46	1	"	15.235	Gajków
6.2.46	3	"	35.316	Głowno
"	1	"	14.442	Gorzkowice
14.2.46	1	"	15.613	Grabów
12.2.46	6	"	91.131	Klemensów
6.2.46	1	"	14.515	Kłomnice
12.2.46	1	"	14.243	Krasnik
"	1	"	14.878	Krasnostaw
11.2.46	1	"	14.542	Konskie
7.2.46	3	"	50.057)	Krosniewice
"	3	"	48.926) 154.327	"
12.2.46	4	"	55.344)	"
11.2.46	1	"	15.418	Kutno
12.2.46	1	"	14.969	Krzywdza
"	1	"	16.782	Lubartów
"	2	"	29.938	Łask
6.2.46	9	"	133.958.)	Łęczyca
12.2.46	3	"	51.297) 185.255	"
11.2.46	1	"	14.470	Łowicz
12.2.46	2	"	30.210	Łuków
"	1	"	14.757	Miedzyrzec Podl.
"	9	"	137.378	Nałęczów
"	1	"	15.226	Niedźwice Duże
6.2.46	1	"	14.515	Opoczno
"	1	"	14.515	Ozorków
"	1	"	13.926	Piątek
"	3	"	33.909) 78.601	Piortków Tryb.
			44.692)	" "

Date	Number of wagons	Name of Goods	Weight in kgs.	Destination station
6.2.46	1	Fertilizers	14.274	Poddebice
12.2.46	1	"	14.969	Puławy
6.2.46	4	"	60.352	Radomsko
7.2.46	5	"	75.927	Rejowiec
12.2.46	1	"	14.969	Siedlce
14.2.46	1	"	14.968	Sieradz
6.2.46	2	"	30.502	Skierniewice
7.2.46	2	"	15.343	Sroda
6.2.46	2	"	30.560	Strzelce
12.2.46	1	"	15.072	Szastarka
6.2.46	2	"	28.584	Tomaszow Mazow.
7.2.46	1	"	15.059)	Trawniki
12.2.46	1	"	13.066)	"
			28.125	
6.2.46	7	"	109.149	Turzynów
7.2.46	5	"	68.534 (110.480	Wieluń
6.2.46	3	"	41.946 ("
12.2.46	1	"	14.969	Włodawa
6.2.46	1	"	15.422	Wolsztyn
12.2.46	1	"	15.876	Zamość
11.2.46	1	"	14.515	Zgierz
6.2.46	9	"	126.614	Zychlin
12.2.46	1	"	14.750	Zwierzyniec
26.2.46	4	Tools and household equipment	23.150	Bytom
8.2.46	10	Motorcars and parts	79.716	Gdynia
23.2.46		Pipes	57.600	"

Prepared by: UNRRA Mission to Poland
Department Distribution

PHARMACEUTICAL DEPT.
Supply Division

Warsaw, Feb. 25 1948.

REPORT
on activity during the month
of February 1948.

- I. During the period of this report 3 ships with the following cargo came to the ports of Gdynia and Gdansk:
- colli 15.393 of approximate gross weight 981.000 kg.
consisting of beds, medicines and hospital equipment.
- II. In Gdynia and Gdansk the following amounts were loaded on freight cars and sent to the Ministry of Health and to the District Divisions of Health:
- by rail: 25.938 colli of approximate weight of 1360.000 kg.
by trucks: 761 " " " " " 31.000 "
- total 26.699 colli of approximate weight of 1391.000 kg.

During February the UNRRA warehouses in the Ist. Zone were emptied of all goods.

- III. The following items were on store on February 1 1948.
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| beds and mattresses | 105.600 kg. |
| disinfectants & disinfect. appar. | 98.631 " |
| medicines & sanit. supplies | 1471.900 " |
| cod liver oil | 128.670 " |
| | <hr/> |
| | 1804.801 kg. |
| Penicilline | 5000 cruetts |

IV. Received by commissions:

C i t y		beds & mattresses	disinfectants & disinfect. appar.	medicines & sanit. sup.	cod liver oil	Penicill.
Warszawa	kg.	26.787	25.162	537.900	68.000	924
Lodz	"	43.010	-	71.429	31.448	-
Gdynia	"	167.670	7.500	-	-	-
Katowice	"	-	-	-	15.000	-
Krakow	"	-	-	-	-	-
Kielce	"	-	-	40.000	-	-
Lublin	"	-	-	-	-	-
	kg.	237.467	30.662	649.329	114.448	924

V. Delivered to:

C i t y		beds & mattress.	disinfectants & disinfect. appar.	medicines & sanit. sup.	cod liver oil	Penicill.
Warszawa	kg.	69.754	6.738	170.966	103.600	1.490
Lodz	"	47.170	14.500	44.411	124.318	-
Gdynia	"	167.670	-	-	-	-
Katowice	"	-	-	-	15.000	-
	kg.	284.594	21.238	215.407	242.918	1.490

VI. The above items were distributed to:

1. The Regional Administration of the State Railways, Poznan,	household equip.
2. Pediatrical Clinic of the Lodz Universt.	surg.instruments
3. The Institute of Organic Chemistry of the Warsaw University.	" "
4. The Boy Scouts HQ.	household equip.
5. The Institute of Physical Hygiene	" "
6. Hospital in Koszence	medicines, surg.instr.
7. Health Centre in Szczecin	"
8. Surgical Clinic of the Marie Curie-Sklodowska University in Lublin	household equip.
9. Sanatorium for the Consumptive in Rudka	medicines
10. City Hospital in Mogielnica	" house.equip.
11. Polish Worker's Party School in Konstancin	"
12. The Child's Home in Otwock	household equip.
13. The Polish Boy Scout's Association, Warsaw	medicines
14. The Dermatology Clinic of the Posen Univer.	"
15. The Public Hospital in Przemysl	" surg.instr.house.equip.
16. " " " " Jaroslaw	" " " "
17. The Assembly of the "St.Mary's Family" Sisters in Warsaw	household equip.
18. The Health Centre in Pleszewo	medicines
19. The Fever Hospital in Wyszow	"
20. The Institute of the Pathological Anatomy of the Marie Curie-Sklodowska University in Lublin	"
21. The Medical Academy in Gdansk	surgical instruments.
22. The Maternity Home "Maternity" in Warsaw	" and house.equip.
23. The St.Lazarus State Hospital in Krakow	medicines, surg.instr. chemicals, dyes.
24. Infirmary for the Poorest	surg.instr.
25. Ministry of Public Administration	medicines
26. Anti-tuberculosis State Institute in Kraszatka	" surg.instr.
27. Hospital for the Mentally Ill in Gostynin	household equip.
28. The Posen University	surg.instr.
29. The County Public Hospital in Flonk	" " house.equip.
30. The Institute for the Mentally Ill in Dziakanka	household.equip.
31. The Throat and Ear Clinic of the Warsaw Univer.	"
32. Polish BoyScout's Association, Lublin	medicines
33. The University of Lodz	surg.instr.
34. The Central Supply Office of the Social Insurance Institutions	medicines
35. The State Springs Institute in Krynica	household equip.
36. The County Co-operative in Lowicz	medicines
37. The Dental Institute in Warsaw	surg.dressings, household. equip.
38. The County Orphanage in Miedzeszyn	medicines
39. The Polish Boy Scout's Association in Krakow	chemicals
40. The City Hospital in Byggoszcz	medicines
41. The Mother and Child's Home in Mostow	"
42. The Elisabeth Sister's Hospital in Poznan	household equip.
43. The County Hospital in Lancut	surg. instr.
44. The City Hospital in Gdynia	household equip.
45. The Infirmary of the Child of Jesus Hospital	medicines, house.equip.
46. The Institute for the Blind in Leski	household equip.
47. The Home Security Corps	medicines
48. The Venereal Hospital in Grojec	surg.instr.
49. Medical Aid for the University Students, Warsaw	medicines
50. The Sanatorium of the Social Insurance Institute in Busk	household.equip.
51. Health Division of the City of Warsaw	" ,medicines
52. State Management of all the Resorts in Cieplice	"

VII. The following were received by commissions in February:
937 cases of films, x-ray implements and x-ray
chemical goods

a/ According to the specification list of January 29 the
following institutions received x-ray apparatus:

1. The Health Division of the District Office in Bydgoszcz	2 apparatus
2. The Medical Academy in Gdansk	1 "
3. The Health Division of the District Office in Bialystok	5 "
4. " " " " " "	1 "
5. " " " " " "	3 "
6. " " " " " "	2 "
7. The Surgical Clinic of the Lublin University	1 "
8. The Health Division of the District Office in Rzeszow	1 "
9. The Public Hospital in Flonak	1 "
10. The Child of Jesus Hospital in Warsaw	1 "

Total 18 apparatus

b/ Besides those mentioned above during the period of this report
x-ray films and x-ray chemical goods were distributed.

c/A distribution plan of films and chemicals was being prepared.

VIII. The Ministry of Health by own truck transport delivered about
117.000 kg. of goods and 300 bbls. of cod liver oil stored in
Lodz, to the District Health Divisions for further distribution.

IX.a) On the 20th of February the Minister of Health called a conference
on the improvement of the distribution of the UNRRA supplies,
and 2 commissions for this purpose were appointed :

- 1) Technical Commission
- 2) Distribution Commission.

b) On February 28th., in the presence of the Vice-Minister of Health
a conference on the distribution technic of UNRRA supplies was
held.

X. A bill of accounts was made with the Institute of Social Insurance
owing to the liquidation of the co-operative "Hawa". /Warsaw/

XI. A contact with the UNRRA Mission to Poland was kept.

XII. A constant contact was kept with the Acceptance Commissions
for the UNRRA sanitary supplies.

XIII. A constant contact was kept with the Ministry of Aviation and
Foreign Trade and the Ministry of Supplies and Trade, in matters
concerning UNRRA supplies.

XIV. A requirement list of UNRRA supplies for the second quarter of
this year was made.

XV. During the period of December 15, 1945 to February 28, 1946,
2.916.354 kg. of different goods were delivered from the temporary
warehouses to the "Sanitary House" in Gdynia.

a) from the above sum the Central Sanitary Warehouse in Warsaw
received :

212 freight cars of a total weight of 1.625.432 kg.
transported by trucks 44.530 "

b) directly the following was sent to the receivers:
109 freight cars of a total weight of 915.824 "
transported by trucks 190.715 "

Totally transported by rail and trucks 2.776.501 kg.

Assistant Chief
Pharmaceutical Dept.
(-) Mgr. E. Gorskowski

RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF THE ARMY

[illegible]

VESSEL AND VOYAGE No.	Total long tons	Food stuffs etc. 0	Clothing textiles etc. 1	Medical Supplies 2	I.R. Machinery & Equipment 3	Transport & Communic- ation 4	Other Equip- ment 5	Agricultur- al supplies & products 6	Misc. row & products 7	P.O.L. 8	Miscel. row materials 9	R E M A R K S
<u>TANKERS EX U.S.</u>												
Pilot Butte	9,276.00									9,276.00		
T O T A L	86,263.60	51,641.00	3,569.00	292.00	13.10	2,092.00		17,236.00	18.50	11,190.00	212.00	

VEHICLE SHIPMENTS EX U.K.

Fort Spokane Voy. VII	527.00					527.00						188 Vehicles + 8 motorcycles
Fort Dauphin Voy. VII	474.45					474.45						90 MT + 6 Jeeps + 324 Trailers
Ocean Traveller Voy. VI	539.65					539.65						210 Vehicles + 18 cases motorcycles
Fort Albany Voy. VI	622.05					622.05						154 Vehicles + 123 Trailers
Ocean Stranger Voy. VII	594.05					594.05						150 Vehicles + 100 Trailers + 3 Jeeps
Samarina Voy. VI	709.00					709.00						186 Vehicles + 155 Trailers
Empire Ploughman Voy. III	682.90					682.90						320 Vehicles
Fort St. Paul Voy. IV	601.00					601.00						176 Vehicles + 116 Trailers
Sambalt Voy. III	742.00					742.00						296 Vehicles + 2 cases motorcycles
Port Slave Voy. II	615.70					615.70						140 Vehicles + 91 Trailers + 17 Tract.
Sambalt Voy. IV	678.00					659.00		19.00				259 Vehicles + 10 cases motorcycles
Sanyale Voy. II	757.00					745.90		11.10				290 Vehicles + 6 Tractors
Ocean Stranger Voy. VIII	638.35					638.35						166 Vehicles + 62 Trailers, 7 Tractor

TANKERS EX U.K.

Empire Tadpole Voy. II	2,500.00									2,500.00		P/O Reports 150 tons short B/L shows 2,650 tons
British Scout Voy. IV	1,800.00									1,800.00		P/O Reports 150 tons B/L shows 1908 tons

VESSEL AND VOYAGE No.	Total Long Tons	Food Stuffs etc. 0	Clothing Textil. etc. 1	Medical Supplies 2	I.R. Machi- nery & E- quipment 3	Transport & Communi- cation 4	Other Equipm't 5	Agriculture- ral Suppl- ies 6	Misc. raw and products 7	P.O.L. 8	Miscel. Raw Materials 9	REMARKS
<u>SHIPMENTS EX U.K.</u>												
Lewant, Voy. III	1,102.35			825.00	169.20	0.55		77.65	13.25		16.70	1000 beds General Hospitals SGA 1,2,10,19
Ragne Voy. IV	178.70	178.00	0.65	0.05								General
Wilno Voy. IV	782.95	2.55	307.25	79.85		189.00			13.55	178.75	12.00	General Cargo
Slask Voy. IV	605.55	456.80				72.90			75.85			1000 beds General Hospital SGA 15
Nathan Clifford	2,397.15			1,165.25	24.85	1,191.50		10.25		1.85	3.45	General
H e l	822.15	113.00		321.45		150.05		130.60		222.40	19.65	General Cargo
Katowice Voy. VI	916.55	214.00	44.75	196.45	3.55	267.25			153.30		37.25	750 beds General Hospital ST 6
Balteako Voy. I	888.65		10.15	12.40	12.00		31.95		10.50	509.35	302.30	General Cargo
Narocz	606.45	738.35	332.75	56.70		217.00						General Cargo
Ragne Voy. V	161.45	29.55		1.75			29.55		88.85		41.50	Semi-Mobile Feeding Units
TOTAL	8,461.95	1,297.10	419.50	2,602.20	209.60	1,951.25	61.50	218.50	355.30	912.35	432.65	
	20,943.10	1,297.10	419.50	2,602.20	209.60	10,104.30	61.50	218.60	355.30	5,212.35	432.65	
<u>SHIPMENTS EX CONTINENTAL PORTS</u>												
Lely	1,038.00			1,038.00								General Hospital Equipm't ex Marseille
Crosby S. Noyes	2,185.00		31.00	1,129.00	95.00	555.00		394.00	1.00			" " " "
Ada Gorthon	1,559.00			762.00		796.00		1.00				" " " "
Herman Melville	3,901.00		1,734.00	164.00	73.00	26.00	3.00		1,814.00		87.00	General Cargo ex-Antwerp
Watson Ferris	1,869.00		1,869.00									1887 tons Jute shown on B/L 1886 tons actually discharged
Morska Wola Voy. III	1,632.00		860.00	43.00	98.00				630.00		1.00	General Cargo
Dana	32.00	32.00										Fresh Fish ex Neks
TOTAL	12,216.00	32.00	4,494.00	3,136.00	266.00	1,357.00	3.00	395.00	2,445.00		88.00	

SUMMARY OF CARGOES DELIVERED TO POLISH PORTS

APPENDIX W

Month of March 1946.

Page 4

	TOTAL Long Tons	Food stuffs etc. 0	Clothing Textiles etc. 1	Medical Supplies 2	I.R. Machinery & Equip't 3	Transport & Commu- nication 4	Other Equip- ment 5	Agri- cultural Supplies 6	Misc. raw and pro- ducts 7	P.O.L. 8	Miscel. Raw Materials 9
SHIPMENTS FROM WESTERN HEMISPHERE	86,263.60	51,641.00	3,569.00	292.00	13.10	2,092.00		17,236.00	18.50	11,190.00	212.00
SHIPMENTS FROM UNITED KINGDOM	20,943.10 8,000.00	1,297.10	419.50	2,602.20	209.60	10,104.30 1,999.35	61.50	248.60 248.90	355.30	5212.35 942.35	432.65
SHIPMENTS FROM CONTINENTAL PORTS	12,216.00	32.00	4,494.00	3,136.00	266.00	1,357.00	3.00	395.00	2,445.00		88.00
GRAND TOTAL	108,000.00	52,970.10	8,482.50	6,030.20	488.70	3,000.00	64.50	17,800.00	2,818.80	12,000.00	732.65
	119,422.70					13,533.30		17,897.60		16,402.35	

Note.

March Overland Shipments, comprising delivery of four trains including locomotives and supplies ex Surprop, are not included in this summary, as details on weight and freight are not yet available.

APPENDIX "J".

DISCHARGE STATISTICS.

Date	Number of ships per day under discharge	Total tons of cargo discharged	Tons of cargo discharged from one ship (average)
1. 3. 46	9	3951	439
2. 3. 46	8	3940	492
3. 3. 46	11	3891	354
4. 3. 46	9	3885	409
5. 3. 46	7	3289	470
6. 3. 46	10	3595	359
7. 3. 46	10	4980	498
8. 3. 46	6	6230	1038
9. 3. 46	8	4581	573
10. 3. 46	9	4084	454
11. 3. 46	9	3668	408
12. 3. 46	7	2795	399
13. 3. 46	3	2283	761
14. 3. 46	4	2413	603
15. 3. 46	3	2410	803
16. 3. 46	4	2987	747
17. 3. 46	4	1783	446
18. 3. 46	6	2384	397
19. 3. 46	7	3596	514
20. 3. 46	6	3257	542
21. 3. 46	5	1776	355
22. 3. 46	9	3705	412
23. 3. 46	8	2358	295
24. 3. 46	8	3915	489
25. 3. 46	6	3318	553
26. 3. 46	9	3593	399
27. 3. 46	9	4085	454
28. 3. 46	10	7528	753
29. 3. 46	9	7540	838
30. 3. 46	10	4626	467
31. 3. 46	6	5039	840
TOTAL		117,436	
AVERAGE	7.2	3724	537

APPENDIX "K"

PORT CAPACITIES - GDYNIA & GDAŃSK
as at 1st April, 1946.GDYNIA

Quay	Number of Vessels	Cranes, Warehouse Space.
Polish	2 Liberties - General Cargo	8 No. 3 - 4,946 Sq. Meters Pantarei - 772 Sq. Meters Amer. Scantic - 20 3/4 Sq. Meters Cold Stores = 16,70 ditto.
Indian	1 Grain ship or 1 Tanker	- Elevator 10,000 tons see note below
French	1 Liberty - General Cargo	1 See Dutch Quay
Dutch	1 Liberty - General Cargo 1 Smaller vessel - General	3 Transito 6,11 Sq. Meters Warta - damaged by storm ready shortly - 1712 Sq. Meters
American	1 Liberty - General Cargo	- No. 6 shed - 11,300 ditto No. 5 ready 1st May 935 1/2 Sq. Meters
Rotterdam	1 Motor Transport	2 None
Norwegian	1 Motor Transport	- None
Rumanian	1 Motor Transport	- None

NOTES: Indian Quay - Elevator & smaller warehouse for 7000 tons will be ready end of month.
Union Plant - 5500 tons (Ruts etc.)

Second Line Warehouses Polish Quay - No. 5 Shed - 15,422 Sq. Meters (transit shed)
Corner Polish Quay/Rotterdam Quay - Bananas Warehouse
1940 Sq. Meters
Pojajczarski shed 475
Sq. Meters

American Quay - No. 8 shed - ready in 1 month's time - 10,646 Sq. Meters

GDAŃSK.

Cold Stores	1 Liberty - General or Cattle	2 Cold Storage - 1226 Sq. Meters
Freihaven	2 Liberties. General	2 2 sheds - 6100 and 4000 do.
Weichselbahnhof	2 small cattle vessels (Denmark)	- None
Weichselbahnhof Grain Elevator	1 Cattle 1 Grain	- Elevator 9000 tons
Weichselbahnhof Post Office	1 Rock Phosphate or 1 General or 1 Cattle or 1 Tanker	3 None
Post Office	1 Tanker - fully laden - 27'	- None
Marine Koenlager	1 Tanker - lightened	- None

MOTOR TRANSPORT.1. Motor Transport in 1945.

In 1945, as at the 31st December, Poland possessed the following number of Motor Vehicles:

Cars	9,500
Trucks	29,900
Motor cycles	5,300
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>44,700</u> X

X This number includes 6,600 trucks which were delivered by UNRRA, thus Poland possessed 38,100 motor vehicles before UNRRA deliveries commenced.

2. Reconstruction Plan and Requirements.

During 1946 it is expected that the figure of 44,700 will be increased as follows:-

	<u>Renovation</u>	<u>Russian import</u>	<u>UNRRA import.</u>
Cars	4,500	-	125
Trucks	3,000	4,000	22,826
Motor Cycles	1,500	-	700
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>9,000</u>	<u>4,000</u>	<u>23,671</u>

Total - 36,671.

Anticipated grand total - 81,371.

3. From the commencement of UNRRA deliveries until the 1st April 1946, UNRRA delivered to Poland the following:-

Trucks	12,660
Motor cycles	650
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>13,310</u> plus 3,282 trailers.

During the month of March 1946, UNRRA delivered to Poland:

Trucks	1,950
Trailers	1,579

4. Spare Parts.

During the month of March 1946, UNRRA delivered 40 railroad cars of spare parts for motor vehicles. This is the first large consignment of spare parts delivered to Poland and should result in considerable improvements in the maintenance and repair of motor vehicles. This consignment of spare parts and those previously delivered are now located in the Central Distribution Point at Lodz. As soon as the spare parts have been segregated, registered and stored, the Central Distribution Point will be in a position to distribute the spare parts to the regional service stations in accordance with the number of trucks in need of repair. It is anticipated that the Distribution Point will be open on 25th April, 1946.

5. Workshop capacity.

In Poland there are 7 large workshops which are equipped for carrying out major and medium repairs. In addition to these workshops there are 83 repair shops which are equipped for medium and small repairs. The capacity of these 90 workshops are 250 major repair jobs and 400 medium repair jobs per month. During the month of March, UNRRA started the delivery of equipment for one large workshop which will be ready to commence operations almost immediately.

(2)

after delivery is completed as the building is already intact.

If these workshops are provided with the necessary spare parts they will be able to maintain the repairs of all motor vehicles.

Road Transport Officer,
Department of Transportation

Wangan, 10th April, 1946.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
MONTHLY REPORT FOR MARCH 1946
RAILWAYS.

Standard Gauge.

The length of the railway system in 1945 was 22,000 Km. of which:-

8,000 Km. are without rails or sleepers
2,000 Km. of double track are reduced to single line
5,000 Km. are out of action
7,000 Km. can be used for slow speed only.

Available stock on 5th February, 1945.

5,000 locomotives including 1,850 "War Trophies."
8,000 passenger cars
125,000 freight cars

Of which:

2,700 locomotives	} In service the remainder awaiting repair.
3,200 passenger cars	
85 - 90% freight cars	

Repair Shops

The railway now possesses 18 repair shops - 4 of these have suffered less than 10% loss of machinery - the remainder being 80 - 100% deficient of machinery. The destruction to buildings varies between 40% - 50%.

UNRA Supplies

By February 1945:

115 X 50 ton flat cars } Had arrived
460 X 40 " gondola cars }

and 2,000 X 20 ton box cars } were expected
455 X 20 ton gondola cars }

At the end of March 28 locomotives had arrived, 24 of these locomotives had been assigned to the Lublin district and 4 to the Wroclaw area.

In addition, the following had arrived:-

8. 3. 46 One transport of 48 cars, containing mobile workshop equipment

15. 3. 46 One transport of 45 cars containing general stores and equipment.

The urgent necessity at present is for the provision of workshop equipment; this will enable the railways to get the workshops working again and enable them to carry out the repair programme and put into service again locomotives and rolling stock now awaiting repair.

A.C. Mauls Rail Transport Officer
Department of Transportation.

Warsaw, 10th April, 1946.

Translation
Pharmaceutical Department
Supplies Division

Replies
JUL 15 Rec'd
b

Appendix B
La Jolla
Warsaw, March 31st 1946.
Poland
Ac-Monaghan

A report on the activities in March 1946.

I. In the month reported 15 vessels arrived to Gdansk and Gdynia with the cargo, according to the ship manifests, amounting to: 136,370 ^{cases} ~~collis~~ of 5,916,000 kg weight.

There were: mattresses, medical preparations, hospital equipment, and hospitals.

II. From the warehouses in the first zone the following was sent in inland:

By railway trucks	53,558	^{cases} collis	weighing approx.	2,416,000 kg.
„ trucks	2,005	„ „ „		439,000 kg.
„ railway trucks				
to the warehouses				
at Gdansk-Trojan	6,339	„ „ „		578,000 kg.
T o t a l	61,902	„ „ „		3,483,000 kg.

III. As at March 1st, 1946, the following quantities were stored in the warehouses of the Ministry of Health:

beds and mattresses	58,413 kg.
disinfecting preparations and disinfectors	108,065 kg.
medicines and sanitary articles	1,905,882 kg.
Cod liver oil	200 kg
T o t a l	2,072,560 Kg.
penicillin	7,500 crats

IV. Goods accepted by a committee
income of goods in March 1946.

	Beds mattresses	Desinfecting prepar. & disinfectors	Cod liver oil	Medic. & medic. art.	Penici- lin
Warsaw	39,118	30 kg.	3,462	203,559	-
Gdynia	315,517	-	-	936,141	-
Lodz	-	159,340	1,200	55,370	-
Poznan	-	-	-	40,000	-
	354,635	159,420	4,662	1,235,070	

V. Distributed in March 1946.

	beds mattresses	disinfecting prepar.&Disinfectors	Cod liver oil	Medic. Medic.artic.	Penici- llin
Lodz	14.250	159.340	1.103	55.460	-
Warsaw	31.337	7.311	2.840	120.216	4.940
Gdynia	315.515	-	-	936.141	-
Radom	-	-	-	40.000	-
Lublin	-	-	-	20.000	-
	361.104	166.651	3.943	1.171.817	4.940

VI. The above goods were transferred to:

Sanatorium in Rudka	disinfecting preparations
Establishment of "God's Providence" in Warsaw	medicines
Committee Members of the Polish Socialistic Party (PPS)	"
State Air Forces Establishment in Rzeszow	"
Establishment for old women in Warsaw	"
Polish Red Cross Hospital in Milanowak	household Swedish gifts
Hospital of "Transfiguration"	"
State Watering Establishment in Rymanowo	household articles
Hospital in Gostynin	medicines
County Surgical Hospital in Pruszkow	"
Health Department Warsaw District Office Pruszkow	Dental articles
State Hospital for mentally deficient in Tworcki	surgical instruments
State Establishment of St.Salez in Czerwinski	medicines
State Establishment for psychological treatment in Kobierzyna	household articles and surgical instru- ments
University in Lodz	X-Ray film, chemical preparations & swedish gifts
" " Warsaw	Swedish gifts
" " Krakow	"
" " Poznan	"
" " Lublin	"
" " Broclaw	"
Medical Academy in Gdansk	"
General Hospital in Kalisz	surgical articles
State Watering Establishment in Krymice	household articles

Education Board in Lodz Region	household articles
Tuberculosis Sanatorium in Adampol	"
The Central of Supplies of the Social Insurance Offices	dental articles
State watering establishment in Ciechocinek	household articles
Hospital of Wola surgical division	surgical articles
County Hospital in Plonsk	disinfecting preparations
Assosiation of the former political prisoners	medicines
County Hospital in Pisz	"
Establishment of the St. Virgin's Family Hospital	disinfecting articles & surgical instruments
Dispensary of the Politechnical School in Gliwice	medicines
County Hospital in Szczytno	surgical instruments
Dispensary of the UNRRA employees	instruments and surgical articles
Municipal Hospital in Mogielnica	household articles & surgical instruments
Hospital of the forensic medicine of the Jagiellonski University in Krakow, laboratory	laboratory equipment
Trinity Hospital	surgical instruments and hospital equip.
Health Office in Lodz	X-ray film and drugs chemicals
Main School of the PPR (Polish Workers Party)	medicines
County Hospital in Kutao	"
" " " Grojec	"
Dermatology Clinic in the University of M. Sklodowska in Lublin	"
Establishment of SS. Loretanki Warsaw-Praga	"
Health Ressort	household and surgical instruments
Pharmaceutical Department of the University in Lodz	laboratory equipment, drugs, sanitary articles, surgical instruments
State Hygiene Institute in Warsaw	sanitary and surgical articles
Psychiatric hospital in Drownica	surgical and laboratory instruments
State tuberculosis institute Zajlandwa in Krzyzatka	laboratory equip. and medicines

- VII. In accordance with the distribution plan for the month of March, 299 cases of X-Ray material, such as chemicals and X-Ray films, were sent from the Ministry of Health, partly with their transport and partly with that of the recipients. For the purpose of completing the X-Ray apparatuses in RYBNIK, 60 cases of parts were delivered from Warsaw and Lodz. Spare parts were sent from Lublin and Lodz to complete apparatuses in Kielce.
- VIII. The Distribution Committee set up by the Minister prepared, for the present quarter, the following distribution plan for sanitary equipment, hospital equipment and medicines handed out from the Central Sanitary Warehouse in Warsaw:

Health Division of the District Office	50 %
Social Insurance Establishment	15 %
Ministry of Communications	5 %
Ministry of Defence	5 %
Ministry of Public Security	2 %
State Hospitals	2 %
Polish Repatriation Office	2 %
Ministry of Health (Reserve)	19 %

- IX. In connection with the cables from Mr. Rajchman from USA, on March 28th, a conference was held in the Ministry of Navigation & Foreign Trade. It was decided to submit the requirements for medicines and drugs for the sum of 4,500,000 dollars and according to the request of Mr. Rajchman to delegate two pharmaceutical experts.

Mgr. E. Gorzkowski.
Chief of Division.

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

1342 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

Hotel Bristol: Warsaw:

Des. no. 90

PM/L/362
PM/W/182

8th March, 1946:

OCMA-Monaghan

TO:- U.N.R.R.A. Headquarters (3 copies)
Washington 25, D.C.

European Regional Office (5 copies)
U.N.R.R.A. London, England:

FROM:- C. M. Drury:
Chief, U.N.R.R.A. Mission to Poland:

SUBJECT:- Report for February, 1946:

Re Order NO: A120.

Herewith the Mission report for the month of February, 1946:

It is far from being the complete and edited document I would like to submit. With the arrival of additional staff, particularly for the Reports & Statistics Branch, future efforts will be better.

Attachment:

noted

2/10/46

18893

REPORT FOR MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1946:
(Submitted in Accordance with E.R.O.
Order NO:A-120):

Relationships with Polish Government:

- 1.) The situation in respect of cereals in Poland is at present one of the foremost topics. As a result, failure to reach an agreement to form a coalition between the PSL (Peasant) Party and the other political parties, charges and counter charges concerning hoarding and food deliveries by the farmers are being tossed into the arena. In particular, the peasants are charged with hoarding of grain to the detriment of the workers and such allegations are emphatically denied. As, in fact, there is a critical food shortage and the political campaign is bitter, facts are not always adhered to and much confusion is produced as to the real situation. For this reason public pronouncements on food in Poland even by authoritative persons have to be discounted.
- 2.) As was perhaps inevitable, the message from Governor Lehman advising of the probability of cuts in the supply of cereals has also been used as a political weapon with a view to placing the blame for the food crisis on U.N.R.R.A. and for a few days a press campaign to this effect was carried on. Representations were immediately made, and this has now ceased.
- 3.) On the 7th of February, a favourable reply from the Government was received regarding the Mission proposal to establish six regional offices for observation purposes. There had been some initial objection to this on the grounds that the project had been discussed with the Head of the Delegation at the time the Agreement was being negotiated and that agreement had then been reached that no such offices would be set up.
- 4.) A proposal made to secure for the members of Foreign Voluntary Agencies the same rights, privileges and immunities as are enjoyed by U.N.R.R.A. personnel was favourably received subject to the assumption by U.N.R.R.A. of certain responsibility for their good behaviour and control of their activities. E.R.O. have not yet commented on this proposal.

5.) The Polish Government is endeavouring to secure the despatch of a Polish Repatriation Mission to Cairo, but its departure is being held up pending the outcome of Foreign Office - U.N.R.R.A. discussions in London, concerning the assumption by U.N.R.R.A. of Foreign Office responsibilities for Polish ex-patriates in the Near and Middle East.

6.) The Mission has authorised the following expenditures by the Government out of the proceeds of sale of U.N.R.R.A. supplies:

- a.) Ministry of Health.....39,000,000 Zł.
For re-establishment of disease control centres.
- b.) Ministry of Supply.....350,000,000 Zł.
For the Central Food Fund.

This Fund is designed to purchase food at free market prices for resale at controlled prices and is one of the primary weapons of the Government in endeavouring to control inflation. As originally set up, first priority on food so purchased was accorded to the Army, but by a Resolution of the Council of Ministers, dated 22 January, the Army, Militia and Security Police are excluded from the list of benefactors.

7.) Relationships with other Agencies:

At a meeting, organised by U.N.R.R.A. of Foreign Voluntary Agencies operating in Poland, the representatives of Organizations in the U.S.A., United Kingdom, Sweden, Switzerland and Denmark, elected Mr. Osinski, of the American Relief for Poland, Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Voluntary Agencies and Miss B. Wellington of the U.N.R.R.A. Mission as Secretary, and charged them with drawing up a constitution for the Committee whose principal duty will be to coordinate and prevent overlapping of the work of Foreign Voluntary Agencies. It is hoped more of these can be persuaded to come to Poland. The U.N.R.R.A. Mission is assuming the responsibility for getting this work started, and will then encourage the Voluntary Agencies to work on their own in anticipation of the cessation of U.N.R.R.A. operations.

HEALTH:

8.) General: Additions to Staff: Dr. Norman D. Begg, Communicable Diseases Officer; Lt. Colonel George Nevitt, E.R.O. Dental Consultant, temporarily assigned for duty in Poland; and Madge Sewell, Secretary.

Communicable Diseases:

9.) Lt. Col. Greeley completed his demonstrations in connection with the use of DDT. Dr. Begg accompanied Col. Greeley on an extensive field visit in order that the latter might at the same time become oriented in regard to field conditions.

10.) Medical Supplies:

Important conferences were held with Mr. Atkins, Mr. Barza and Mr. Mark, who visited Warsaw in connection with the purchase of surplus property from the U.S. Army. Valuable information was obtained in connection with more satisfactory identification of medical supplies through the examination of a combination of documents including P & A lists, bills of lading and cablegrams.

11.) Public Health Nursing:

Miss Doherty, Public Health Nursing Consultant, and Miss Szloch, Hospital Nursing Consultant, made a field trip to Gdansk and Pormoze provinces from February 8 to February 15. They also discussed previous recommendations with the Ministry of Health and prepared additional recommendations with regard to the institutions visited during February.

- 12.) A more detailed report will be prepared as soon as additional clerical personnel is obtained to relieve the pressure of duties in the Health Division.

PUBLIC INFORMATION:

- 13.) The main activity during February was the preparation of a film depicting U.N.R.R.A. activities in Poland - requested by Washington for exhibition at the Council Meeting in March, and then for release to the newsreels in the U.S.A. and the U.K.
- 14.) Mr. Matuszewski, the Minister of Information, gave the necessary orders to Film Polski to produce this film, without cost to U.N.R.R.A. and, under our direction, Film Polski assigned two camera crews to work on the job. They were most co-operative and efficient, and "shooting" was completed by the end of the month. Film Polski also placed at our disposal, for incorporation in the film, all U.N.R.R.A. newsreel stock which they had on file, as well as their entire laboratory and sound studio facilities.
- 15.) The film, complete with commentary and appropriate music, runs to about 2,000 feet, and will be ready for shipment by plane to London on March 9.
- 16.) With very inadequate and unsatisfactory office facilities, and lack of local personnel competent to handle publicity work, the P.I. section of the Mission is not filling, and could not possibly fill, the task assigned to it in Mr. Morse Salisbury's memorandum of September 29 last.

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION:

17.) Changes:

Additional staff having arrived during the month it has been possible to expand the Departments of Finance & Administration and Distribution also the special divisions of Information and Welfare, all of which had previously been working on a nucleus basis.

It was hoped to form the Division of Operational Analysis but owing to lack of staff this has been impossible.

- 18.) The business of economic reporting has been started but until the Division is set up at least in skeleton this can only be effected by borrowing the services of members of other divisions, themselves suffering from shortage of staff.
- 19.) Personnel requirements were clarified during the recent visit of Deputy Chief Finance & Administration and Chief Personnel Officer to E.R.O. The mission at end February was 54% below budget strength in imported personnel.

Mission problems: The main problem still remains lack of staff.

20. CHILD CARE: Important contacts during the month were with:

- (a) Ministry of Education.
- (b) Welfare Department of the City of Warsaw.
- (c) Committees.

These contacts are very briefly summarised herein. A detailed report will follow.

21. Ministry of Education: Information obtained from the Ministry of Education is of special importance since the care of children of three years of age and over has become the responsibility of this Ministry. The statistics were obtained on the number of children needing supplementary food and clothing through the schools; the needs of the institutions opened at present and an estimate of the supplies necessary to set up additional institutions; supplies necessary to open after-school recreation and study centers for children whose homes are unsuitable because of bombing; and supplies necessary for pre-schools, kindergartens and nurseries. All these programmes are of great importance to Poland because it is necessary for many mothers to work, a large proportion of children are inadequately fed and clothed and most children reside in badly bombed buildings without sufficient light and heat.

22. Since the Ministry of Education will care for children mostly through private voluntary agencies, the summarised information obtained from them presents a picture of the needs of all agencies operating for the care of children in Poland.

Schools were visited in rural areas and small towns. These show mal-nourished children and report others too unsuitably clothed to attend schools. School buildings are in the state of disrepair but are gradually being fixed. There is almost a complete lack of school supplies. Homes of some school children were also visited in the bombed areas where most are living in dugouts.

More institutions for children were also visited during this month. These included two for the feeble-minded. All have very poor equipment with inadequate shoes, clothes, bedding and food. The diet average is 1500-1800 calories a day but some institutions reported that most days the caloric count is 1300.

23. Welfare Department of the City of Warsaw: Organization of this Department allows for complete social, medical and legal care for indigents through 10 social centers. The work is handicapped by lack of money at this time when relief rolls are large and people are living under extremely bad circumstances. Homes of the poor were visited in the bombed ruins of Warsaw. This included visits to the dugouts near the Vistula River and within the city limits and to sub-cellars in very badly destroyed buildings. Soup kitchens which supply supplementary feeding to many families were also visited.

24. Committees: A Committee on Child Care was established during the month. The Chairman is a representative of the Ministry of Education and the Secretary is a representative of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare. The Committee, which is interested in the condition of children in Poland, reports high TB rates, a number of crippled, vitamin deficiency, and a high mortality rate.

25. VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES: The second meeting of the Coordinating Committee of Foreign Voluntary Societies was held during the month. Each Society presented an outline of its programme for the coming period, including a statement of supplies shipped or planned for shipment.

The Coordinating Committee of Polish Voluntary Societies has held its third meeting, at which the UNRRA representative stressed the need for the speediest distribution of contributed supplies. Societies drew

attention to the inadequacy of transport and petrol and its effect on distribution. The possibilities of finding available transport was discussed and will be explored further. Each Society presented a statement of its immediate needs.

26. CONTRIBUTED CLOTHING: Regional Delegates report that about one-third of the second-hand clothing received is unusable for immediate distribution. Large quantities of mismatched shoes have also arrived. The Minister of Labour and Social Welfare has agreed to establish a warehouse at GDYNIA where used clothing can be received, sorted and, where necessary, repaired.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

27. COST OF LIVING: Increases on all prices for commodities, merchandise and foodstuffs in general, have been sustained throughout the month. The following comparative figures illustrate the situation:

Prices of Foodstuffs in Restaurants (Zlotych)

Items	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Increase		
				Since Jan.	Since Dec.	Since Dec.
				Amount	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ham Omelette	85	120	120	-	-	41
Veal Schnitzel	145	180	200	20	11	38
Pork Steak	95	165	190	25	15	100
Turkey	200	280	285	5	1	42½
Cold cut meat	25	50	60	10	20	120
Coffee	25	30	40	10	33	60
Tea	20	25	30	5	20	50
Pastry	30	35	35	-	-	17
	625	885	960		8.5	52.6

ADD: Additional Government tax on all meals in restaurants imposed w.e.f. 8 Feb 46:

10.	10.
18.5%	62.6%
=====	=====

Laundry, cleaning and pressing services have increased by anything from 50% to 100%, according to the grade and the item of clothing.

There is no question, therefore, of reducing subsistence and cost of living allowances to imported personnel for the succeeding month; conversely, possible increases in these allowances may have to be considered, in particular as a result of the imposition of further commodity taxes w.e.f. 1 March 46.

INTERNAL FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS

28. CURRENCY OBTAINED FROM THE POLISH GOVERNMENT: A total of Zł.15,000,000 was obtained during the month from the Government for the purposes of the Mission.

29. MONTHLY ACCOUNTS: During February the complete Delegation Accounts were received from the Finance and Personnel Officer of the Delegation. Owing to the absence of any Mission Accounts and Finance personnel until December the Delegation and Mission Accounts became merged. It has taken until end February to disentangle them. Full Mission accounts for the period November 1945 to February 1946 will be forwarded to ERO about mid-March.

30. All six Regional offices have now been opened, the majority on a skeleton staff basis.
 31. Relations with Polish Government officials continue to be friendly.
 32. The absence of operational analysis personnel is proving a handicap in the collation and dissemination of the mass of data now flowing in from Regional offices.
 33. Distribution of vehicles: The Polish Government's new plan for distribution of trucks etc. is being watched. It is too early yet to report on its effectiveness.
 34. Distribution plan of textiles and footwear: The January report indicated that the Government was bringing in a clothing rationing system on "Points" as in England. Details are given in Appendix "A". The new system is applicable on a national basis and begins 1st April 1946.
 35. Distribution of Medical Supplies: Last month's report indicated that we hoped to obtain further and later figures from the Government in regard to distribution of medical supplies. We have now received these figures. (Appendix B). The report gives the programme in this field up to 31st January.
 36. Distribution of Agricultural supplies: The Government's plan of distribution for Agricultural Supplies is attached hereto. (Appendix C). The plan covers distribution, prices etc., of cattle, horses, swine, sheep, fertilizers, machines and agricultural tools, seeds, harness, bags.
 37. Population: Latest figures of population receiving ration cards is attached (Appendix 'D'). Similar figures for the recovered territories are also attached (Appendix 'D' 1).
 38. Rationing arrangements of the Government: Our proposal that an overall rationing system should be introduced for bread was carried a stage further. The Polish Government gave a definite assurance that if UNRRA can guarantee to supply 500,000 tons of grain by next harvest the Government will introduce immediately an overall rationing system designed to give 200 - 250 grams bread per day to every citizen in the country, including the non-producing population, irrespective of all other considerations or priorities and in accordance with UNRRA principles. Meantime, our delegates are reporting a desperate situation in regard to lack of bread in some regions, particularly Krakow and Katowice.
- Requirements (Food and Agriculture).
-

39. Food: The food situation in Poland is deteriorating, particularly as regards cereals.
40. In order that the Polish Government may have a basis for distributing indigenous production it is imperative that UNRRA advise at the earliest possible date a fairly firm commitment on its import food program. If this is not done, then several things may happen. First, planting of cereals and pulses will be retarded to the extent that the food problem in 1946-47 will be virtually as drastic as is the food problem in the winter of 1945-46. Secondly, if the normal planting program is carried out, then during the months of April - July there will be practically no bread grains or pulses available to the urban population.

- 41.) Agriculture: Information received from officials of the Ministry of Agriculture together with field observations indicate that (1) pre-war Poland with the exception of bridge head areas will probably have sufficient horsepower, manpower and seed to plant approximately 95-100% of the area.
- 42.) Dr. Hopkirk, Consulting Veterinarian, has developed with the officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Veterinary Colleges, the Polish Veterinary Program. This report is being submitted to E.R.O. and Washington. The work that Dr. Hopkirk has done here has been of considerable value.
- 43.) Tractors: The tractor program is getting fairly well organized. Some of the tractor equipment has not been received and there is a shortage of small or spare parts.
- 44.) The Division of Food & Agriculture is still suffering from lack of personnel.

REQUIREMENTS (INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION):

- 45.) The effect of U.N.R.R.A. Industrial Rehabilitation supplies on industrial and economic conditions in Poland has so far been small. Reasons are as follows:-
- a.) As regards road vehicles; although 7500 vehicles have been delivered lack of spare parts, the slow arrival of repair shops and shortage of POL, a large number are immobilized.
 - b.) As regards railroads; the small quantity of locomotives and rolling stock so far delivered has done little to improve transportation facilities. No repair shops have yet arrived.
 - c.) As regards industries, no machine -tools which make up the major portion of the industrial programme, have been delivered.
- 46.) Deliveries are now beginning, and having regard to forecasted deliveries during the next few months there should shortly be evident a substantial effect on the industrial and economic recovery of Poland.

REQUIREMENTS (SUPPLY):

- 47.) Government Receipt for Supplies: Blanket receipts have now been obtained from the Government for the majority of shipments up to and including arrivals to end December 45. Receipts for arrivals during 1946 to date are now in process, and it is expected that prompt receipt on a current basis will be in operation within the next two weeks.
- 48.) Surprop Supplies: Documentation of receipts for "Surprop" shipments is at present held up owing to non receipt by this Mission of Theatre Shipping Documents, which, in accordance with present instructions, are to provide the instrument for receipting purposes.
- 49.) Debit Advices: To date, Debits have only been received for some 20 of the earliest Constanza shipments. Complete documentation of receipts cannot therefore be effected, but receipts are not being held back by this Mission on that account.

50.) Medical Supplies: The arrival early in the month of the complete programme of ~~surprop~~ medical purchases for the Polish Health and Repatriation programmes was of considerable value .

51.) Relations with Government Officials are cordial and arrangements are now in hand for more expeditious handling of medical supplies at the Ports.

TRANSPORTATION:

52.) The main transportation problem tackled is that of the Ports Gdansk/Gdynia. A full report is attached as appendix F.

Attachments:

- Appendix A - Distribution plan of textiles and footwear:
- Appendix B - Distribution of Medical Supplies:
- Appendix C - Distribution of Agricultural Supplies:
- Appendix D - Latest figures of population receiving ration cards:
- Appendix D1- Latest figures of population receiving ration cards for recovered territories:
- Appendix E - Personnel of Mission:
- Appendix F - Transportation Report:

U.N.R.R.A. Mission to Poland:
WARSAW:

8th March, 1946:

POLISH MISSION.

Six months have now elapsed since the 4th September 1945 when the first UNRRA ship arrived at Gdynia. Since that time the situation at the two Polish Ports of Gdynia and Gdansk has improved considerably and we anticipate still further improvements in the near future; in this respect I give below a synopsis of the present position at the two ports as compared with the four months of 1945

1.

SEPTEMBER - DECEMBER, 1945.

	Ships arrived	Ships every day at the ports (average)	Tons of cargo discharged.	Tons dis- charged every day (average).	Tons discharged every day from each ship (average)
September	11	2	20,073	666	333
October	29	4	49,712	1600	400
November	27	3,5	45,868	1520	434
December	31	4,5	70,236	2265	500
<u>TOTAL.</u>	98	-	185,895	-	-

2.

At the end of 1945 there were still a good many obstructions at the Ports which would, of necessity, take some time to remove but, as soon as the Polish Government received our assurance that the shipment of UNRRA goods to Poland would be increased directly the capacity of the Ports gave the necessary scope for such increments, many important strides were made thus enabling us to increase our shipments as early as the month of January, 1946. One of the most important and successful aspects was the establishment of a special Commission at the ports. The work of this Commission has been such as to increase the Ports' capacity from 70,000 - 80,000 tons in December to 200,000 - 250,000 tons in January and February; this increase, it will be appreciated, was achieved in a very short space of time.

In order to define the real capacity of the two Polish Ports, the Government called a meeting, on the 12th January 1946, at Sopot, when representatives of the UNRRA Mission, W.S.A., and B.M.W.T., were present. As the result of this discussion, the representatives decided that the following could be considered as the capacity of the ports of Gdynia and Gdansk as from the beginning of March.

1. General Cargo	...	...	...	130,000 tons
2. Grain in bulk	...	...	...	50,000 "
3. Fertilisers in bulk	...	...	...	30,000 "
4. Fertiliser in Cattle Ships	...	...	...	15,000 "
5. Cattle	...	...	...	3,000 heads
6. M.T.	...	...	...	6,000 vehicles
7. P.O.L.	...	...	...	30,000 tons
<u>TOTAL</u>				255,000 tons plus
				3,000 heads of cattle and 6,000 vehicles (see appendix 1)

NOTES: Cattle ships are also able to take on board general cargo or fertiliser.

The representatives agreed that the above-mentioned capacities could be considered as available in February 1946 with the one exception of grain which could only be discharged in February up to a figure of 30,000 tons.

W.S.A. and B.M.W.T. representatives raised doubts as to whether the existing difficulties at the Ports could be overcome in such a short space of time and, in this respect, they expressed themselves as unable to share the optimism of the Polish Authorities and the UNRRA Mission delegates. Nearly two months have passed since that Conference took place and, therefore, it is now possible to examine the actual ports' capacity in January and February and to estimate the probable capacity for March and April.

JANUARY, 1946.

	Berths available	Number of ships which could be accepted in a month	Number of ships arrived in January	Daily discharge rate (tons)
General cargo vessels	7	21	14	581
M.T. "	4	40	14	500
Cattle "	3	12	3	665
Grain "	1	4	-	1000
Tankers "	1	12	2	1500
T O T A L.	16	89	33	

The above table shows that we could have accepted and discharged more UNRRA goods in January.

As a result of the improvements observed at the ports of Gdynia and Gdansk our Port Officers sent us a letter, dated 20.1.46., in which they wrote as follows:-

"Figures for this month's discharge show a marked increase over previous month both at Gdynia and Gdansk and if this progress is maintained and even improved there should be no difficulties in dealing with the programme laid down on the Conference for February and March. It is the fact that we have only a few ships discharging at the present time and it would be very interesting to see what the stevedores will do when we have all the UNRRA berths occupied at the same time."

	<u>Received in January.</u>			<u>Could be received in January.</u>		
	Vessels	Daily discharge rate	Total discharged (tons)	Vessels	Daily discharge rate	Total discharged (tons)
General Cargo	14	581	54,033	21	581	126,000
M.T.	14	500	7,000	40	500	20,000
Cattle	3	665	14,300	12	665	57,000
Grain	-	-	-	4	1000	30,000
Tankers	2	1500	4,300	12	1500	30,000
T O T A L.	33	-	74,627	89	-	263,000

NOTES: (a) All berths for General Cargo vessels were rail connected.

(b) All berths could accommodate liberty-size vessels up to 475'.

Having regard to the improvements made at the Ports and also taking into consideration the decision of the above-mentioned Conference, the Minister of Foreign Trade - Mr. Hendrikowski - wrote a letter to our Mission (dated 7.2.46) as follows:

"Referring to the Conference held at Sopot on the 12th January, I have the honour of giving you an assemblage of the figures concerning both the quantities of UNRRA goods discharged in January and the respective times of unloading. As you see, the situation has improved very much and only with regard to relatively small quantity of the ships arrived the full capacity of our Ports could not be executed entirely. The expected 13,000 tons of grain in January did not arrive at all. I willingly use this opportunity to assure you that I do my utmost for a further increase of the capacity and give utterance to the hope that in February we may await such a great number of ships as would enable us to execute the plan confirmed at the above-mentioned meeting."

3. FEBRUARY, 1946.

The representatives of UNRRA, W.S.A. and B.M.W.T. pressed the Inter-Ministerial Commission to prepare more berths for UNRRA ships in view of the anticipated increase in shipments during February. Many under-water obstacles were removed and thus more berths were made available for UNRRA ships.

Vessels	Berths available	Number of ships which could be accepted in February.
General Cargo	7	21
M.T.	4	40
Cattle	3	12
Grain (6,500 - 7,000 tons)	2	8
Tankers (2,500 - 3,000 tons)	1	12
T O T A L	17	93

These figures shew us that the capacity of the two Ports, Gdynia and Gdansk, has not been over-estimated and, at the same time, the figures go to prove that there will be even further improvements in the future. February is the best month so far both in respect of the number of UNRRA ships which have arrived and the respective times of unloading.

Cargo	Vessels	Received in February		Could be received in February.		
		Daily discharge rate (tons)	Total discharged (tons)	Vessels	Daily discharge rate (tons)	Total discharged (tons)
General Cargo	16	585	54,715	32	585	110,000
M.T.	18	544	9,798	40	544	21,760
Cattle	2	387	5,336	12	387	32,016
Grain	2	725	13,764	6	725	41,292
Phosphate in bulk	2	800	16,202	3	800	24,000
Tankers	3	2150	14,593	12	2150	58,372
TOTAL	43	-	114,408	105	-	287,440

NOTES:

1. Two cattle ships brought 1312 heads of cattle. One of them carried 4000 tons of General Cargo thus 58,715 tons of general cargo were discharged in February, 1946. We could accept and discharge 7872 heads of cattle in February
2. 18 MT ships brought 3,375 trucks in February; we could accept and discharge 7430 trucks
3. We had 43 vessels under discharge in February including: 6 vessels which arrived in January and were only partly discharged by the end of that month and 3 vessels which arrived in February but were only partly discharged by the end of this month.

4. MARCH, 1946.

As is mentioned in Appendix "A", we now have 20 berths available for UNRRA ships; these can quite definitely be used during the month of March.

- (a) 9 of the 20 berths available can be occupied by liberty-size vessels with General Cargo; the normal average of cargo for such ships is 5000 tons

In February the average time of discharge was from 7 - 8 days. We averaged a discharge of 650 tons per diem; if we are able to maintain this daily average rate in March and April we should be able to accept thirty liberty size vessels with general cargo during the month of March and discharge 150,000 tons.

- (b) We have three berths available for M.T. ships at Gdynia; these ships can bring an average of 200 vehicles to Poland. In February we discharged each MT ship in 1/2 days, thus we will be able to accept and discharge 40 ships with 8000 vehicles in March.
- (c) We have two berths available for liberty vessels with grain in bulk. Our discharge possibility is 1,000 tons per diem; each grain ship can bring an average of 7,000 tons of cargo and thus we shall be able to accept and discharge 8 ships with 56,000 tons.
- (d) We have two berths available for cattle ships; one of these will accommodate a liberty size vessel with an average of 4,300 tons cargo and another one for smaller vessels.

We estimate that each cattle ship can bring 600 head of livestock and, in addition, a liberty size vessel can bring about 4,000 tons of General Cargo or Fertiliser.

A small cattle ship can be discharged in two days and, therefore, we will be able to accept and discharge 10 ships in a month with 6,000 head of cargo. Liberty size vessels can be discharged in 5 days and thus we will be able to accept and discharge 5 ships with 3,000 head of livestock and 20,000 tons of General Cargo in a month.

- (e) We have available one berth for liberty-size vessels with 8,100 tons of fertiliser in bulk; such ships can be discharged in 9 days. This means that we will be able to accept and discharge 3 ships with 24,300 tons of fertiliser in a month.
- (f) We have three berths for tankers including two berths for tankers with 10,000 tons of cargo and one berth for smaller tankers carrying 3,000 tons. We can discharge at the rate of 4,800 tons per day having an intake of four pipelines with a capacity of 200 tons per hour. Thus, it will be seen that we shall be able to accept and discharge 5 tankers with 50,000 tons of cargo and ten smaller tankers with 30,000 tons of cargo during the period of a month. It is possible to receive different grades of FOL through single intakes without delay

Vessels and cargo	Berths available	Tons on board (tons).	Daily discharge rate (tons)	Discharge time (days)	No. of ships which can be accepted in a month.	Tons of cargo which can be discharged in a month.
Liberty (General Cargo)	9	5,000	650	8	30	150,000
Liberty (Grain in bulk)	2	6,500	1000	7	8	52,000
Liberty (Fertiliser in bulk)	1	8,100	900	9	3	27,300
Liberty (cattle & fertiliser)	1	4,300	800	6	5	20,000 fertiliser & 3,000 heads
Smaller cattle ships	1	600 heads	400 heads	2	10	6,000 "
M.T. Ships	4	200 vehicles	200 vehicles	1/2	40	8,000 vehicles
Tankers (POL)	2	10,000	3,600	4	5	50,000
Tankers (POL)	1	2,400	1,200	2	10	24,000
T O T A L.	21				111	320,000

NOTE: The capacity shown in our tables is given only in respect of UNRRA ships.

Thus, in March, we can accept and discharge, 320,000 tons of cargo plus 8,000 vehicles and 9,000 head of livestock.

In February, London requested us to give them particulars of the capacity and facilities for discharging fresh and salted fish. Our facilities for the discharge of fish are limited because the special quays at Gdynia were extensively destroyed by the enemy. In spite of this fact, however, we can accept and discharge about 80 tons of fish in a week. For fresh fish we have one cold store at Gdynia with a capacity of 500 tons. For salted fish the storage capacity is 2,500 tons. At Gdansk there are no cold storage facilities and, therefore, fish cannot be accepted at that port. Poland has some 100 refrigerator cars which are available and can be used for the transfer of fresh fish from Gdynia.

WAREHOUSES.

At the two ports of Gdynia and Gdansk we have 90,000 m² of warehouse space available for the sole use of UNRRA goods. According to information we have received from the Government Commission and our Port Officers, all the Warehouses are now empty.

RAILROAD TRANSPORT.

According to information furnished by the Government, 500 railcars will be available for UNRRA goods every day during March; the Polish Government proposes to increase the shipments of coal to the ports and, therefore, the coal wagons can be used for our goods. We estimate that 10,000 tons of UNRRA goods can be delivered daily from the Ports.

APRIL - MAY, 1946.

The Government Commission has advised us that still further improvements will be made during the month of March with a consequent increase in the number of berths available (see Appendix B). If this anticipation is realised, we shall have the following berths available for UNRRA ships:

Vessels	Berths in March	Projected Berths	Approx date of availability	Total berths in April/May.
Liberty	17	4	15.3.46	21
Smaller	1	3	20.3.46	4
Tankers	3	0	-	3
TOTAL	21	7		28

NOTE: Gdynia has two berths for Phosphate ships which are now used for discharging coal but in the event of Gdansk's inability to accept phosphate ships both these berths will be used for UNGRA ships.

6. Our particular aim is to try and prepare more extensive facilities for the discharge of grain as this commodity is of such supreme importance to Poland. Therefore, in addition to the grain elevator at Gdynia which is now able to accept grain at the rate of 1,000 tons per day and the grain elevator at Gdansk with the same capacity, a floating sucker will be put into operation sometime during the month. When this sucker has been repaired and is working it will be possible to discharge at the rate of 36 tons per hour. The capacity of this sucker is not, of course large but it will, nevertheless, assist in the acceptance of three grain vessels at the same time.

I. Poulnikov
I.D. POULNIKOV.

Warsaw, 6th March, 1946.

NOTE: With reference to paragraph 6, since this report was written it has been ascertained that the capacity to review bulk grain can be increased to 75,000 tons per month by hand methods.

DETAILS OF BERTHS AVAILABLE FOR UNRRA SHIPS AT GDYNIA AND GDANSK
15th February, 1946.

<u>GDYNIA</u>		Total berths available	Berths available for						No. of cranes	Transit sheds.
Location	Depth		Gen. Cargo	M.T.	Grain	FOL	Phosphate	Cattle		
Polish Quay	8 m.	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	8	Three Berths
French Quay	8 m.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	One Berth
Dutch Quay	8 m.	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	Two berths
Indian Quay	8 m.	3	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	Two GC Berths
Rotterdam Quay	8 m.	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	One Berth
		11	10	3	1	-	-	-		
<hr/>										
<u>GDANSK</u>										
Freihafen	8 m.	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	Two Berths
Post Office	8 m.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	(None Oil Tanks only)
Elevator Post Office	8 m.	2	2	-	1	1	1	-	3	(None grain Silo only)
Cold Storage	8 m.	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	One Berth
Weichsel Bahnhof	5 m.	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	One cattle shed
Marine Kohlenlager	5 m.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	(None - one Tank only)
		9	6	-	1	3	1	2		
<hr/>										
Total berths available) both ports		20	16	3	2	3	1	2		

NOTE: (a) All berths for General Cargo ships are rail connected

(b) All berths can accommodate Liberty type vessels up to 475' in length.

AP 13

DETAILS OF PROJECTED BERTHS TO BE MADE AVAILABLE FOR
UNRRA SHIPS AT GDYNIA AND GDANSK.

GDYNIA.

1. ROUMANIAN QUAY.

One berth of 500 ft. being cleared and railway lines removed to accommodate one M.T. ship. Proper exit for vehicles to roadway behind quay is under construction. No underwater obstructions.

Estimated date of completion - 16th February, 1946.

2. NORWEGIAN QUAY.

One berth of 650 ft. being cleared to accommodate one MT ship. Proper exits for vehicles will be made to roadway behind sheds of American Quay. No underwater obstructions.

Estimated date of completion - 10th March, 1946.

3. AMERICAN QUAY:

The whole of this quay is under repair and rehabilitation and warehouses are being reconstructed to receive cargo. When completed this quay will accommodate Five General Cargo Ships. 15 Portable Brows or Stagings are to be provided for the purpose of transporting goods across the quay to transit sheds; these brows to be removed for railway operations on the quay.

Estimated date of completion of the transit sheds on this quay are given us under:

No. 6 Shed	-	Now complete
No. 5 Shed	-	28th February, 1946
No. 8 Shed	-	15th March, 1946.

The reparation of the quay is taking place concurrently with the rehabilitation of the sheds and it is stated by the Harbour Authority that, numbering the berths from East to West, General Cargo ships can be accommodated as under:

No. 1 Berth)	-	28th February, 1946
No. 2 Berth)		
No. 3 Berth)		
No. 4 Berth)	-	15th March, 1946.
No. 5 Berth)		

As will be seen, rehabilitation of this quay is taking place from East to West, and until the whole quay is relaid the berths at the Eastern end cannot be used to full advantage.

There are no underwater obstructions alongside this quay, and rail connections to the rear of transit sheds are in order.

4. INDIAN QUAY:

Some repairs to the timber decking of the middle berth of this quay are necessary to provide further accommodation for one M.T. Ship.

It has, however, been stated that the working of bulk grain ex. ship or silo direct to rail will necessitate the almost continuous blocking of this quay with railway wagons while grain is being discharged. This will most probably preclude the discharge of M.T. at the two berths already existing at this quay, and it is considered unlikely that a third M.T. berth, if provided, will ever be of use for that purpose.

5. PAGED JETTIES:

Plans were originally made for the conversion of one of these jetties to provide berth for one Cattle Ship, but before any operations began, the plan was changed to the provision at the two Jetties of berths for four M.T. Ships. No work in this connexion has yet been put in hand, as the Harbour Authorities consider it advisable to give priority to the rehabilitation of existing berths at other quays in the docks which will produce quicker results.

6. FRENCH QUAY

Although in use, the surface of this quay is in a damaged state, which renders railway loading operations difficult. Repairs are proceeding slowly but no provisionsl date for completion has been given.

7. SWEDISH QUAY:

This quay provides accommodation for two Phosphate Ships in an emergency. The berths are at present in use for discharging ore and coal, but it is established that in the event of Gdansk's inability to accept Phosphate Ships, one or both of these berths at Gdynia could be used. There are two gantry cranes fitted grabs, and rail access and facilities are adequate.

8. CZECHOSLOVAKIAN QUAY:

One Berth of 500 ft. will be cleared to accommodate one M.T. Ship. Proper exits for vehicles will be made through ramp platform behind the quay. One large barge is sunk off the quay and this must be salvaged before berth can be used.

No estimated date of completion can be given.

GDANSK.

9. There are no further berths at Gdansk suitable for rehabilitation on a short term policy to take UNRRA ships, and this view is supported by the Harbour Authority. Improvement and rehabilitation of existing berths is proceeding, however, and facilities increasing.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF & REHABILITATION ADM.

No. 475/HN/46

Gdynia, the 3rd March, 1946.

To: Chief of Mission Warsaw
For Deputy Chief - Transportation

From: Chief Ports Officer

Subject :
P.O.L. Facilities - Gdansk.

Reference your telephoned cable No. 341 dated 27th February 1946 received 1st March 1946, below are details required in connexion with Tanker Discharge Facilities at Gdansk:

(1) Depth of water at discharge berths:-

No. 1 berth -	Post Office quay	8 metres
No. 2 "	Elevator Post Office	8 metres
No. 3 "	Kohlenlager	19 feet

Length of discharge hose in possession for all berths - 30 metres.
Diameter of hose - 200 mm. with reducing coupling to 150 mm.

(2) Depth of water in Approach Channel - 27 feet.

(3) Discharge performed amidships at all berths

(4) One pipe intake only at each berth available for Polish Supplies P.O.L. Different natures of oil taken successively. Diameter of all intakes - 200 mm. with reducing coupling to 150 mm.

(5) Distance of Tankage from discharge berths:-

No. 1 Berth -	200 metres
No. 2 "	300 metres
No. 3 "	100 metres

There are no Boosting Pumps in the pipe-line system.

Sgd. F.H. Perry,
Lt. Col. R.E.
Chief Ports Officer

FEBRUARY, 1946.

Date	Number of ships per day under <i>discharge.</i>	Total tons of cargo discharged	Tons of cargo discharged from one ship (average).	Percentage of ports capacity occupied by UNRRA ships.
1. 2. 46	8	3385	420	50
2. 2. 46	8	3240	405	50
3. 2. 46	7	4792	685	41
4. 2. 46	7	2869	410	41
5. 2. 46	8	3010	376	50
6. 2. 46	11	4797	436	65
7. 2. 46	9	4823	536	53
8. 2. 46	8	4739	592	50
9. 2. 46	7	3804	543	41
10. 2. 46	6	4492	750	35
11. 2. 46	7	5314	760	41
12. 2. 46	5	3222	644	30
13. 2. 46	5	2881	576	30
14. 2. 46	5	2801	560	30
15. 2. 46	6	4219	703	35
16. 2. 46	4	3445	861	23
17. 2. 46	3	2980	993	18
18. 2. 46	4	3313	828	23
19. 2. 46	5	3314	663	30
20. 2. 46	5	3775	755	30
21. 2. 46	11	4703	428	65
22. 2. 46	9	3509	390	53
23. 2. 46	7	3524	503	41
24. 2. 46	6	2846	474	35
25. 2. 46	6	7240	1207	35
26. 2. 46	6	6222	1037	35
27. 2. 46	9	3750	417	53
28. 2. 46	10	7432	743	60
<hr/>				
TOTAL	-	114,408	-	-
<hr/>				
AVERAGE	6,8	4,086	626	42
<hr/>				

NOTE:

1. 11,504 tons of 114,408 of cargo were discharged from the ships which arrived in January 1946.
2. 102,904 tons of cargo were discharged from the ships which arrived in February, 1946.

TIME OF DISCHARGE OF VESSELS DURING
THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1946.

<u>NAME OF VESSEL</u>		<u>DISCHARGING TIME</u>	<u>CARGO</u>	
1. Empire Ganymede	+	6	G.C. 1791	Gdynia
2. Morska Wola	+	5	G.C. 1607	Gdynia
3. Ocean Volunteer		1	M.T. 154 536 tons	Gdynia
4. Katowice		4	G.C. 1213	Gdynia
5. Empire Ploughman		1	167 M.T.	Gdynia
6. Flint II		2	196 M.T.	Gdynia
7. John A. Quitman	+	11	5545 G.C.	Gdynia
8. Ocean Stranger		1	135 M.T.	Gdynia
9. George W. Alter		8	5791 G.C.	(Gdansk)
			+3636	(Gdynia)
10. British Scout		1	1899 pool spirit	Gdansk
11. Virginian	+	10	10 bulls 477 hfrs.	
			210 mares 4747,7GC	
			+2438,5	Gdynia
12. Lewant	+	5	1680,5 G.C.	Gdynia
13. Sambalt		1	188 M.T.	Gdynia
14. Ocean Traveller		1	176 M.T.	Gdynia
15. Luchenbach		2	323 T & 607 heads	Gdansk
16. Robert Lavery		3	5251 G.C.	(Gdansk)
			3710 G.C.	(Gdynia)
17. Wilno		4	1561 G.C.	Gdynia
18. Harold J. Pratt	+	10	5773 G.C.	Gdynia
19. Cape Domingo		6	4160 cottons &	Gdynia
			rayons	
20. Fort Spokane		1	175 M.T.	Gdynia
21. Philip Thomas		10	7010 grain	Gdansk
22. Fort Dauphin		1	172 M.T. & mail	Gdynia
23. Floridian		7	6174 rations	Gdansk
24. Maliakos		5	4071 rock phosphate	"
25. Mathilda		3	1335 herrings	Gdynia
26. Eleazor Lord		9	6754 grain	(Gdansk)
			5075 "	(Gdynia)
27. British Scout		1	1872 Motor spt.	Gdansk
28. Fort Albany		2	116 vehicles	Gdynia
			62 trailers	
29. Ocean Stranger		2	101 vehicles 69	Gdynia
			trailers	
30. Fort St. Paul		2	101 vehicles 86	Gdynia
			trailers + mail	
31. Samarina		2	234 M.T.	Gdynia
32. Ragne		1	61 G.C.	Gdynia
33. Nonpareil		8	6597 G.C.	Gdansk
34. Sask		2	485 G.C.	Gdynia
35. Empire Ploughman		1	259 M.T.	Gdynia
36. Ocean Volunteer		1	177 M.T.	Gdynia
37. Willy Wakeman		9	8128 phosphate	Gdansk
38. Fort Slave		1	177 M.T.	Gdynia
39. Ocean Traveller		1	210 M.T.	Gdynia
40. John Lind		9	6130 G.C.	Gdansk

NOTE: 1. This list includes 6 ships (+) which commenced discharge in January and completed in February.

2. This list does not include 3 ships which commenced discharge in February but which did not complete discharge by the end of that month.

JANUARY
1946.

The following ships arrived and were discharged in January, 1946.

No.	Name of vessels	Discharging time.	Kind of cargo	Tonnage of cargo.
1.	Louis D. Brandies	<u>7 days</u>	General cargo	<u>5546</u>
2.	Charles R. McCormick	<u>8 days</u>	ditto	<u>6258</u>
3.	Fort Dauphin	1 "	M. T.	476
4.	Sambalt	1 "	M.T.	610
5.	Fort Spokane	1 "	M.T.	448
6.	Ragne	2 "	General cargo	306
7.	Samarina	1 "	M.T.	620
8.	John Woolman	<u>10 "</u>	General cargo	<u>5344</u>
9.	Ocean Traveller	1 "	M.T.	477
10.	Samuel D. Ingham	<u>10 "</u>	General cargo	<u>7067</u>
11.	Slask	2 "	ditto	536
12.	Flint II	2 "	M.T.	526
13.	Anna Dickinson	<u>6 "</u>	General cargo	<u>4638</u>
14.	British Scout	1 "	Spirits	1870
15.	Ocean Volunteer	1 "	M.T.	500
16.	Park Victory	5 "	Cattle & phosphate	3289
17.	Fort St. Paul	1 "	M.T.	478
18.	Richmond M. Oearson	<u>12 "</u>	G.C.	<u>5228</u>
19.	Gripen	2 "	Herrings	503
20.	Fort Albany	1 "	M.T.	513
21.	Fort Dauphin	2 "	M.T.	476
22.	Ocean Stranger	1 "	M.T.	473
23.	Joshua Hendy	6 "	Cattle & phosphate	3988
24.	Lewant	3 "	G.C.	850
25.	Fort Spokane	1 "	M.T.	609
26.	Samarina	1 "	M.T.	725
27.	Empire Tadpole	2 "	Petrol	2565

NOTE: This list does not include ships which commenced discharge in December 1945 and completed in January 1946 nor those which arrived in January but which did not complete discharge by the end of that month.

Warsaw, 6th February, 1946.

JANUARY, 19461st week.

Date	Quantity of ships	Total discharged	Discharged from each ship (average)
1. 1. 46	5	2040	408
2. 1. 46	5	1840	368
3. 1. 46	7	2520	360
4. 1. 46	7	2830	404
5. 1. 46	7	3857	551
6. 1. 46	5	2350	470
7. 1. 46	3	1373	457
	5,5	16,810	431

2nd week.

8. 1. 46	5	2427	485
9. 1. 46	4	2021	505
10. 1. 46	4	1966	491
11. 1. 46	5	1890	378
12. 1. 46	3	2575	858
13. 1. 46	5	2618	524
14. 1. 46	4	3119	780
	4,3	16,616	574

3rd week.

15. 1.46	5	3520	704
16. 1.46	6	3899	566
17. 1.46	5	3328	666
18. 1.46	4	4026	1006
19. 1.46	3	2420	707
20. 1.46	3	1757	586
21. 1.46	2	1197	598
	4,0	20,147	705

JANUARY, 1946 (contd)

4th week.

Date	Quantity of ships	Total discharged	Discharged from each ship (average).
22. 1. 46	5	2074	415
23. 1. 46	3	1895	632
24. 1. 46	3	1545	515
25. 1. 46	5	1730	346
26. 1. 46	6	2596	433
27. 1. 46	4	2536	634
28. 1. 46	4	2435	609
29. 1. 46	4	2193	548
30. 1. 46	5	1886	377
31. 1. 46	6	2164	361
	4, 5	21,054	487

Warsaw, 6th February, 1946.

MINUTES.

of the Conference dealing with UNRRA's transloadings and discharge program, which took place on the 12th January, 1946.

Present were:

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Min Jedrychowski | 13. Dir Poznanski |
| 2. General Drury | 14. Dir. Dzieciolowski |
| 3. Colonel Hazel | 15. Dir. Horoszewski |
| 4. Colonel Perry | 16. Dir Niewiadomski |
| 5. Captain Caplin | 17. Cpt. Godecki |
| 6. M. Poulnikov | 18. Cpt. Damaradzki |
| 7. Min Kwiatkowski | 19. Ing. Paszkowicz |
| 8. Vice-Min Petrosewicz | 20. Dir Szedrowicz |
| 9. Dir Wojnar | 21. Dir. Kochanski |
| 10. Com. Jablonski | 22. Dir. Walter |
| 11. Dir. Panski | 23. Mr. Walewski |
| 12. Dir. Michalewski | 24. Dir. Jaworski. |

ESTIMATION OF THE EFFICIENCY OF TRANS- LOADING.

Min. Jedrychowski opened the Conference and explained that it had been called with the object to come to an understanding with the representatives of the English and American Sea Administration in matters connected with UNRRA transports to Poland, in particular with the view of explaining the discrepancy in the estimation of the transloading capacity of Polish ports by the English and American Sea Administration authorities on the one hand and by the UNRRA Mission to Poland and the Polish Port Administration authorities on the other hand.

Min. Jedrychowski remarks that the estimation of transloading capacity of Polish Ports by the English and American party was very pessimistic and brought about serious consequences. Ordinances were issued to superior (?) authorities in order that further UNRRA transports be shipped to Poland in limited quantities, till the representatives acting on the Polish territory advise of an amelioration in the condition of the ports and of the extension of their transloading and storing capacity as well as of ensuring the increase of Polish rolling stock, indispensable to lessen the strain on stores and to improve the efficiency of the inland transports.

As a consequence of the reports from Polish ports, a certain panic made itself felt in the Ministry of War Transports and in the War Shipping Administration. It was supposed that Polish ports are unable to receive UNRRA's ships. As a result of this panic, UNRRA Program has been reduced and instead of 27 ships anticipated - 10 ships only shall arrive every month. The Minister asks, therefore, the American and English representatives to explain the cause of their pessimistic estimation of the present port operations. He also instructs the Polish Administration to give explanations, in order to come to a common point of view in this important matter.

ANGLO-AMERICAN POSTULATES.

Colonel Caplin takes the floor in the name of the Anglo-American party. He emphasizes the defective transloading in the ports and asks the Polish Government for guarantee that the difficulties observed which repercuss unfavourably on the discharges of UNRRA transports be removed. He divides these difficulties into three parallel problems:

- 1) shortage of pilots on the route from Hel to Gdynia that, to his opinion can be remedied by issuing suitable instructions for Captains of ships in Kiel. These instructions should contain precise data with regard to the fairway on this route,
- 2) the problem of towing the ships from Gdansk to Gdynia, after having discharged them in Gdansk up to the maximum draft of the ship admissible in Gdynia where it would be 26 feet. That would give in the stay in port an economy of time of 24 hours. This difficulty can be removed only by deepening and widening the entrance to the Gdynia port, which is carried on inefficiently and without sufficient skill
- 3) the guarantee of a sufficient rolling stock and of increased efficiency of the

transportation of goods inland, and in consequence - the guaranty of efficient discharge of the stores, to obviate the maximum filling and complete blocking up of the store space which took place lately

The most important problem is the discharge of large vessels like "Liberty" whose stay in the port is very expensive and amounts to 4500 - 1000 per day. The discharging capacity of mixed goods should amount, therefore, to 800 tons per day on 4 - 5 hatches

CHARACTERISTICS OF DISCHARGES Mr. Paszkowicz, as the port representative of the Ministry of Navigation and Foreign Trade, gives explanation as to the last month discharges of individual UNRRA ships in Gdansk. He submits actual figures of a daily discharge of individual ships, which are supplemented by the characteristics of the Gdynia discharges by Mr. Dzieciolowski from the Office of the Representative for UNRRA affairs at the Ministry of Supply and Commerce, as well as by Mr. Horoszewski of the Office of their Gdansk delegate.

These characteristics allow to establish the number of ships which can stay simultaneously in the ports; the maximum is 7 and the minimum - 3 ships. The maximum amount of the daily discharge of these ships was 2.300 tons, the minimum amount - 1.090 tons. The maximum daily discharge of one ship with mixed goods amounted to 800 tons; in general it varied from 269 to 526 tons

IMPROVEMENT OF DISCHARGES Dir. Jan Panski, President of the Commission for the improvement of transloading in the ports, takes the floor in the matter of instructions, aiming at the improvement of transloading. He specifies 4 important items of this problem:

- 1) workers employed at the discharge were granted premiums, the result of which was the increase of the efficiency of discharge from 45 to 80 tons from one hatch.
- 2) the railway workers were granted premiums for a punctual delivery of carriages and from the beginning of the Commission's activities to 9th January 1946 the number of carriages delivered increased from 40 to 150 daily at Gdansk and to 120 at Gdynia.
- 3) the work "per job" instead of "per day" is provided for, for the nearest future.
- 4) the organisation of canteens and hygienic arrangements for all port workers is projected and shall be realised in the nearest future.

These four items of improvement of the transloading at ports give us as a whole a visible result. As a completion of the above dispositions the system of work will be altered; each ship will be entirely discharged by one group of workers only and the workers will be selected. This selection will be carried through by making out list of permanent and better qualified workers. The respective instructions are already issued to the individual firms at the port. Within this system worse workers will be kept in reserve. The Trade Unions will play here a considerable part. They have promised their collaboration in particular as regards the selection of port workers to end with the pre-war tradition of employing in the port every worker whether qualified or not.

Two elements have a decisive effect on the problem of improvement of the railway traffic at the ports themselves as well as at despatching the goods inland.

- 1) the use of tractors for little railway switchings, with regard to the speed and cheapness
- 2) permanent control of the carriages in operation.

CHARACTERISTICS
OF THE LOADING
ON CARRIAGES.

The comparative scale of the average daily loading since November until now is as follows:

November	2.699 tons
December	3.250 "
January	Since January 2nd in progression: 3.579 t. 4000 t., 4189 t., 5959 t., and 6064 on January 9th 1946

It is true that these characteristics concern the whole loading at the ports, but UNRRA goods amount to 90%. These achievements are not temporary and in within two weeks the progression will attain 10.000 t. daily. On the enquiry what are the causes of this rapid improvement in both the general discharge and the discharge of the stores - the reply was given that the hitherto checking of the railway traffic and the shortage of rolling stock in the ports can be explained by the necessity of transporting beets to sugar factories, (as it was the season of the sugar campaign which is now nearing the end) and potatoes to town before the frosts set in

RELEASE OF THE
PORT WAREHOUSES The next problem dealt with in the course of the Conference was the blocking up of warehouses at Gdansk and Gdynia, which had been caused by the shortage of rolling stock and had repercussed unfavourably on the unloading of UNRRA goods.

According to information supplied by the Polish administration, the matter is as follows:

End of December 15.000 tons at Gdynia, that is to say 80 - 90% of the whole warehouse space (60.000 m²)

5.000 tons at Gdansk - equally 80 - 90% of the whole warehouse space (15.000 m²) therein UNRRA goods amount to 80%

At the same time it was told that a more economical assortment upwards is projected; it will then be possible to assort 2 - 2,5 tons on 1m² instead of $\frac{1}{4}$ - 1 ton as hitherto.

The inadequate use of the warehouse space as well as the improper accumulation of goods were the disadvantage of the present assortment owing to which the blocking up of the warehouses became protracted. Now, thanks to a higher assortment of goods and to systematic despatches inland, and with further improvement of the railway traffic and the increase of the rolling stock - the blocking up of the warehouses dropped by 23 - 30% i.e. up to 10.700 tons at Gdynia and to 4.500 tons at Gdansk (therein also loadings on barges amounting to 3.000 tons). It results from the above that the Gdynia warehouses are now in the position to receive 37.000 tons of goods and the Gdansk ones - 15.000 tons. At the same time it was mentioned that the shortage of warehouses does not limit the transloading capacity of the ports and that by delivering the carriages it is possible to make up the losses of time. Besides, notwithstanding the destruction of the ports, their transloading capacity has always been higher than that of the Constanza port.

The Anglo-American representatives, however, have raised the objection that, in connexion with uniform goods only there is the possibility of direct discharge on carriages, as there is no need then to sort them. In other cases the goods must be stored in order to be sorted.

INCREASE OF
THE WAREHOUSE
CAPACITY BY
EXTENDING
THE BUILDING. WAREHOUSES. After having discussed the problem of building and renovation of the warehouses, following common results for both ports in the I and II zone were established:

the present common space	75.000 m ²
will be increased till the I. II 46	up to 90.000 "
& after carrying out the quarterly plan	up to 140.000 "
therefore twice.	

The making use of the empty shipyard's space is also planned and that will also give several thousand of square meters of space for discharge of UNRRA goods.

GRAIN ELEVATORS. Their renovation is in such a state that by February 1st the

the Gdynia elevator will be able to receive 25.000 tons monthly and by March 1st the Gdansk elevator - 20.000, theoretically even 25.000 tons monthly

The UNRRA expert, after having examined the elevators, recognised 30.000 tons of grain as calculation base for directing grain to Poland, such being the storing capacity within one month, on the condition that the clearing off of the stock will take place every 10 days that is to say three times a month. Finally, it was established that in February the ports will receive 30.000 tons of grain and beginning with March 1st - at 50.000 tons monthly, which will guarantee the carrying out of the UNRRA program within 7 months and the total of grain imported to Poland will amount to 350.000 tons. In this connexion the representatives of the Polish party asked for supplying the corresponding amount of tarpaulins for protecting the grain during the transport. They mentioned that the Pomerania mills are already contracted and wait for transports.

FUEL TANKS Their storing capacity amounts now to 16.500 tons. Add to this the Polmin tanks whose capacity in February will amount to 8000 t., it will enable us to guarantee the receipt of the proposed quantity of 150.000 tons fuel for Poland, the more that the railway cisterns are secured. The draft of the ships with fuel being considerable, the ships must first draw near the pipes at the Polish Post Office at Gdansk and hence after part unloading, they will be towed to the tanks, the draft being then 22 feet.

ALLDAG The draft amounts there to 7 m. The Warehouse space for staple goods (nitrates, phosphates and superphosphates) can be estimated at 20.000 m². As regards the trans-loading arrangements, there are two bridge elevators; add to this one more which is now being tested and about the middle of February will probably be taken over for use.

UNLOADING OF MOTOR CARS. On Holm another place is being prepared for the unloading of motorcars from the ship to the pontoon bridge and thence to the Holm Isle. The removing of the mines has been entrusted to the Soviet Authorities.

Colonel Hazell wishes that sufficient space at Gdynia be guaranteed for 4 ships with motor cars.

SATISFYING
THE AMERICAN
REQUESTS.

ad 1) the problem of pilotage on the route Hel-Gdynia will be settled as follows:

a) the fairway from Hel to Gdynia has been traced in this way that a Captain who once entered the Gdynia port, can safely enter it again. On the objection made by the Anglo-American party, that the Anglo-American authorities had not been informed of the notified ordinances regarding mine pilotage - answer was given that this took place only a few days ago and that the respective instructions can now be sent to Kiel in order to inform the Captains of ships. Moreover, on the 5th January the Soviet Authorities delivered buoys, so that the two chief light-buoys will be put within 5 days.

b) the mine tow-boats solve the problem of pilotage,

ad 2) the problem of deepening the entrance of the Gdynia port can be divided into two items:

a) the deepening of the swanport as well as the access to the wave-breaker were finished in the first days of January

b) by February 10th the entrance itself will have a width of 60 m. and a depth of 9 m. A further enlarging, by 40 m., is expected by 1st March. Considering, however, that parts of blown up caissons were found in the entrance, we should like to borrow a 209 ton floating elevator, our 100-ton elevator being not fit for such work owing to its height. Up to the moment of obtaining such elevator we can guarantee the entrance of ships with the draft 24 - 25 feet only.

ad 3) With regard to the problem of sufficient rolling stock the explanations of the representative of the Ministry of Communication are already given above.

POLISH POSTULATES
WITH REGARD TO THE
HELP FOR IMPROVEMENT
OF THE TRANSLOADING
IN THE PORTS.

Minister Jedrychowski summarized the above postulates as follows:

1. to render possible as soon as possible the transportation to Poland of the first lot of transloading equipment allocated to Poland within the UNRRA supplies. This equipment waits in vain for ships in Marseilles, as owing to the circumstances of the Ministry of War Transports, the number of ships to Polish ports has been limited to the minimum. A paradoxical situation is developing as the lack of equipment renders difficult further port operations. It was mentioned that this circular had been issued too late - at the very moment when the transloading capacity improved, and now, when our ports await larger cargoes, the present program of supplies is reduced.
2. to assist us in the matter of borrowing the excavator at Kiel, in spite for the agreement for dredging works concluded with a Soviet undertaking, this excavator will be necessary for the future, for other work in Gdansk not comprised by the said Agreement. As it is known, the excavator waits now for the crew but the English party has not informed us about the possibilities of the departure of the excavator crew. Meanwhile according to the information of Commodore Konraski, the excavator is now taken away. Colonel Hazel, approached in this matter, explained that he had not known, the excavator crew could be completed in Poland. It was finally decided that the excavator will be towed to Poland by two German tow-boats and that the crew will go together with Cpt. Kubin.
3. to facilitate us the obtaining of the floating elevators of a bearing capacity of 20 and 50 tons which are necessary for the port operations

As regards the last postulate, Col. Hazell answers that there are three fundamental difficulties connected with this problem:

- (a) all the formalities connected with such requirements
- (b) our formal participation in such reparations in a common pool with USSR.
- (c) the shortage of elevators in Europe.

The Polish party made the proposal that considering the necessity of having these elevators we are ready to borrow them without deciding by anticipation to whom they will belong later.

Colonel Hazel states that he cannot solve this problem personally but he will do his utmost to afford assistance to Polish ports.

As regards the transport of elevators to Poland, the remark was made that the transport by sea is impossible and therefore it will be necessary to choose the dismantled parts on the spot and to mount them again after having brought them into the country.

Finally, Minister Jedrychowski summarized all the problems discussed in the course of the Conference and put them as follows:

The objection raised by English and American representatives with regard to the port difficulties were right in part only. Although these difficulties really reperculated on the costs of overlay days - nevertheless it is clear for everybody that an ideal adaptation of ports for receipt of cargoes in such a State of their destruction - was quite impossible. There were too many obstacles to overcome coordinating the work in the port connected with the discharge and selection of goods with their transportation and storing; there were in the country too many difficulties being in close contact with these problems that the situation could be mastered immediately.

Nevertheless, in spite of these difficulties and inadequacies, our authorities are not inactive and an Interministerial Commission for improving UNRRA transloadings was appointed, the work of which within this short period of time has undoubtedly given results; it increased twice the discharge on hatch and

and the discharge on carriages - to 6000 tons per 24 hours, it ensured the increase of the warehouse space up to 140.000 m within a quarter of a year and the problem of deepening the entrance to Gdynia and the ports in general will be solved shortly

January - carried on Minister Jedrychowski - was undoubtedly a turning point, but it will be wasted if just at the moment of the concentration of these achievements the shipments were checked and a reduced number of ships only will enter our ports - because the enthusiasm of people who had put in this work a great amount of energy and efforts - will be checked.

We hope that the representatives of the United Nations will further shew us this confidence which we gained in connexion with the transport through Constanza, when UNRRA had not reckoned with the transit costs in such degree as it is reckoning now with the overlay days costs at the transport through Polish ports.

Min. Jedrychowski expressed his hope that we shall not wait for UNRRA aid until the moment when the representatives of the Ministry of War Transports and the War Shipping Administration in Poland will acknowledge our entire readiness to receive cargoes as at the present moment, should we be deprived of UNRRA aid, or should this aid be only limited - it would have a very defavourable effect on a whole complex of economic problems in the country.

Next the question had been raised whether the results of today's Conference could be thus established, that beginning with March we shall receive the full UNRRA program, on the condition that the loading of ships which are to enter the Polish ports in March will begin in February, taking into consideration the achievements within the improvement of transloadings within the short period of the Commissions activities. This program would include 27 ships with mixed goods, without taking into consideration the ships with motor cars, cattle, fuel, grain and phosphates.

Answering this, Brigadier Drury, after having a word with the British and American representatives of the Sea Administration settled the following:

Loading of 25 ships can be foreseen for February and of 27 for March, on condition that the cargo program for February can amount to 126,000 t. It is a fundamental postulate that the stay in the ports of the ships with phosphates should not exceed 12 days; that it lasts, if possible, 10 days, and that two berths be secured for the ships with staple goods. The supplies of fuel can amount without difficulty to 30.000 tons beginning with 1st March to Gdynia and to Gdansk together

For simplifying the difficult situation of the insufficient deepness of the ports, it would be possible to discharge at Hamburg the part of grain destined for Czechoslovakia; such ship would then enter the Polish ports with a smaller draft. Thus, beginning with 1st March 235,000 tons of cargo monthly can be expected. This figure can be divided into following items:

1) mixed goods on Liberty ships	130.000 monthly
2) 5 ships with 3000 heads of cattle monthly, ca 6000 heads on each	15.000 t " mixed goods
3) phosphates	30.000 "
4) fuel	30.000 "
5) grain	30.000 " from 1st March.
TOTAL	235.000 t. monthly

6) 10 ships weekly (40 monthly) with motor cars 140 - 176 cars on each ship.

As to item 4) Min. Jedrychowski remarked that owing to the beginning of sowing time the ships with fuel should bring benzine and tractor petroleum at the same time.

The above figures were not guaranteed by Brigadier Drury definitely, UNRRA monthly program having already been approved and any changes in the January supplies were inadmissible. At present 13 UNRRA ships for Poland are en route, some of them could already enter the port in the beginning of January viz the ships with mixed goods and with cattle. 11 ships are foreseen for February, therein 3 with grain in bags. The total cargo for February amounts to 66.000 tons; an increase of this figure could be expected which, however, could not exceed two additional ships for February.

This last statement had raised objections as to the scepticism of the UNRRA Representatives and of the Anglo-American Sea Authorities with regard to the transloading capacity of Polish ports and to the instructions contained in the circular of the Ministry of War Transports concerning the number of ships, where the situation of our ports were determined as catastrophic. Brigadier Drury explained that the lack of the now existing Interministerial Commission had made itself felt and that the appointing of this Commission reassured in some degree the representatives of the Anglo-American party, as it will be an authority with whom it will be possible to collaborate directly. Finally, Brigadier Drury stressed once more the question of deepening the entrance to Gdynia port.

Captain Tang raised doubts whether all ports difficulties will be removed within the time foreseen; he declared that he does not share the optimism of the Polish party.

Colonel Hazel declared that he takes notice of all Polish assurances, should they, however, not be kept then he will draw corresponding conclusions.

The Conference was closed by assurances of further friendly collaboration as well on the Anglo-American as on the Polish side, and by stating an entire understanding as regards the mutual point of view concerning further realisation of UNRRA program for Poland.

President

Min. Dr. St. Jedrychowski,

Recorder:
Maciejewska.

Appendix A

ORDER

of the Ministry of Supplies and Trade dated February 13th, 1946
concerning allocation of textiles and footwear.

Based on article 3, item 2 of the decree of March 30th, 1939 re. taxation
in kind (State Bulletin No. 30, item 200) the following order is issued:

Par. 1

Beginning April 1st, 1946, ration cards for clothing for card holders
of category 1 will be introduced in the whole country.

Par. 2

Clothing cards will contain points, which serve as a basis for calculating
the amounts issued (encl. No. 1).

Par. 3

The amounts allotted are fixed as follows:

1) For a period of $1\frac{1}{2}$ year:

a) wool for coats, suits, dresses or ready made garments - 3 m	=	42 points
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2) For a period of 1 year:

a) cotton or ready made cotton goods (70 cm. wide) - 8 m	=	56 points
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b) hosiery - 4 pieces	=	46 points
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c) leather footwear - 1 pair	=	30 points
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3) Persons who have received canvas shoes are entitled to receive in the next
quarter cotton materials and hosiery for 20 points.

4) If the allotted goods do not cover the amount of points listed previously in
this paragraph, the person entitled will receive the balance in goods available
at the warehouse (encl. No. 1)

5) Instead of the allotted textiles, the clothing card holders may receive
children garments, if such is available at the warehouse, counting for the
children garments one-half of the points provided for grown-up.

Par. 4

The following should be advertised by the District Supplies and Trade
Division:

- a) technique of distribution
- b) detailed characteristic of kind of goods (groups) for distribution in
the said regions
- c) time and places of distribution.

Par. 5

The Ministry of Supplies and Trade in collaboration with Central
Commission of the Trade Unions supervises the whole distribution action.

Par. 6

The District Divisions of Supplies and Trade are obliged to control
the distribution, confirm the identity of goods in warehouses with the sent samples
and goods being distributed as well as to convocate the delegates assigned by the
Regional Trade Unions for collaboration and control.

Par. 7

1. Offices, Institutions and work establishments employing more than 50 employees should take allotments due for their employees from the wholesale warehouses (Divisions of Spożen) and those employing less than 50 persons take allotments from the retail distribution points.

2. In order to get the articles institutions prepare a certified list of employees. The ration clothing and footwear cards should be attached to the above mentioned list.

Par.8

Distribution of textiles and footwear is conferred to the Economical Union of Cooperatives of the Polish Republic "Spożen". Through its county regions, agricultural and trade cooperatives, peasants Self-Aid and other cooperatives in the said area.

Par. 9

The Economic Union of Cooperatives of the Republic of Poland "Spożen" adds to prices of bills paid only such commission which shall be established separately.

Par.10

Until the time of distribution of ration clothing cards the District Divisions of Supplies and Trade receive the release orders for goods provided that the course of releases will be established by a special instruction.

These quantities should be distributed among category 1 ration food card holders in the said district, noting the number of points distributed according to enclosure No.1.

In some regions at least counties the goods distributed should be of the same kind (point groups) taking into consideration regulations of par.4 and 5 of this order.

This action should be necessarily completed up to the first of April.

Par.11

This order is effective with date of promulgation.

Minister

(-) Dr. Jerzy Sztachelski

List of points
for textiles and footwear

Materials. hosiery and cotton material of artificial fibres, flax, artificial silk as well as materials containing less than 20% of wool

	<u>P o i n t s :</u>
Materials 70 cm wide	7
for every following 10 cm	1
Men's shirts with sleeves	21
" " without sleeves	14
Long pants	10
Short pants	7
Lady's underwear set	21
Men's and Ladies' night gowns	21
Men's suits also for workers	35
Dresses	28
Blouse	10
Skirts	7
Sweaters	7
Ladies' and Men's Stockings	4
Socks	2
Kerchiefs	5
Towels	8
Gloves	1
Handkerchiefs	1
Braces	1
Blankets	14

Materials and woollen materials containing 20% to 50% of wool

	Points for woollen materials		Points for cotton resp. hosiery
Materials	14		
Men's Suits and Ladies' dresses	42	+	28
Overcoats "	42	+	21
Coats	21	+	21
Trousers	18	+	7
Skirts	14		-
Woollen dresses	28		-
Sweaters	-		14
Socks	-		4
Stockings	-		6
Blankets	28		-

Footwear

Leather footwear	30 points
Canvas "	10 "

The articles non-mentioned in the above list should be calculated in points according to number of meters of material and kind of fibril.
For materials made of pure wool will be established a separate point system when the factories will start such production.

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Translation

Copy

App. B

THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND
Ministry of Health

Warsaw, February 13, 1946.

To
Chief Officer of Regional Delegates
of U.N.R.R.A. Mission to Poland
Mr. L. Gerstenzang

Hotel Bristol
room 110.

In accordance with your request we are hereby sending the
report of January 1946, for your information.

Assistant Chief

(-) E. Gornikowski

1 annex.

Warsaw, February 2, 1946.

REPORT

on activities in January 1946

- I. During the period which this report covers, six ships loaded with cargo entered the ports of Gdynia and Gdansk.

colli: of approximate weight of 900.000 tons gross weight.

The cargo consisted of:

beds, medical supplies, hospital fixtures, hospital equipment and X-Ray films.

- II. From the Black Sea ports:

colli: 918 approx. weight of 60.000 tons gross weight.

In the above amount 655 bls. of cod liver oil of 158.244 tons weight.

The total amount of goods shipped to Poland is:

colli: 23,186 - approx. weight 1060.000 tons.

- III. In Gdynia and Gdansk

colli: 13.000 weight of 400.000 tons

was loaded on freight cars and sent to the Ministry of Health and District Health Divisions.

- IV. On January 1, 1946 the below supplies were on store in warehouses:

beds and mattresses	26.000 kg.
disinfectants and disinfectors	31.000 "
medicines and sanit. supplies	775.000 "
cod liver oil	1.000 "
	<hr/>
	831.000 kg
Penicillin	31.400 mgnet

- V. Accepted by commissions:

	beds and mattresses	disinfectants & disinfectors	medicines & sanit. supplies	cod liver oil	Penicillin
Lodz	48.000 kg.	1.028 kg.	108.017 kg	130.490 kg.	-
Gdansk	104.311 "	74.485 "	41.609 "	52.900 "	20.600
Kielce	-	-	1.960 "	21.564 "	-
Lublin	4.280 "	-	80.000 "	-	-
Warsaw	179.604 "	112.835 "	924.029 "	57.325 "	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	336.195 kg.	186.338 kg	1.155.615 kg	262.277 kg.	20.600 crusts

Total 1.942.425 kg.

VI. The following was allocated to:

	beds and mattresses	disinfectants & disinfectors	medicines & sanit. supplies	cod liver oil	Penicillin
Lodz	gross weight 23.400	1.028	32.094	37.620	100 cruetts
Gdansk	" " 104.311	74.485	41.609	52.900	20.600 "
Kielce	" " -	-	1.960	21.564	-
Lublin	" " 4.280	-	60.000	-	-
Warsaw	" " 124.604	45.204	321.052	23.323	26.300 "
	256.595 kg.	120.717 kg.	456.715 kg.	135.407 kg.	47.000 cruetts
Total: 969.434 kg.					

VII.a) the above supplies were distributed to:

about 50%	- Health Divisions of District Offices -	medicines, hosp. equip. instruments
" 15%	- Social Insurance Establishment	" " " "
" 5%	- Ministry of National Defence	" " " "
" 20%	-	" disinfectors
" 2%	- Ministry of Security & 2% to the Polish Repat. Off.	instruments
" 6%	- was distributed to the following institutions:	
1)	Ministry of Labour & Social Welfare	medicines
2)	State Hygiene Institute	" instruments
3)	State Hospitals (Torun and Krakow St. Lazarus)	" "
4)	University Clinics	" "
5)	The Ministry of Education	" "
6)	The Ministry of Industry (Infirmary)	" "
7)	The Ministry of Health - Hospital for Gov. Members Warsaw	" "
8)	St. Anthony of Padua Pedagogical Inst. for Girls in Ignacew	" "
9)	Municipal Hospital in Radom	" "
10)	The Holy Sacrament Sisters Convent Warsaw	" "
11)	School Board in Lublin	" "
12)	The Garrison Hospital in Fryland Pomorz	" "
13)	City Hospital in Czerstow	" "
14)	The War Navy Hospital in Gdansk	" "
15)	Ministry of Finance	" "
16)	The General Hospital in Rzesow	hospital equip., household equip.
17)	The Out patients' dep't of venereal diseases of the Health Center in Grodzisk Mazowiecki	medicines
18)	Chife Office of the State Council	household equipment
19)	County Hospital in Gowertowa Wola	medicines & household equip.
20)	The County Doctor of the municipal prefecture	" "
21)	Health Center in Opole	" "
22)	Hospital "Alfa" Warsaw	" "
23)	St. Trinity Hospital in Plock	" "
24)	The Polish Army - The Garrison Hospital in Szczecinek	" "
25)	County Hospital in Mieschow	" "
26)	The School League and the Anti-Tuberculosis League in Swider and Otwock	household equipment
27)	The Ministry of Agric. & Agrarian Reforms	medicines

28) The Hospital of Venereal and Skin Diseases in Grojec	medicines
29) The State Hospital in Przeworsk	household equip. and instr.
30) The Peasants' Self-Aid Assoc.	medicines
31) Tuberculosis Sanatorium in Rudka	household equip.
32) Vacation Center in Krynica (Min. of Health)	" "
33) St. Joseph County Hospital in Ostrolęka	hospital equipment
34) St. Joseph's County Hospital in Sochaczew	medicines
35) Hospital for Infected Diseases Warszawa	"
36) Hospital for Venereal Diseases in Bedzin	"
37) Sanatorium in Eichenhoff	household equipment
38) Medical Relief for University Students in Lodz	medicines
39) County Hospital in Minsk Maz.	" (penicillin)
40) The Children's Hospital in Skrzyszew	"
41) Institute for the Blind in Leski	" household equip.
42) The State Alcohol Monopol	"
43) The State Inst. of Tele-Radio & Communication, Katowice	"
44) The Labour House for Women & the House for the Child and the Working Mother in Wrocław	household equipment
45) State Automobile Office - Sanit. Division	medicines
46) The Health Resort in Busk	household equipment
47) The State School of Obstetrics in Kielce	medicines
48) Municipal Administration of the city of Szczecin	"
49) The Research Institute of Typhoid Fever - dr. Waigle's	"
50) The Microbiology Inst. of the Med. Division of the Warsaw University	household equipment
51) The School Board of Warsaw	" "
52) Co-operative Union "Leja" The Peasants' Self-Aid	" "
53) The Franciscan Sisters Assembly	" "
54) "St. Marie's Family" in Warsaw	" "
The Polish Theatre in Warsaw	" "
55) The Psychological Hygiene Institute in Warsaw	"
56) The Central Committee of the Polish Labour Party	medicines
57) K.M.C.A.	"
58) The State School of Obstetrics	household equipment

- b) according to the distribution plan of November 22, 1945 X-Ray apparatus and films were delivered to:
- One X-Ray apparatus with full equipment was delivered to the Institute of Experimental Physics to professor Piskowski.
- Complete "Perikel" Lamps were delivered to:
- 1) The State School of Obstetrics
 - 2) The Sanatorium of Teachers Union in Zakopane

X-Ray films to:

The Health Board in Warszawa	14 x 17	217 dos.
	10 x 12	74 "
	dental supplies	168 "
The Ministry of Communication-Warsawa	10 x 12	74 "
	8 x 10	132 "
	dental supplies	300 "
The Social Insurance Establishment	14 x 17	119 "
	8 x 10	145 "
	dental supplies	168 "

The Medical Aca. in Gdansk	14 x 17	45	doz.
The County Hospital in Przeworsk	14 x 17	12	"
	10 x 12	12	"
	dental supplies	60	"
St. Vincent's Hospital in Lublin	14 x 17	61	"

459 collis insectitudes of total weight of 20.382 kg.

VIII. The Ministry of Health with own motor car stock has delivered the approximate amount of 257.000 kg to the District Divisions of Health for further distribution.

1) Classification of number of holders of guaranteed ration cards
for the month of February 1946

Item No.	District Region City	I N D U S T R Y						Coal Mining Industry Poles				Coal Mining Industry Germans				Ministry of Communication - Region Management			
		Cat. I	Cat. IR	Cat. "C"	"P2"	"P2" P	"P2"	III	IR	"P2" G	"P2" 1	"P"	I	IR	"C"	"P"			
1.	Białystok	2.597	3.802																
2.	Gdansk												49.000	85.000	39.000	1.200			
3.	Kielce	42.933	75.607																
4.	Krakow												43.000	95.000	35.000	-			
5.	Lublin	4.600	10.800										28.000	55.000	23.000	50			
6.	Łódz	26.738	46.779										38.000	78.000	35.000	50			
7.	Pomorze	18.231	30.000	1.795															
8.	Poznan												49.000	80.000	38.000	300			
9.	Rzeszow	18.495	34.797	1.410	990														
10.	Slask-Dabrowa	173.737	264.669	65.192															
	Coal Mine Workers	155.339	316.424		50.115	82.541	72.798	70.077	36.210	43.226	26.851								
	Railway Workers	48.005	90.520	26.100				5.146	5.373			5.146							
11.	Warszawa												38.000	74.000	30.000	-			
12.	Mazovia												16.000	26.000	10.000	-			
13.	Western Pomorze												18.000	15.000	10.000	2.000			
14.	Lower Slask												20.000	18.000	11.000	15.000			
15.	Łódz City																		
16.	Warszawa City	15.000	35.000																
Total		505.675	908.398	94.497	51.105	82.541	72.798	75.223	41.583	43.226	26.851	5.146	299.000	526.000	231.000	18.600			

Item No.	District Region City	Teachers			Tractor Drivers		Hospitals		Administrative Personnel		Post Workers		Wood Cutters		Categories guaranteed in bulk and miscellaneous professions			
		Cat. I	IR	"C"	Cat. I + "C"	Cat. I	Cat. I	IR	Cat. I	IR	Cat. I	IR	Cat. I + "C"	IR	Cat. I	II	IR	"C"
1.	Białystok	3.406	4.796	1.060	227	1.578	12.433	24.851	737	1.236	2.963	7.658						
2.	Gdansk					6.939									88.097	4.450	126.789	-
3.	Kielce	7.712	11.744			3.685	27.335	45.870							7.087		11.987	-
4.	Krakow					19.232									192.420	22.000	306.200	17.121
5.	Lublin	6.451	7.989		354	4.520	17.300	34.600	2.010	3.218							30.000	
6.	Łódź	7.793	12.924		1.119	4.069	22.925	43.391					4.487	8.167	38.278	4.378	43.363	
7.	Pomorze	31616	5.515	800	1.500	7.000	37.941	73.632	3.740	5.094	2.000	2.960						
8.	Poznan	10.793	11.753	2.204	1.125	10.834			6.992	6.143					66.668	12.191	106.507	
9.	Rzeszow	7.921	9.720		516	3.463	18.243	37.113					3.811	7.643	2.197		6.294	
10.	Slask-Dabrowa					14.976									281.537	120.354	514.927	10.932
11.	Warszawa	8.524	10.770	3.120	623	7.378									53.440		78.344	
12.	Mazovia																	
13.	Western Pomorze																	
14.	Lower Slask																	
15.	Łódź City					2.337									154.000	35.000	173.000	5.748
16.	Warszawa City	4.200	2.900		150	4.000	62.000	96.000	5.000	10.000					75.000	16.850	107.750	26.500
Total		60.416	78.111	7.184	5.614	90.611	198.177	355.437	18.479	25.691	13.251	26.428			959.524	215.223	1.505.161	60.301

2) Total number of holders of guaranteed ration cards

Item No.	District Region City	Poles						Germans					
		Cat. I	IR	II	"C"	"P2"	"P2" P	III	IR	"P2"	"P2" 1	"P2"	"P2" h
1.	Białystok	23.941	42.343		4.250								
2.	Gdansk	144.036	211.789	4.450	39.000								
3.	Kielce	88.752	145.208					1.200				1.200	
4.	Krakow	254.652	401.200	22.000	52.121								
5.	Lublin	63.235	141.607		23.354			50				50	
6.	Łódź	143.409	232.624	4.378	40.606			50				50	
7.	Pomorze	74.828	117.201		56.095								
8.	Poznan	145.412	204.403	12.191	41.329			300				300	
9.	Rzeszow	54.646	95.567		5.737	990							
10.	Slask-Dabrowa	673.594	1.186.540	120.354	102.224	50.115	82.541	72.798	75.223	41.583	5.146	43.226	26.851
11.	Warszawa	107.965	163.114		33.743								
12.	Mazovia	16.000	26.000		10.000								
13.	Western Pomorze	18.000	15.000		10.000								
14.	Lower Slask	20.000	18.000		11.000			2.000				2.000	
15.	Łódź City	156.337	173.000	35.000	5.748			15.000				15.000	
16.	Warszawa City	166.150	251.650	16.850	26.500								
Total		2.150.157	3.425.246	215.223	411.707	50.105	82.541	72.798	93.823	41.583	23.746	43.226	26.851

3) Total ration card holders, guaranteed and non-guaranteed, in the recovered territories (Western Pomorze, Lower Slask and Mazovia) for the month of February 1946

Category	I	186.090	Supplement	"D"	58.994	Canteens	127.098	Old Men's Homes	5.448
"	II	77.135	"	"C"	7.205	Hospitals	28.003	Day Nurseries	1.130
"	III	236.016	"	"P2"	1.434	School Children		Polish Repatriation Office	2.200.000
"	IR	219.940				Boarding-houses and hostels	65.219	Category III + Supplement for German Workers	
"	IIR	211.056				Orphanages	8.873		
Total		930.237				"Kinder garden feeding"	5.436		216.270

NOTE:

- 1) "C" Supplement for Heavy Workers
- 2) "P2" Underground Workers
- 3) "P2" Surface Workers
- 4) "P2" German Workers
- 5) "P2" German Underground Workers
- 6) "P2" " Surface Workers

Number of Population Receiving Ration Cards Number of Population Receiving Supplementary Food

Item No.	District Region City	Ration Cards						Hospitals	School Children Boarding Houses	Old Men's Homes	Orphanages	Polish Repatriation		Summer Camps	YOG Children	Germans		State Forestry Guard Batl.	Polish Repatriation Office	Total rationed without cards	Grand Total entitled for rationing	Children "P" in "Kinder- machines"	School Feeding in Schools	Canteens	Vacation Centers	Supplements							
		Oct. I	II	III	IR	IR	Total					0-1	1-3			Oct. III	IR									Polish	Germans	Polish	Germans	Polish	Germans	Polish	Germans
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
1.	City of Warsaw	162,150	16,850	16,000	251,650	3,000	449,650	4,000										-	5,000	9,000	488,650	101,060	-	92,000	167,500	-	102,150	25,500					
2.	Warsaw	190,052	23,264	58,032	304,453	39,890	575,691	7,518	7,620	1,138	10,895								3,333	30,364	646,055	144,490	18,478	75,513	-	-	33,743						
3.	City of Lodz	154,000	35,000	19,000	173,000	-	381,000	2,337											5,000	7,337	388,337	78,000	-	80,000	100,000	-	-	5,748					
4.	Lodz	172,286	22,271	44,508	316,218	55,290	610,573	4,069	2,885	1,925	1,505	104	349	100	-	9,211			7,500	27,808	638,381	161,520	-	75,463	75,050	-	-	42,675					
5.	Kielce	136,342	21,466	33,898	274,619	33,920	500,245	3,685	3,815	1,542	782								1,900	11,724	511,969	136,935	-	43,010	65,262	-	-	31,766	1,138				
6.	Lublin	120,210	23,000	39,650	226,380	54,200	464,240	4,528	3,575	1,259	5,988	-	307			50		114	4,000	19,813	484,053	108,838	-	15,154	25,399	-	-	24,354					
7.	Białystok	38,593	4,362	7,098	74,169	9,031	134,053	1,574	940	225	294							37	6,667	9,741	143,794	-	2,156	-	21,421	-	-	5,424					
8.	Poznan	315,544	57,182	152,689	964,492	106,648	1,196,555	10,834	6,287	3,601						300		-	20,000	41,022	1,237,577	251,948	725	-	10,076	-	-	49,717	-				
9.	Poznan	146,000	36,500	97,500	284,000	85,700	649,700	7,000	2,100	500	2,100								7,000	18,700	668,400	46,400	3,000	-	13,000	-	-	22,300					
10.	Gdansk	144,000	14,688	28,787	236,011	38,395	461,881	6,939	1,793	445	849	60	1077			23,204		435	7,667	42,469	504,350	86,816	-	-	1,119	-	21,800	39,000					
11.	Slask-Dabrowa	698,618	120,354	221,680	1,186,538	170,598	2,357,788	14,975	2,016	1,817	6,434	1665	9940	315		76,643			23,333	137,139	2,494,927	-	9,811	410,526	68,901	1,675	-	102,234	50,115	79,998	82,341	26,051	43,226
12.	Krakow	265,070	49,460	47,460	489,200	37,350	889,340	19,252	6,400	4,203	5,872	-	1606		14,175	1,500			16,667	69,655	998,195	191,390	21,380	86,300	15,045	5,645	-	52,121					
13.	Warsaw Total	86,001	20,767	73,280	176,224	24,998	381,270	1,450	2,340	1,072	1,625	28	59		4,515				4,000	17,118	398,388	71,333	12,346	1,042	1,575	-	-	5,737					
		254,866	445,964	840,382	4,556,954	659,020	9,051,186	90,011	39,780	17,734	36,434	1997	13,338	415	18,690	110,908		586	112,067	441,890	9,493,076	1,578,750	68,116	603,575	1,061,621	7,520	203,990	441,549	51,253	79,998	82,341	26,051	43,226
14.	Olsztyn	63,380	4,390		94,180	7,030	168,980	3,220	106	161	1,345					9,670		-	13,333	27,844	196,824	38,236	980	-	7,884	-	-	13,768					
15.	Western Poznan	55,100	44,100	13,300	57,800	9,200	179,500	5,510	190							49,200		-	26,667	81,967	261,067	26,100	2,860	-	7,890	-	-	11,723					
16.	Lower Slask Total	121,610	28,646	222,716	123,960	194,826	691,757	19,260	8,923	5,297	7,328	1130				174,400		-	33,333	325,865	927,622	17,658	1,596	-	11,924	-	-	13,737	1,414				
		230,090	77,135	236,016	275,940	211,056	1,040,237	28,000	65,219	5,408	8,873	1130				233,270			73,333	415,276	1,455,513	81,994	5,436	-	10,098	-	-	39,230	1,414				
Grand Total		2708,956	523,099	1076,398	4832,894	870,076	10,691,423	118,014	104,999	23,182	43,297	3,667	13,338	415	18,690	344,178		586	105,400	857,166	10,945,589	1,460,724	73,552	603,575	1,071,159	7,520	203,990	480,537	52,667	79,998	82,341	26,051	43,226

NOTES:
a) Column 9) Hospitals receive the I Category, children in hospitals receive the IR Family's Category of Ration Cards and additionally milk and sugar in double rations.
b) " 11) Old Men's Homes receive the III Category of Ration Cards.
c) " 12) Orphanages receive the III Category of Ration Cards.
d) " 17 & 18) Germans (working people) receive the III Category of Ration Cards plus Fat and Sugar according to the IR Family's Ration Cards Category
e) " 20) Polish Repatriation Office receives the II Ration Cards Category plus Canteen and Children's Supplement
f) " 26) Canteens (School Children's Boarding Houses & Hostels) receive the IR Family's Ration Cards Category and additionally canteen rations.

Notes:
a) "3" Supplement for the City of Warsaw
b) "5" " Heavy Workers
c) "P2" & "P21" " Underground Workers
d) "H" Supplement " Surface Workers
e) "P21(Germans)" " German Underground Worker
f) "H2" " " Surface Workers.

App D

Number of people entitled for rationing on the recovered territories
for the month of February 1946

Appendix D. 1.

Region	Cat. I	II	III	IR	IIR	Total	"D"	"G"	"PZ"
Olsztyn (Mazurski)	47.380 ^{x/}	4.390	-	68.180 ^{x/}	7.030	126.980	27.236	3.768	-
Western Pomorze	37.100	44.100	13.300	42.800	9.200	146.500	20.100	1.723	-
Lower Silesia	101.610	28.645	222.716	108.960	194.826	656.757	11.658	2.737	1.414
Total	186.090	77.135	236.016	219.940	211.056	930.237	58.994	7.205	1.414

x/ In the Category I 20.000 inhabitants of Masuria and Warminia included
" " " IR 30.000 " " " " " "

Region	Canteens	Hospitals	School Children Boarding Houses and Hostels	Orphanages	School Feeding	Old Men Homes	Day Nur- series	Polish Re- patriation Office	III Cat.+ Supplement for non-working people
Olsztyn(Mazurski)	13.284	3.229	106	1.345	980	161	-	400.000	9.670
Western Pomorze	24.890	5.510	190	-	2.860	-	-	800.000	47.200
Lower Silesia	88.924	19.264	64.923	7,528	1.596	5.287	1.130	1.000.000	159.400
Total	127.098	28.003	65.219	8.873	5.436	5.448	1.130	2.200.000	216.270

D. PERSONNEL OF MISSION

as at 28 February 1946.

	NUMBER		
	UNRRA	LOCAL	VOLUNTARY AGENCY
1. Classification of employees on payroll at end of month by service:	I	II	III
a. Displaced Persons	nil	nil	nil
b. Health	5	3	"
c. Welfare	4	4	"
d. Agricultural Rehabilitation	3	1	"
e. Industrial Rehabilitation	3	3	"
f. Requirements Co-ordination and Supply	6	1	"
g. Distribution	13	5	"
h. Transport	7	18	"
h. Camp Operation	nil	nil	"
i. Finance and Administration (except Personnel)	19	81	"
j. Personnel	3	3	"
k. Office of Chief	12	3	"
	75	122	

PHARMACEUTICAL DEPT.
Supply Division

Warsaw, Feb. 28 1946.

REPORT
on activity during the month
of February 1946.

- I. During the period of this report 3 ships with the following cargo came to the ports of Gdynia and Gdansk :
colli 15.393 of approximate gross weight 981.000 kg.
consisting of beds, medicines and hospital equipment.
- II. In Gdynia and Gdansk the following amounts were loaded on freight cars and sent to the Ministry of Health and to the District Divisions of Health :
- by rail : 25.938 colli of approximate weight of 1360.000 kg.
by trucks: 761 " " " " 31.000 "
- total 26.699 colli of approximate weight of 1391.000 kg.

During February the UNRRA warehouses in the 1st. Zone were emptied of all goods.

- III. The following items were on store on February 1 1946.
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| beds and mattresses | 105.600 kg. |
| disinfectants & disinfect. appar. | 98.631 " |
| medicines & sanit. supplies | 1471.900 " |
| cod liver oil | 128.670 " |
| | ----- |
| | 1804.801 kg. |
| Penicilline | 5000 cruetts |

IV. Received by commissions:

City	beds & mattresses	disinfectants & disinfect. appar.	medicines sanit. sup.	cod liver oil	Penicill.
Warszawa	kg. 26.787	23.162	537.900	68.000	924
Lodz	" 43.010	-	71.429	31.448	-
Gdynia	" 167.670	7.500	-	-	-
Katowice	" -	-	-	15.000	-
Krakow	" -	-	-	-	-
Kielce	" -	-	40.000	-	-
Lublin	" -	-	-	-	-
	kg. 237.467	30.662	649.329	114.448	924

V. Delivered to:

City	beds & mattresses	disinfectants & disinfect. appar.	medicines & sanit. sup.	cod liver oil	Penicill.
Warszawa	kg. 69.754	6.728	170.996	103.600	1.490
Lodz	" 47.170	14.500	44.411	124.318	-
Gdynia	" 167.670	-	-	-	-
Katowice	" -	-	-	15.000	-
	kg. 284.549	21.228	215.407	242.918	1.490

VI. The above items were distributed to:

1. The Regional Administration of the State Railways, Poznan,	household equip.
2. Pediatric Clinic of the Lodz Universt.	surg.instruments
3. The Institute of Organic Chemistry of the Warsaw University.	" "
4. The Boy Scouts HQ.	household equip.
5. The Institute of Physical Hygiene	" "
6. Hospital in Kozienice	medicines, surg.instr.
7. Health Centre in Szczecin	"
8. Surgical Clinic of the Marie Curie-Sklodowska University in Lublin	household equip.
9. Sanatorium for the Consumptive in Rudka	medicines
10. City Hospital in Mogielnica	" house.equip.
11. Polish Worker's Party School in Konstancin	"
12. The Child's Home in Otwock	household equip.
13. The Polish Boy Scout's Association, Warsaw	medicines
14. The Dermatology Clinic of the Posen Univer.	"
15. The Public Hospital in Przemysl	" surg.instr.house. equip.
16. " " " " Jaroslaw	" " " "
17. The Assembly of the "St.Mary's Family" Sisters in Warsaw	household equip.
18. The Health Centre in Piaseczno	medicines
19. The Fever Hospital in Wyszow	"
20. The Institute of the Pathological Anatomy of the Marie Curie-Sklodowska University in Lublin	"
21. The Medical Academy in Gdansk	surgical instruments.
22. The Maternity Home "Maternity" in Warsaw	" and house.equip.
23. The St.Lazarus State Hospital in Krakow	medicines, surg.instr. chemicals, dyes. surg.instr. medicines
24. Infirmary for the Poorest	" surg.instr.
25. Ministry of Public Administration	household equip.
26. Anti-tuberculosis State Institute in Krzyzatk	surg.instr.
27. Hospital for the Mentally Ill in Gostynin	" " house.equip.
28. The Posen University	household.equip.
29. The County Public Hospital in Flonsk	"
30. The Institute for the Mentally Ill in Dziekanow	medicines
31. The Throat and Ear Clinic of the Warsaw Univer.	surg.instr.
32. Polish Boy Scout's Association, Lublin	medicines
33. The University of Lodz	surg.instr.
34. The Central Supply Office of the Social Insurance Institutions	medicines
35. The State Springs Institute in Krynica	household equip.
36. The County Co-operative in Lowicz	medicines
37. The Dental Institute in Warsaw	surg.dressings, household. equip. medicines chemicals medicines
38. The County Orphanage in Miedzeszyn	"
39. The Polish Boy Scout's Association in Krakow	household equip.
40. The City Hospital in Bygossocz	surg. instr.
41. The Mother and Child's Home in Mostow	household equip.
42. The Elisabeth Sister's Hospital in Poznan	medicines, house.equip.
43. The County Hospital in Lancut	household equip.
44. The City Hospital in Gdynia	medicines
45. The Infirmary of the Child of Jesus Hospital	surg.instr.
46. The Institute for the Blind in Laski	medicines
47. The Home Security Corps	household.equip.
48. The Venereal Hospital in Grojec	" , medicines
49. Medical Aid for the University Students, Warsaw	"
50. The Sanatorium of the Social Insurance Institute in Busk	"
51. Health Division of the City of Warsaw	"
52. State Management of all the Resorts in Cisplce	"

VII. The following were received by commissions in February:
937 cases of films, x-ray implements and x-ray
chemical goods

a/ According to the specification list of January 29 the following institutions received x-ray apparatus:

1. The Health Division of the District Office in Bydgoszcz	2	apparatus
2. The Medical Academy in Gdansk	1	"
3. The Health Division of the District Office in Bialystok	5	"
4. " " " " " " " in Gdansk	1	"
5. " " " " " " " in Kielce	3	"
6. " " " " " " " in Lublin	2	"
7. The Surgical Clinic of the Lublin University	1	"
8. The Health Division of the District Office in Rzeszow	1	"
9. The Public Hospital in Flonsk	1	"
10. The Child of Jesus Hospital in Warsaw	1	"

Total 18 apparatus

b/ Besides those mentioned above during the period of this report x-ray films and x-ray chemical goods were distributed.

c/A distribution plan of films and chemicals was being prepared.

VIII. The Ministry of Health by own truck transport delivered about 117,000 kg. of goods and 300 bbls. of cod liver oil stored in Lodz, to the District Health Divisions for further distribution.

IX.a) On the 20th of February the Minister of Health called a conference on the improvement of the distribution of the UNRRA supplies, and 2 commissions for this purpose were appointed :

- 1) Technical Commission
- 2) Distribution Commission.

b) On February 28th., in the presence of the Vice-Minister of Health a conference on the distribution technic of UNRRA supplies was held.

X. A bill of accounts was made with the Institute of Social Insurance owing to the liquidation of the co-operative "Nawa". /Warsaw/

XI. A contact with the UNRRA Mission to Poland was kept.

XII. A constant contact was kept with the Acceptance Commissions for the UNRRA sanitary supplies.

XIII. A constant contact was kept with the Ministry of Navigation and Foreign Trade and the Ministry of Supplies and Trade, in matters concerning UNRRA supplies.

XIV. A requirement list of UNRRA supplies for the second quarter of this year was made.

XV. During the period of December 15, 1945 to February 28, 1946, 2,916,384 kg. of different goods were delivered from the temporary warehouses to the "Sanitary House" in Gdynia.

a) from the above sum the Central Sanitary Warehouse in Warsaw received :

212 freight cars of a total weight of 1,625,432 kg.
transported by trucks 44,530 "

b) directly the following was sent to the receivers:

109 freight cars of a total weight of 915,824 "
transported by trucks 190,715 "

Totally transported by rail and trucks

2,776,501 kg.

Assistant Chief
Pharmaceutical Dept.

(-) Mgr. B. Gorzkowski

Appendix "E", Page 1.

[illegible]

VESSEL AND VOYAGE No.	Total long tons	Food stuffs etc.	Clothing etc. textiles	Medical Supplies	I.R. Machinery & Equipment	Transport & Commin- cation	Other Equip- ment	Agricultur- al supplies & products	Misc. row materials	P.O.L.	Miscel. row materials	REMARKS
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
<u>TANKERS EX U.S.</u>												
Pilot Butte	9,276.00									9,276.00		
TOTAL	86,263.60	51,641.00	3,569.00	292.00	13,10	2,092.00		17,236.00	18.50	11,190.00	212.00	
<u>VEHICLE SHIPMENTS EX U.K.</u>												
Port Spokane Voy. VII	527.00					527.00						188 Vehicles + 8 motorcycles
Port Dauphin Voy. VII	474.45					474.45						90 MT + 6 Jeeps + 324 Trailers
Ocean Traveller Voy. VI	539.65					539.65						210 Vehicles + 16 cases motorcycles
Port Albany Voy. VI	622.05					622.05						154 Vehicles + 123 Trailers
Ocean Stranger Voy. VII	594.05					594.05						150 Vehicles + 100 Trailers + 3 Jeeps
Samarina Voy. VI	709.00					709.00						186 Vehicles + 155 Trailers
Empire Ploughman Voy. III	682.90					682.90						320 Vehicles
Port St. Paul Voy. IV	601.00					601.00						176 Vehicles + 116 Trailers
Sambalt Voy. III	742.00					742.00						296 Vehicles + 2 cases motorcycles
Port Slave Voy. II	615.70					615.70						140 Vehicles + 91 Trailers + 17 Tract
Sambalt Voy. IV	678.00					6 59.00		19.00				239 Vehicles + 10 cases motorcycles
Sengale Voy. II	757.00					755.90		11.10				290 Vehicles + 6 Tractors
Ocean Stranger Voy. VIII	638.35					638.35						166 Vehicles + 62 Trailers+ 7 Tractor
<u>TANKERS EX U.K.</u>												
Empire Tadpole Voy. II	2,500.00									2,500.00		P/O Reports 150 tons short B/L shows 2,650 tons
British Scout Voy. IV	1,800.00									1,800.00		P/O Reports 150 tons B/L shows 1908 tons

VESSEL AND VOYAGE No.	Total Long Tons	Food Stuffs etc.	Clothing Textil. etc.	Medical Supplies	I. R. Machi- nery & E- quipment	Transport & Commu- cation	Other Equipm't	Agricultu- ral Suppl- ies	Misc. raw and products	P.O.L.	Miscel. Raw Materials	REMARKS
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
<u>SHIPMENTS EX U.K.</u>												
Levant, Voy. III	1,102.35			825.00	169.20	0.51		77.65	13.25		16.70	1000 beds General Hospitals SGA 1,2,10,19
Ragne Voy. IV	178.70	178.00	0.65	0.05								General
Wilno Voy. IV	782.95	2.55	307.25	79.85		189.00			13.55	178.75	12.00	General Cargo
Slapak Voy. IV	605.55	456.80				72.90			75.85			1000 beds General Hospital SGA 15
Nathan Clifford	2,397.15			1,165.25	24.85	1,191.50		10.25		1.85	3.45	General
H e 1	822.15	113.00		321.45		150.05		130.60		222.40	19.65	General Cargo
Katowice Voy. VI	916.55	214.00	44.75	196.45	3.55	267.25			153.30		37.25	750 beds General Hospital ST 6
Balteako Voy. I	888.65		10.15	12.40	12.00		31.95		10.50	509.55	302.30	General Cargo
Marocs	606.45	738.35	332.75	56.70		217.00						General Cargo
Ragne Voy. V	161.45	29.55		1.75			29.55		88.85		41.30	Send-Mobile Feeding Units
TOTAL	8,461.95	1,297.10	419.50	2,602.20	209.60	1,953.25	61.50	218.50	355.30	912.35	432.65	
	20,943.10	1,297.10	419.50	2,602.20	209.60	10,104.30	61.50	218.50	355.30	5,212.35	432.65	
<u>SHIPMENTS EX CONTINENTAL PORTS</u>												
Laly	1,038.00			1,038.00								General Hospital Equipm't ex Marseille
Crosby S. Noyes	2,185.00		31.00	1,129.00	95.00	555.00		394.00	1.00			" " " "
Ada Gorthon	1,559.00			762.00		796.00		1.00				" " " "
Herman Melville	3,901.00		1,734.00	164.00	73.00	26.00	3.00		1,814.00		87.00	General Cargo ex-Antwerp
Watson Ferris	1,869.00		1,869.00									1887 tons Jute shown on B/L 1886 tons actually discharged
Morska Wola Voy. III	1,632.00		860.00	43.00	98.00				630.00		1.00	General Cargo
Dana	32.00	32.00										Fresh Fish ex Moka
TOTAL	12,216.00	32.00	4,494.00	3,136.00	266.00	1,357.00	3.00	395.00	2,445.00		88.00	

SUMMARY OF CARGOES DELIVERED TO POLISH PORTS

Appendix "H" Page IV.

Month of March, 1946

	Total long tons	Food stuffs etc. 0	Clothing Textiles etc. 1	Medical Supplies 2	I.R. Machi- nery & Equip 3	Transport and Communication 4	Other Equip't 5	Agricultu- ral Supplies & products 6	Misc. raw materials & products 7	P.O.L. 8	Miscel. raw Materials 9
Shipments from Western Hemisphere	86,263.60	51,641.00	3,569.00	292.00	13.10	2,092.00		17,236.00	18.50	11,190.00	212.00
" " United Kingdom	20,943.10 2,461.95	1,297.10	419.50	2,602.20	209.60	10,104.30 2,952.25	61.50	124,860.00 121.50	355.30	5212.35 912.35	432.65
" " Continental Ports	12,216.00	32.00	4,494.00	3,136.00	266.00	1,357.00	3.00	395.00	2,445.00		88.00
GRAND TOTAL	106,941.55	52,970.10	8,482.50	6,030.20	488.70	5,492.25	64.50	17,942.50	2,818.80	22,102.35	732.65
	119,422.70					13,533.30		17,897.60		16,402.35	

Note

March Overland Shipments, comprising delivery of four trains including locomotives and supplies ex Surprop, are not included in this summary, as details on weight and freight are not yet available.

APPENDIX "J".

DISCHARGE STATISTICS.

Date	Number of ships per day under discharge	Total tons of cargo discharged	Tons of cargo discharged from one ship (average)
1. 3. 46	9	3951	439
2. 3. 46	8	3940	492
3. 3. 46	11	3891	354
4. 3. 46	9	3835	409
5. 3. 46	7	3269	470
6. 3. 46	10	3595	359
7. 3. 46	10	4980	498
8. 3. 46	6	6230	1038
9. 3. 46	8	4581	573
10. 3. 46	9	4084	454
11. 3. 46	9	3668	408
12. 3. 46	7	2795	399
13. 3. 46	3	2283	761
14. 3. 46	4	2413	603
15. 3. 46	3	2410	803
16. 3. 46	4	2987	747
17. 3. 46	4	1783	446
18. 3. 46	6	2384	397
19. 3. 46	7	3596	514
20. 3. 46	6	3257	543
21. 3. 46	5	1776	355
22. 3. 46	9	3705	412
23. 3. 46	8	2358	295
24. 3. 46	8	3915	489
25. 3. 46	6	3318	553
26. 3. 46	9	3593	399
27. 3. 46	9	4085	454
28. 3. 46	10	7528	753
29. 3. 46	9	7540	838
30. 3. 46	10	4626	463
31. 3. 46	6	5039	840
TOTAL		117,436	
AVERAGE	7.2	3724	537

APPENDIX "K"

PORT CAPACITIES - GDYNIA & GDANSK
as at 1st April, 1946.GDYNIA

Quay	Number of Vessels	Cranes, Warehouse Space.
Polish	2 Liberties - General Cargo	8 No. 3 - 4946 Sq. Meters Pantarei - 7794 Sq. Meters Amer. Scantic - 2034 Sq. Meters Cold Stores = 16470 ditto.
Indian	1 Grain ship or 1 Tanker	- Elevator 10,000 tons see note below
French	1 Liberty - General Cargo	1 See Dutch Quay
Dutch	1 Liberty - General Cargo 1 Smaller vessel - General	3 Transitova 6411 Sq. Meters Warta - damaged by storm ready shortly - 1712 Sq. Meters
American	1 Liberty - General Cargo	- No. 6 shed - 11,300 ditto No. 5 ready 1st May 9354 Sq. Meters
Rotterdam	1 Motor Transport	2 None
Norwegian	1 Motor Transport	- None
Roumanian	1 Motor Transport	- None

NOTES: Indian Quay - Elevator & smaller warehouse for 7000 tons will be ready end of month.
Union Plant - 5500 tons (Nuts etc.)

Second Line Warehouses Polish Quay - No. 5 Shed - 15,422 Sq. Meters (transit shed)
Corner Polish Quay/Rotterdam Quay - Bananas Warehouse)
1940 Sq. Meters)
Pojajczarski Shed 475
Sq. Meters

American Quay - No. 8 shed - ready in 1 month's time - 10,646 Sq. Meters

GDANSK.

Cold Stores	1 Liberty - General or Cattle	2 Cold Storage - 1226 Sq. Meter
Freihaven	2 Liberties. General	2 2 sheds - 6100 and 4000 do.
Weichselbahnhof	2 small cattle vessels (Denmark)	- None
Weichselbahnhof Grain Elevator	1 Cattle 1 Grain	- Elevator 9000 tons
Weichselbahnhof Post Office	1 Rock Phosphate or 1 General or 1 Cattle or 1 Tanker	3 None
Post Office	1 Tanker - fully laden - 27'	- None
Marine Koenlager	1 Tanker - lightened	- None

MOTOR TRANSPORT.1. Motor Transport in 1945.

In 1945, as at the 31st December, Poland possessed the following number of Motor Vehicles:

Cars	9,500	
Trucks	29,900	
Motor Cycles	5,300	
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>44,700</u>	X

X This number includes 6,600 trucks which were delivered by UNRRA, thus Poland possessed 38,100 motor vehicles before UNRRA deliveries commenced.

2. Reconstruction Plan and Requirements.

During 1946 it is expected that the figure of 44,700 will be increased as follows:-

	<u>Renovation</u>	<u>Russian import</u>	<u>UNRRA import</u>
Cars	4,500	-	125
Trucks	5,000	4,000	22,846
Motor Cycles	1,500	-	700
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>9,000</u>	<u>4,000</u>	<u>23,671</u>

Total - 36,671

Anticipated Grand Total - 82,371.

3. From the commencement of UNRRA deliveries until the 1st April 1946, UNRRA delivered to Poland the following:-

Trucks	12,660
Motor Cycles	650
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>13,310</u> plus 3,282 trailers

During the month of March 1946, UNRRA delivered to Poland:

Trucks	1,950
Trailers	1,579

4. Spare Parts

During the month of March 1946, UNRRA delivered 40 railroad cars of spare parts for motor vehicles. This is the first large consignment of spare parts delivered to Poland and should result in considerable improvements in the maintenance and repair of motor vehicles. This consignment of spare parts and those previously delivered are now located in the Central Distribution Point at Lodz. As soon as the spare parts have been segregated, registered and stored, the Central Distribution Point will be in a position to distribute the spare parts to the regional service stations in accordance with the number of trucks in need of repair. It is anticipated that the Distribution Point will be open on 25th April, 1946.

5. Workshop capacity.

In Poland there are 7 large workshops which are equipped for carrying out major and medium repairs. In addition to these workshops there are 83 repair shops which are equipped for medium and small repairs. The capacity of these 90 workshops are 250 major repair jobs and 400 medium repair jobs per month. During the month of March, UNRRA started the delivery of equipment for one large workshop which will be ready to commence operations almost immediately.

If these workshops are provided with the necessary spare parts they will be able to maintain the repairs of all motor vehicles.

Road Transport Officer
Department of Transportation.

Harare, 10th April, 1966.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
MONTHLY REPORT FOR MARCH 1946
RAILWAYS.

Stanford Gauge.

The length of the railway system in 1945 was 22,000 Km. of which:-

8,000 Km. are without rails or sleepers
2,000 Km. of double track are reduced to single line
5,000 Km. are out of action
7,000 Km. can be used for slow speed only.

Available stock on 5th February, 1946.

5,000 locomotives including 1,850 "War Trophies."
8,000 passenger cars
125,000 freight cars

Of which:

2,700 locomotives	} In service the remainder awaiting repair.
3,200 passenger cars	
85 - 90% freight cars	

Repair Shops

The railway now possesses 18 repair shops - 4 of these have suffered less than 10% loss of machinery - the remainder being 80 - 100% deficient of machinery. The destruction to buildings varies between nil - 50%.

USRA Supplies.

By February 1946:

115 X 50 ton flat cars	} Had arrived
460 X 40 " gondola cars	

and

2,000 X 20 ton box cars	} were expected
435 X 20 ton gondola cars	

At the end of March 28 locomotives had arrived, 24 of these locomotives had been assigned to the Lublin district and 4 to the Wroclaw area.

In addition, the following had arrived:-

8. 3. 46 One transport of 48 cars, containing mobile workshop equipment

15. 3. 46 One transport of 45 cars containing general stores and equipment

The urgent necessity at present is for the provision of workshop equipment; this will enable the railways to get the workshops working again and enable them to carry out the repair programme and put into service again locomotives and rolling stock now awaiting repair.

Warsaw, 10th April, 1946.

A.C. Maule - Rail Transport Officer
Department of Transportation

July

Poland

- 2 -

Appendix 'C'

IV. Classification of employees on payroll
at end of month by grade. Class I only.

Grade 15	1
14	4
13	6
12	10
11	18
10	12
9	13
8	6
7	6
6	9
5	11
4	29
3	27
TOTAL	152

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

~~1344 CONNEDGUE AVENUE~~
~~WASHINGTON 25, D.C.~~
Mission to Poland

De. no. 104

FM/W/194

FM/L/387

15th March, 1946.

Hotel Bristol,
Warsaw.

OCMA-Monaghan

To: UNRRA Headquarters
Washington, D.C. (1 copy) ✓

European Regional Office,
UNRRA,
London, England. (3 copies)

From: Chief,
UNRRA Mission to Poland.

Subject: Appendix to Report for February, 1946.

Attached, hereto, is (Appendix 1) the Monthly Schedule of
Steamers arrived and cargoes delivered to the Polish Government
covering February. The Monthly Report was despatched on Friday,
8th March, 1946.

Lead 21 mar

Attachments:

RECEIVED
15 03 46
SECTION
COMMUNICATIONS
53

20456

SCHEDULE OF STEAMERS ARRIVED AND CARGOES DELIVERED TO POLISH GOVERNMENT

Month of February 1946

APPENDIX I

Page 1

SHIP	TOTAL Long Tons	Food- stuffs etc. 0	Clothing Textiles etc. 1	Medical Supplies 2	I.R. Machinery & Equip't 3	Transport & Commu- nication 4	Other Equip- ment 5	Agri- cultural Supplies 6	Misc. raw and pro- ducts 7	P.O.L. 8	Miscel. Raw Materials 9	REMARKS
FORT ST. PAUL VOYAGE I	474.95					474.95						113 Vehicles
HAROLD I. PRATT PD-27	5 682.62	4 135.82	447.89		25.64	691.61		381.48	00.18			General
LEWANT VOYAGE II	1 659.80	1 113.90	24.30	331.25	92.60		1.95	30.80	1.50	13.50	50.00	General
OCEAN VOLUNTEER VOYAGE VII	527.85					527.85						154 Vehicles
OCEAN STRANGER VOYAGE V	474.10					474.10						135 Vehicles
WILNO UK-397A	1 564.36	1 347.50		211.10	4.16			1.60				General
EMPIRE PLOUGHMAN VOYAGE I	549.70					549.70						167 Vehicles
CAPE DOMINGO PD-21	4 094.62	1 094.50	3 000.12									Cotton & Food
ROBERT LOWRY	4 632.00	2 974.00	1 233.00	6.00		242.00		71.00	30.00		76.00	General
JOHN LIND PD-19	6 043.20	5 711.00	332.20									Food, Oakum, Tarpaulins
SAMBALT VOYAGE I	600.85					600.85						220 Vehicles
MALIAKOS VOYAGE II	4 270.56							4 270.56				
CHARLES W. PRALE	7 150.00	7 150.00										
OCEAN TRAVELLER VOYAGE V	470.60					470.60						
SLASK VOYAGE III	479.05			181.05	203.35			36.40			58.25	
FORT DAUPHIN VOYAGE VI	563.80					563.80						172 Vehicles
RAGNE VOYAGE III	64.75	18.80	18.00	1.25	22.70	1.80	2.20					
OCEAN VOLUNTEER VOYAGE VIII	555.00					555.00						177 Vehicles
FORT ALBANY VOYAGE V	567.15					567.15						176 Vehicles
SAMBALT VOYAGE II	644.20					644.20						
MATHILDA UK-426	814.25	814.25										
NONPAREIL	6 493.00	6 493.00										
WILEY WAKEMAN	7 997.75							7 997.75				
ELEAZOR LORD	6 648.00	6 648.00										
BRITISH SCOUT VOYAGE II	1 852.00									1 852.00		

SCHEDULE OF STEAMERS ARRIVED AND CARGOES DELIVERED TO POLISH GOVERNMENT

APPENDIX I

Month of February 1946

Page 2

S H I P	TOTAL Long Tons	Food Stuffs etc. 0	Clothing Textiles etc. 1	Medical Supplies 2	I. R. Machinery & Equip't 3	Transport & Commu- nication 4	Other Equip- ment 5	Agri- cultural Supplies 6	Misc. raw and pro- ducts 7	P.O.L. 8	Miscel. Raw Materials 9	R E M A R K S
LITTLE BUTTE VOYAGE I (T)	6 254.00									6 254.00		
FLINT II VOYAGE III	533.75					533.75						196 Vehicles
JULIEN OLSEN VOYAGE I	7 997.75							7 997.75				Phosphates
OCEAN STRANGER VOYAGE VI	487.60					487.60						170 Vehicles
FORT ST. PAUL VOYAGE III	525.95					525.95						187 Vehicles
EMPIRE PLOUGHMAN VOYAGE II	473.40					473.40						263 Vehicles
SAMAYLE VOYAGE I	634.10					634.10						226 Vehicles
FORT SPOKANE VOYAGE VIII	506.45					506.45						175 Vehicles
SAMERINA VOYAGE V	579.35					579.35						236 Vehicles
JULIEN POYDRAS VOYAGE II	5 569.00	4 297.00	90.00			1 182.00						
OCEAN TRAVELLER VOYAGE VI	548.00					548.00						210 Vehicles 18 Cases Mot. cycles
SAMBAIT VOYAGE III	742.85					742.85						296 Vehicles 2 Cases Mot. cycles
FORT GRANT VOYAGE III	545.10					545.10						176 Vehicles 10 Cases Mot. cycles
FORT SLAVE VOYAGE I	549.00					549.00						177 Vehicles
FLINT II VOYAGE IV	518.60					518.60						230 Vehicles
T O T A L S	91 339.06	41 797.77	5 145.51	730.65	348.45	14 189.76	4.15	20 787.34	31.68	8 119.50	184.25	

List

of goods despatched from February 1-st till February 28th
from Gdynia inland.

Warsaw

Date	Quantity of freight cars	Kind of goods	Weight kgs.	
1.2.	5	Tires	32.188	32.188
1.2.	5	Canned meat	80.682	
2.2.	4		52.177	
4.2.	14		215.075	
6.2.	11		169.413	
	9		145.115	
7.2.	17		260.903	
8.2.	24		359.000	
9.2.	20		297.682	
10.2.	5		78.954	
15.2.	2		24.144	
25.2.	1		15.328	1.708.423
1.2.	5	Herrings paste	51.946	51.946
1.2.	1	Tea	12.519	
2.2.	2		15.241	
4.2.	5		36.784	
6.2.	3		16.737	81.281
1.2.	2	Canned fish	29.250	
6.2.	2		22.952	
8.2.	1		15.155	67.357
2.2.	1	Flour	10.886	10.886
2.2.	1	Footwear	10.886	
8.2.	1		11.852	22.738
2.2.	1	Clothing	10.158	
8.2.	3		25.160	
9.2.	1	Different kind of clothing and textiles	8.672	
10.2.	2		16.669	60.659
2.2.	1	Hospitals equipment	7.520	
16.2.	1	and medicines	1.814	9.234
4.2.	1	Maccaroni	12.828	12.828
4.2.	6	Clothing and manufacture	45.348	
6.2.	4		33.952	
8.2.	1		13.052	
12.2.	1		7.756	105.108

Date	Quantity of freight cars	Kind of goods	Weight Kgs.	
6.2.	2	Salted fish	25.493	
8.2.	9		123.481	
9.2.	10		155.230	
14.2.	2		34.840	339.024
7.2.	3	Army food parcels	48.523	
8.2.	4		59.666	
9.2.	7		119.089	
10.2.	9		136.513	
16.2.	1		11.343	375.437
7.2.	14	Herrings	193.402	
8.2.	5		65.279	
15.2.	16		236.000	
16.2.	2		32.000	
23.2.	8		98.079	624.760
8.2.	24 freight cars canned meat	Ginger	6.580	
22.2.	1	Cloves	3.075	
		"	5.238	14.823
8.2.	2	Rugs	16.979	16.979
8.2.		Condensed milk	14.697	
10.2.	1	(with 5 freight-cars of Herrings 65.279 Kgs)	9.180	
25.2.	16		237.320	
26.2.	9		140.387	
27.2.	7		93.276	494.840
26.2.	7	Powdered milk	76.979	
27.2.	6		69.517	146.496
8.2.	3	Soap	46.477	46.477
21.2.	2	Woollen yarn	15.623	15.623
22.2.		Cocoa butter	8.731	8.731
		(with Cloves 5.238 Kg).		
23.2.	1	Driving belts	15.000	15.000
25.2.	1	Swine vaccine	7.450	7.450
25.2.	1	Insulation tapes	6.963	6.963
25.2.	1	Filters	5.717	5.717
25.2.	1 (with Filters)	Clangerit	1.834	1.834
25.2.	1	Cocoa Yeast	3.538	3.538
			6.015	6.015

List
of goods despatched from February 1st till February 28th
from Gdynia

Katowice

Date	Quantity of freight-cars	Kind of goods	Weight Kgs.	
1.2.	5	Army food parcels	70.882	
2.2.	1		15.825	
10.1.	3		44.519	
12.2.	3		47.934	
19.2.	2		29.406	208.566
1.2.	2	Sardines	25.920	
2.2.	2		25.890	51.750
1.2.	22	Wheat flour	343.098	343.098
1.2.	7	Canned meat	102.810	
2.2.	22		335.377	
3.2.	16		254.675	
	1		20.412	
4.2.	27		402.673	
5.2.	5		64.828	
8.2.	5		58.111	
10.2.	3		322.974	
11.2.	3		118.900	
	3		115.538	
13.2.	3		133.169	
	3		143.137	
15.2.	1		11.226	
25.2.	1		18.972	
28.2.	2		27.037	2.129.314
1.2.	1	Tea	13.699	
4.2.	7		63.051	76.750
1.2.	2	Herrings paste	28.800	28.800
2.2.	7	Flour	103.421	103.421
2.2.	7	Clothing	71.795	
8.2.	5		29.275	101.070
2.2.	2	Macaroni	19.050	
	1		7.403	26.453
3.2.	2	Woollen materials	28.649	
10.2.	2		14.486	
22.2.	1	Materials	3.674	43.809
3.2.	2	Footwear	13.937	13.937
4.2.	1	"	8.589	
19.2.	1		8.534	
21.2.	1		6.760	23.933

Date	Quantity of freight cars	Kind of goods	Weight Kgs.	
4.2.	1	Condensed milk	13.315	
12.2.	9		139.184	
13.2.	15		223.573	
	6		103.130	
26.2.		(with canned meat 18.972 Kg.)	9.434	
28.2.	20		309.580	
	1		17.146	815.362
8.2.		Ginger (with 5 freight cars canned meat 53.111 kg.)	9.870	9.870
8.2.	3	Herrings	49.480	
10.2.	15		221.550	
11.2.	1		15.525	
15.2.	26		363.425	
16.2.	2		28.480	683.570
8.2.	6	Salted fish	73.277	
10.2.	4		64.050	137.327
10.2.	7	Soap	96.048	
11.2.	3		41.814	137.362
10.2.	1	Pea-soup	10.451	10.451
21.2.	4	Rugs	21.079	21.079
22.2.	9	Rugs	63.246	63.246
23.2.	6	Powdered milk	66.302	66.302
23.2.	3	Canned meat and vegetable	47.706	47.706
28.2.	6	Canned vegetables	78.625	78.625
26.2.	1	Nickel & nickel shot	9.780	9.780

List
of goods despatched from February 1-st till February 28th
from Gdynia inland.

L o d z

Date	Quantity of freight-cars	Kind of goods	Weight Kgs.	
1.2.	3	Condensed milk	49.183	
11.2.	2		30.196	
12.2.	17		271.993	
16.2.	1		9.994	
22.2.	1		14.479	
25.2.	11		164.482	
26.2.	10		156.627	697.024
1.2.	2	Flour	25.860	
2.2.	13		196.815	222.675
1.2.	1	Herrings paste	8.640	8.640
1.2.	2	Tea	16.580	
5.2.	1		9.072	
7.2.	1		9.117	
22.2.	1		5.000	39.519
1.2.	1	Woollen material	6.096	6.096
2.2.	5	Canned meat	71.182	
5.2.	12		200.494	
7.2.	9		159.644	
11.2.	9		142.294	
12.2.	14		217.161	
13.2.	15		229.373	
14.2.	4		56.895	
16.2.	1		16.275	
17.2.	2		27.562	
25.2.	2		27.175	1.148.005
2.2.	1	New clothing	6.323	
5.2.	1		9.459	
7.2.	1		10.468	
14.2.	2		15.392	41.682
2.2.	1	Used clothing	5.219	
7.2.	3		20.865	
11.2.	1		7.029	33.113
2.2.	1	Footwear	9.616	
5.2.	2		18.510	
22.2.	1		5.878	34.004
5.2.	7	Materials	66.994	66.994
5.2.	8	Wheat flour	120.612	
16.2.	1		17.236	137.848
5.2.	1	Maccaroni	7.619	7.619
25.2.	10	Powdered milk	94.919	
26.2.	7		86.443	181.362

Date	Quantity of freight-cars	Kind of goods	Weight Kgs.	
5.2.	1	Canned fish	20.250	20.250
5.2.	2	Herrings paste	17.820	17.820
7.2.	2	Fertilizers	29.847	29.847
11.2.	1	Dried eggs	9.607	9.607
11.2.	1	Soap	14.859	14.859
16.2.	4		66.632	66.632
14.2.	5	Army food parcels	77.023	
16.2.	1		14.225	91.248
16.2.	13	Herrings	195.112	
17.2.	5		65.680	260.792
17.2.	1	Canned vegetables	16.500	16.500
26.2.	1	Yeast Cocoa	5.720	5.720
			3.992	3.992

L i s t
of goods despatched from February 1-st till February 28th
1946 from G d y n i a inland.

B y d g o s z e z

Date	Quantity of freight cars	Kind of goods	Weight Kgs.	
1.2.	7	Canned meat	103.733	
2.2.	6		105.725	
6.2.	12		182.744	
	3		48.495	
10.2.	13		159.598	
13.2.	1		12.540	
14.2.	5		73.650	666.425
1.2.	1	Tea	11.757	
6.2.	2		18.053	
	1		10.796	40.606
6.2.	2	Sardines	22.500	22.500
10.2.		Ginger (with 13 freight-cars canned meat 159.598 Kgs)	6.674	
10.2.	7	Salted herrings	112.860	
11.2.	1		11.700	
16.2.	4		67.200	
19.2.	1		12.090	203.850
10.2.	2	Soap	29.719	29.719
10.2.	2	Dried eggs	19.974	19.974
10.2.	6	Condensed milk	104.010	
11.2.	8		121.464	
27.2.	8		113.294	
28.2.	8		134.998	473.766
11.2.	1	Army food parcels	13.653	
13.2.	2		26.272	39.925
14.2.	2	Canned vegetables	31.744	
16.2.	1		13.175	44.919
14.2.	1	Pea-soup	9.579	9.579
23.2.	1	Footwear	6.077	6.077
23.2.		Material	1.733	1.733
27.2.	4	Powdered milk	46.525	
28.2.	2		21.622	68.147

List
of goods despatched from February 1st till February 28th, 46
from Gdynia, inland.

Lublin.

Date	Quantity of freight-cars	Kind of goods	Weight Kgs.	
7.2.	5	Canned meat	68.440	
9.2.	1		16.311	
13.2.	2		36.017	
14.2.	1		13.916	129.684
7.2.	2	Tea	15.604	
25.2.	1		3.266	18.870
7.2.	1	Sardines	20.196	20.196
7.2.	1	Canned fish	6.368	6.363
9.2.	2	Fertilizers	44.948	
13.2.	1		19.732	64.630
9.2.	4	Used clothing	25.084	
14.2.	1		6.203	31.237
13.2.	4	Condensed milk	66.210	
27.2.	3		51.208	117.418
14.2.		Used footwear	2.572	2.572
		(with a freight-car used clothing 6.203 Kg)		
25.2.		Soap	6.990	6.990
		(together with 3.226 Kgs. Tea)		

L i s t
of goods despatched from February 1-st till February 28th, 46
from G d y n i a , inland.

G d a n s k .

Date	Quantity of freight cars	K i n d of goods	Weight Kgs.	
1.2.	15	Machine oil	218.405	218.405
6.2.	15	Agricultural machines	117.593	
8.2.	23	and machine parts	201.911	
9.2.	4		20.942	
13.2.	6		48.225	
23.2.	3		15.805	
21.2.	11		94.660	495.686
26.2.	8	Steel bars and flat steel	60.000	60.000
26.2.	2	Machine parts and motor-car's wheels	19.379	19.379

List

of goods despatched from February 1-st till February 28th, 46
from G d y n i a inland.

K i e l c e .

Date	Quantity of freight-cars	Kind of goods	Weight Kgs.	
2.2.	3	Canned meat	49.539	
6.2.	4		68.542	
	2		26.692	
18.2.	2		40.280	
14.2.	5		88.197	
19.2.	1		16.008	289.253
2.2.	1	Tea	11.431	
6.2.	3		24.994	36.425
2.2.	1	Condensed milk	13.328	
6.2.	1		16.959	
13.2.		(with 2 freight-cars canned meat 40.280 Kgs)	11.431	
14.2.	5		87.719	
27.2.	7		101.403	230.840
6.2.	2	Canned fish	15.368	15.368
13.2.	2	{ Used clothing	3.836	3.836
13.2.		{ Used footwear	12.547	12.547
14.2.	1	Ginger	6.674	6.674
16.2.	2	Herrings	26.400	26.400

L i s t
of goods despatched from February 1st till February 28th, 46
inland.

B i a Z y s t o k

Date	Quantity of freight-cars	K i n d o f g o o d s	Weight Kgs.	
6.2.	3	Canned meat	49.873	
	2		25.246	
11.2.	1		13.510	
16.2.	1		16.860	
25.2.	2		19.072	118.561
6.2.	1	Tea	8.164	
	2		17.826	25.990
13.2.	3	Condensed milk	37.379	
16.2.	1		16.452	53.831
16.2.	2	Canned vegetables	28.619	28.619

List

of goods despatched from February 1st till February 28th, 46
inland.

R a d o m

Date	Quantity of freight-cars	K i n d o f g o o d s	Weight Kgs.	
6.2.	2	New clothing	16.452	
12.2.	2		16.452	32.904
6.2.	3	Woollen material	11.655	11.655
6.2.	4	Footwear	44.341	44.341
22.2.	11	Rugs	82.184	82.184

List

of goods despatched from February 1st till February 28th, 46
inland.

O l s z t y n .

Date	Quantity of freight-cars	K i n d of goods	Weight Kgs.	
3.2.	1	Powdered milk	9.979	9.979
3.2.	1	Condensed milk	15.361	
15.2.	1		19.457	
16.2.	2		31.252	
20.2.	1		6.026	72.096
3.2.	1	Canned meat	9.210	
6.2.	4		66.745	
15.2.	1		9.159	
16.2.	2		30.971	
19.2.	1		15.456	
20.2.	1		14.843	145.884
3.2.	1	Tea	5.171	
6.2.	1		10.705	15.876
3.2.	1	Ginger	8.732	8.732
3.2.	2	Used clothing	13.880	
6.2.	1		7.954	
15.2.	1		8.337	30.171
15.2.	22	Army food parcels	312.103	312.103
15.2.		Canned vegetables	3.185	
16.2.		(with 9.159 Kgs. canned meat)	5.681	
20.2.	1	(with condensed milk 6.026 Kgs)	20.024	28.890
16.2.	1	Herrings	13.600	13.600

L i s t

of goods despatched from February 1st till February 28th, 46
inland.

K r a k o w

Date	Quantity of freight cars	K i n d o f g o o d s	Weight Kgs.	
2.2.	2	Canned meat	31.990	
3.2.	5		79.811	
5.2.	13		258.421	
7.2.	2		34.280	
9.2.	19		258.720	
	1		12.910	
10.2.	3		44.688	
14.2.	3		42.497	
16.2.	1		15.831	759.088
2.2.	1	Footwear	7.246	
9.2.	1		6.781	14.027
2.2.	1	Material	11.922	
8.2.	1		7.627	
14.2.	1	Woollen material	7.260	26.809
2.2.	1	Clothing	7.459	
3.2.	1		9.036	
7.2.	1		8.935	
10.2.	1		10.112	35.542
3.2.	1	Canned fish	15.714	15.714
3.2.	1	Tea	8.165	
5.2.	4		35.698	43.863
3.2.	1	Condensed milk	15.842	
10.2.	1		16.465	31.807
9.2.	4	food	57.819	
10.2.	9	Army/parcels	140.681	
14.2.	1		15.114	213.614
9.2.	19	Ginger	8.930	8.930
9.2.	4	Soap	64.930	64.930
9.2.	3	Salted fish	46.850	
14.2.	1		15.470	62.320
9.2.	2	Herrings	34.950	
16.2.	4		62.400	
19.2.	1		10.640	107.930
10.2.	1	Soap	13.050	13.050
14.2.	1	Used clothing	11.065	11.065

List

of goods despatched from February 1st till February 28th, 46
inland.

W r o c l a w

Date	Quantity of freight-cars	K i n d o f g o o d s	Weight Kgs.	
1.2.	2	Condensed milk	29.196	
3.2.	1		17.526	
17.2.	3		49.511	96.233
1.2.	5	Used clothing	44.635	
3.2.	2		11.760	
7.2.	1		7.711	64.106
3.2.	1	Tea	8.165	
5.2.	2		18.609	
15.2.	1		9.843	34.617
3.2.	1	Canned meat	12.330	
5.2.	2		29.024	
7.2.	1		16.029	
9.2.	1		9.325	
19.2.	4		55.757	122.465
3.2.	1	Ginger	10.350	10.350
9.2.	1	Used footwear	7.302	7.302
15.2.	3	Canned meat & vegetables	51.287	51.287
16.2.	1	Herrings	17.600	
17.2.	2		24.800	42.400

L i s t
of goods despatched from February 1st till February 28th, 46
inland.

P o n a n

Date	Quantity of freight-cars	K i n d o f g o o d s	Weight Kgs.	
1.2.	4	Canned meat	32.337	
3.2.	1		29.692	
5.2.	1		10.335	
7.2.	1		122.167	
9.2.	6		77.501	
10.2.	1		16.540	
19.2.	1		19.854	331.426
1.2.	1	Condensed milk	10.746	10.746
1.2.	1	Clothing	6.846	
9.2.	1		11.027	
10.2.	1		4.505	
13.2.	1		3.708	31.086
1.2.	1	Tea	8.165	
5.2.	1		3.165	
7.2.	3		29.157	45.487
1.2.	1	Footwear	5.613	
8.2.	3		19.785	25.398
1.2.	1	Woollen material	1.462	
3.2.	2		20.390	
9.2.	1		5.905	27.757
3.2.	3	Canned fish	34.380	34.380
5.2.	4	Used clothing	27.685	
9.2.	1		5.175	
10.2.	2		10.786	43.646
3.2.	2	Used footwear	12.278	12.278
9.2.		Ginger (with 6 freight-cars canned meat 7.750 Kgs).	8.930	8.930
16.2.	1	Herrings	17.600	
19.2.	1		9.600	27.200

L i s t
of goods despatched from February 1st till February 28th, 46
inland.

K o s z a l i n

Date	Quantity of freight-cars	K i n d of goods	Weight Kgs.	
8.2.	3	Canned meat	32.790	
11.2.	2		34.559	
19.2.	1		8.833	76.182
8.2.	1	Tea	4.898	
11.2.	1		10.705	15.603
8.2.	1	Ginger	8.550	8.550
8.2.	1	Used clothing	7.642	
11.2.	1		6.038	13.680
14.2.	3	Canned meat & vegetables	41.802	41.802
14.2.	3	Condensed milk	44.716	
19.2.		(with 8.833 Kg. canned meat)	5.850	
27.2.	3		49.740	100.306
19.2.	1	Harrings	12.960	12.960

L i s t
of goods despatched from February 1st till February 28th, 46
inland.

R z e s z ó w

Date	Quantity of freight-cars	K i n d o f g o o d s	Weight Kgs.	
5.2.	5	Canned meat	81.895	
9.2.	3		33.987	
15.2.	1		16.389	
17.2.	3		43.412	
7.2.	5		81.508	257.191
5.2.	1	Canned fish	6.368	6.368
5.2.	1	Used clothing	10.129	
13.2.	3		15.943	26.072
9.2.		Ginger	6.674	6.674
		(with 3 freight-cars canned meat 33.987 Kgs.)		
15.2.	2	Condensed milk	32.759	32.759
17.2.	1	Herrings	13.600	13.600
7.2.	1	Tea	11.800	11.800
13.2.	3	Used footwear	28.945	28.945

Specification

of goods dispatched inland from February 1st up to February 28th, 1946

Date	Number of wagons	Name of goods	Weight in kgs	Destination station
12.2.46	1	Fertilizers	14.423	Bedlno
12.2.46	1	"	15.372	Bełzec
"	1	"	14.968	Białka Podlaska
18.2.46	1	"	14.904	Chełm Lubelski
6.2.46	1	"	14.835)	Domaniewice
7.2.46	5	"	79.538 94.373	"
6.2.46	1	"	15.235	Gajków
6.2.46	3	"	35.316	Głowno
"	1	"	14.442	Gorzkowice
14.2.46	1	"	15.613	Grabów
12.2.46	6	"	91.131	Klemensów
6.2.46	1	"	14.515	Kłomnice
12.2.46	1	"	14.243	Kraśnik
"	1	"	14.878	Krasnystaw
11.2.46	1	"	14.542	Konskie
7.2.46	3	"	50.057)	Krośniewice
"	3	"	48.926) 154.327	"
12.2.46	4	"	55.344)	"
11.2.46	1	"	15.418	Kutno
12.2.46	1	"	14.969	Krzywdza
"	1	"	16.782	Lubartów
"	2	"	29.938	Łask
6.2.46	9	"	133.958)	Łęczyca
12.2.46	3	"	51.297) 185.255	"
11.2.46	1	"	14.470	Łowicz
12.2.46	2	"	30.210	Łuków
"	1	"	14.757	Miedzyrzec Podl.
"	9	"	137.378	Nałęczów
"	1	"	15.226	Niedźwice Duże
6.2.46	1	"	14.515	Opoczno
"	1	"	14.515	Ozorków
"	1	"	13.926	Piątek
"	2	"	33.909) 78.601	Piotrków Tryb.
			44.692)	" "

Date	Number of wagons	Name of Goods	Weight	Destination station
6.2.46	1	Fertilizers	14.274	Poddębice
12.2.46	1	"	14.969	Puławy
6.2.46	4	"	60.352	Radomsko
7.2.46	5	"	75.927	Rejowiec
12.2.46	1	"	14.969	Siedlce
14.2.46	1	"	14.968	Sieradz
6.2.46	2	"	30.502	Skierniewice
7.2.46	1	"	15.343	Sroda
6.2.46	2	"	30.560	Strzelce
12.2.46	1	"	15.072	Szastarka
6.2.46	2	"	28.584	Tomaszow Mazow.
7.2.46	1	"	15.059)	Trawniki
12.2.46	1	"	13.066)	"
			28.125	
6.2.46	7	"	109.149	Turzynów
7.2.46	5	"	68.534)	Wieluń
6.2.46	3	"	41.946)	"
			110.480	
12.2.46	1	"	14.969	Włodawa
6.2.46	1	"	15.422	Wolsztyn
12.2.46	1	"	15.876	Zamość
11.2.46	1	"	14.515	Zgierz
6.2.46	9	"	126.614	Zychlin
12.2.46	1	"	14.750	Zwierzyniec
26.2.46	4	Tools and house- hold equipment	23.150	Bytom
8.2.46	10	Motorcars and parts	79.716	Gdynia
25.2.46		Pipes	57.600	"

Prepared by: UNRRA Mission to Poland
Department Distribution

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

Des. No. 175

FM/L/280
PM/W/133

Poland Miss - 271
Warsaw, 12th February 1946

VIA AIR MAIL

DeMA-Monaghan

To: UNRRA Headquarters
Washington, D.C.

European Regional Office
UNRRA,
London, England.

From: Chief,
UNRRA Mission to Poland.

Subject: Departmental Reports for the
Month of January, 1946.

Attached, hereto, are the Departmental
Reports for the month of January, 1946.

The monthly report was despatched on
~~January~~
Friday, 8th ~~January~~ ^{February}, 1946.

Attachments

46274

Warsaw
7 February 1946

TO: Chief of Mission
FROM: Supplies Accounting & Statistical Division -
SUBJECT: Data for Monthly Report, January 1946

Commodity Accounting

1. Government Receipts

During the month revised instructions covering procedure of delivery of supplies to the Government, and receipting for same, were received through Administrative Order No. 76 (Revision 1). The requirements of this order can not at present be carried out in full by this Mission, since the present situation at ports of Gdynia and Gdansk is such that the obtaining of a correctly documented Outturn and Discrepancy Report, acceptable to Ships Masters, this Mission and to the Government itself, is impracticable. This situation has been fully advised to ERO and Headquarters, and pending improved operating and checking conditions at the ports, which it is hoped to achieve in course of time; Government receipts must continue to be based on bills of lading, subject to any very obvious discrepancies, rather than on Outturn Reports.

To date receipts covering all cargoes as listed on bills of lading have been received from the Government for 87 steamers, including all steamers except four sailed from ports of loading prior to 30 September 1945. As debit advices for 19 steamers only have so far been received, all receipts cannot be fully documented. The 19 that could have been forwarded to ERO.

2. Reports and Returns

The monthly statistical report of supplies received as required by Memorandum No. 29 cannot at present be prepared at this Mission, and for the following reasons:


- (a) The report itself is based as to quantities on figures as shown on Outturn Reports. As mentioned above, such reports are not at present obtainable.

(b) There is at present no staff available at this Mission who could be set to maintain the necessary supply records for this report; neither is there at present a supply of the necessary stationery and general stock records in which proper entries could be made. Both these matters are now being dealt with at ERO by Dept. Div., i.e. F & A. The monthly statistical report covering supplies delivered to the Government as for January, prepared in the ten major commodity classifications only, is attached as Appendix I.

3. General

The preparation of statistical reports as now required by the Commodity Divisions at ERO and Headquarters is at present completely beyond the capacity of the present staff, and even when recruitment is complete it is doubtful whether it will be possible to satisfy such requirements in full.

The features of this report have been fully discussed with Mr. Reynolds, Auditor Commodity Accounting, Headquarters, who is now visiting this Mission.


G. A. Mills
Chief Supply Officer

Attachment 1

GAMills/brm
7 feb 46

46274

To: Brigadier H.C. Drury
Chief of UNRRA Mission to Poland

From: I. D. Poulnikow
Deputy Chief of Mission Transportation

1. The two Polish ports Gdynia and Gdansk are now the main road for UNRRA goods to Poland. Our mission has paid much attention to these ports in order to define their real capacity and to help the Polish Government to improve the situation in the ports which was not satisfactory in 1945.

Having received our assurance that shipments of UNRRA goods will be increased if the capacity of Gdynia and Gdansk allows to do it, the Polish Government has made many important steps in this respect which permit us to increase our shipments as soon as we can.

It is necessary to mention that such work has been done by the Polish Government in a good cooperation with our Mission and especially with our port officers.

In this report I shall try to show a picture of the present situation at two Polish ports Gdynia and Gdansk.

The capacity of the ports is not overestimated because I didn't take into consideration the improvements which we shall have in the near future.

- a. At two ports we have now available:

Berths for liberty vessels	- 11
Berths for MT ships	- 4
Berths for grain vessels	- 2
Berths for tankers	- 1

Total - 18

- b. At two ports we have in warehouses available space for UNRRA goods 90.000 square meters.

- c. We have the first priority for labour and Railroad cars.
We can use 5.000 stevedores who are permanently registered.

verte

We can use every day more than 500 railroad cars for UNRRA goods.
It is now possible to say that 250,000 tons of UNRRA goods can be discharged at two Polish ports every month.

2. It is now possible to show you our work in January 1946.
In the course of that month we received 33 UNRRA ships, including:

- 14 - general cargo ships
- 14 - M.T. ships
- 5 - cattle vessels and
- 2 - tankers.

These 33 vessels have brought to Poland 74,637 Tons of UNRRA cargo; it means only 30 % of our possibility to accept.

In January UNRRA ships arrived as follows:

In the first week of January we had in average 5,5 vessels in the ports every day.

In the Second week - 4,3 vessels
In the third week - 4,0 "
In the fourth week - 4,5 "

It means that during January 1946 the Ports Gdynia and Gdansk were operating at only 24,4 % of capacity, which could be made use of the UNRRA vessels.

As mentioned above, we had 14 General Cargo ships in January 1946. Only one ship of them stayed and discharged more than 10 days. It was ss. "Richmond M. Pearson", which was discharged within 12 days.
M.T. ships were usually discharged within 24 hours.
Cattle vessels were usually discharged within 5 - 6 days, because we had had phosphate on the boards as additional cargo.

Tankers were discharged in a rate of 60 tons per hour.

verte

We didn't have grain vessels but we can discharge 1000 tons per 24 hours.

In January 1946 we discharged in average 550 tons per day from each ship.

If for instance we have not further improvement in February 1946 - and we have 14 ships in the ports every day we shall be able to receive and discharge 225,000 Tons of UNRRA goods.

3. I think it is necessary to point out in this report that we have not any improvement in receiving the information about arrival of UNRRA ships to Poland.
Up to now we have only such information about 14 ships of February unloading and we have nothing about vessels of February loading.

This information is quite necessary in order to make some preparations for discharging of UNRRA vessels.

I. Poulnikov

February 5-th, 1946.
Warsaw

Poulnikov/Ga.

C O P Y

Warsaw
26 January 1946

TO: Chief of Mission
FROM: Acting Chief, Requirements Branch *McEhays*
SUBJECT: Observations of Requirements Branch for Month
of January

With the return of the budget and notes which you brought from Washington early in the month serious consideration has been given to the careful review of the possible supplies that will be sent to Poland by UNRRA during the period of UNRRA operations.

These tentative programs have been discussed in detail with the several ministries affected. The re-shaping of the program within the limits of the budget has caused some very serious thinking on the part of the officials of the Polish Government, as well as the members of the Requirements Branch.

The very severe cuts in the health and agricultural programs are vital to the relief and rehabilitation work in Poland. Health conditions are such that in the opinion of the experts in this field we may look forward to a continued high death rate, particularly among infants. Medical supplies, therefore, must by some means be increased.

The reduction in the agriculture program, particularly in the field of livestock, has caused concern not only in the Ministry of Agriculture but in all the Government agencies. There will be at best much idle land in Poland due to the lack of horse power. It is my understanding that yet at the highest levels of Government the program will be reviewed with a view to increasing this phase of the program.

I have asked each of the divisions of the Requirements Branch to submit reports, which I am incorporating herein:

Industrial Rehabilitation

The outstanding feature in this field is the receipt of twelve locomotives and 255 railway cars. The anticipated receipt of 63 additional locomotives and 2400 rail wagons is going to aid materially in the solution of the transport problem. Truck deliveries are being made at the rate of approximately 500 a week, which is only fifty percent of the port capacity.

46274

The details of the several IR requirements programs are now in form and will arrive at Headquarters and ERO in the next two weeks. The arrival of the repair units for locomotives and rail wagons will be invaluable in materially increasing the stocks of this type of equipment.

Medical Supplies

The requirements for the first quarter are in, and those for the second quarter are now being developed in line with the drastic budget cut. Medical supplies are stored in Warsaw under the control of the Ministry of Health, and are being distributed on requests approved by the Ministry to the various districts of Poland. The supplies are now being brought from the warehouses at the rate of twenty to thirty tons per day. This will be increased with the arrival of additional trucks which are now enroute from the port cities to Warsaw. The Ministry of Health is attempting to keep an accurate inventory of the stocks on hand, but the clerks are working under very bad conditions due to the lack of proper heating. The lack of accurate information is making it very difficult to keep records. Many bills of lading are still missing, and the differences in nomenclature cause extreme difficulty in matching their records with those of the Mission. The prospective arrival of twelve 1000-bed hospitals has caused a great deal of interest and publicity for this program.

Food

There is great concern on the part of all Government people over the drastic cuts which it has been necessary to make in the fats and cereals programs. The cereal program submitted was only about sixty percent of what was considered to be a minimum requirement for imported cereals. The situation is becoming more desperate, and the Ministry of Supply officials are eagerly awaiting some definite information as to probable receipts in order that they may review their entire rationing program.

Following are the figures, in thousands of tons, on indigenous production of cereals now available, in the hands of the peasants and in Government controlled warehouses respectively: rye - 1,446, 81; wheat - 180, 14; barley - 81, 13. The stocks in the warehouses amount to approximately one month's cereal requirements. The amount in the hands of the peasants is, of course, estimated because threshing is still being done. A similar situation exists with regard to fats.

It is expected that Mr. Iwaszkiewicz will be back within the next few days, and at that time the whole rationing program will be reviewed in light of his current information as to possible availabilities.

Agriculture

I mentioned in the opening paragraph the effect of the budget cut on agriculture. It is estimated that from the work of one horse a peasant should be able to produce enough rye to meet the requirements of 20 people, sufficient wheat for 40 people, potatoes for 70 people, plus the sugar beets, tobacco and oil-bearing plants which will be included in his operations. Therefore, even the last cut of \$3 million would mean the elimination of some ten thousand horses, making obvious the number of idle acres in Poland as a result of this cut.

The tractor program is organized and should be ready for full operation as the spring season opens. Every effort must be made to get as many tractors here by the first of April as is possible. We are delighted to know that the factory-trained tractor experts are coming to Poland, but it is to be regretted that they were not here in time to conduct the training programs in December and January as requested. Mr. Malczewski has rendered a very valuable service in the organization of the program, and mechanics are badly needed to keep it going.

We are glad to note that Dr. Wilder and Miss Boreland will soon be members of the Mission staff to aid in their special phases of the program.

Welfare

Used clothing is all being distributed under the direction of the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare, and has meant the difference between literally thousands of the most underprivileged groups in Poland having covering this winter and suffering for lack of it. Donated supplies from various organizations are distributed in conjunction with this Ministry.

General Supply Problems

To date we have not had a sufficient staff to systematically record the data on the delivery of UNRRA supplies. This is due to the lack of a clerical staff, lack of office data and the lack of information from Washington and ERO.

Government receipts are being received on all shipments prior to 30 December, and will be forwarded to ERO the first week in February. The lack of bills of lading and other shipping advices makes it impossible for us to check accurately on these receipts.

Reports and Returns

The reporting system which has been submitted to us is going to be virtually impossible to comply with. To comply with this system of reports it will be necessary that we install at the port cities large crews of checkers under trained shipping experts. The records being made by the Polish Government are inadequate due to several factors:

1. Lack of an experienced crew
2. The nomenclature which they apply to cargo marked in English does not correspond to the nomenclature used in the shipping documents
3. The only method of keeping these records is to take from shipping documents the data for our record purposes. This is impossible because the shipping documents which we receive are inadequate and often are not received in this office at all.

There is a certain amount of pilferage at the ports by stevedores who are working under the direction of the Government. This is realized and every effort is being made to keep it at a minimum, but it is a small percentage and to prevent it it would be necessary to increase the size of the security forces beyond all reasonable limits.

The Polish Government is perfectly willing to accept and to sign to UNRRA for cargo as listed on bills of lading in a blanket receipt. It is their feeling that the five percent leeway which has been given in previous instructions is more than the amount of shortages or overages in the cargo. If this form of receipt will be acceptable to ERO and Washington, the matter can be quickly cleared up. If, on the other hand, it is necessary that we attempt to follow the more current instructions, a large staff will be needed and the final results will be unsatisfactory.

Generally, the UNRRA cargo which has been received in Poland and which it is contemplated will be received will make a substantial contribution to their relief and rehabilitation. The program, in our opinion however, will not be sufficient, particularly in the fields of food and medicine, to preclude the necessity of rendering assistance to the Polish people after December 1946.

Monthly Report for Welfare Section, for
January, 1946.

1. Establishment of Coordinating Committee of Polish Voluntary Agencies.

On December 21st, following a series of conferences with the Minister and Vice-Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, an agreement was drawn up and signed on behalf of the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare to the effect that the activities of foreign voluntary agencies shall be coordinated by UNRRA. The agreement accords with the principles of UNRRA as laid down in the resolution dealing with voluntary agencies.

In conformity with the procedure outlined in the agreement the first meeting of Polish voluntary agencies was called by the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare in December. The following voluntary agencies were represented: -

Caritas
Jewish Central Committee
S.K.O.S.
Workers' Society of Children's Friends (R/T.P.D.)

The Ministry of Social Welfare and UNRRA were also represented.

At this meeting the terms of reference of the Coordinating Committee were roughly agreed, e.g. that the Committee would consider and advise in all matters pertaining to solicitation of foreign agency assistance, and use and distribution of foreign voluntary agency contributions.

It was AGREED/

that each committee should prepare for UNRRA a statement on the scope and function of its organisation and urgent welfare needs.

2. Second Meeting of the Coordinating Committee of Voluntary Agencies.

The second meeting of the above-mentioned Committee was held on 30th January, 1946, with representation as follows: -

Polish Red Cross
Caritas
Jewish Central Committee
S.K.O.S.
Workers' Society of Children's Friends
Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare
Ministry of Education
Ministry of Health
UNRRA

and, (as guest) The American War Relief for Poland (formerly Polish War Relief).

/The following

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The following matters were discussed: -

- a. The decree of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare dated 23rd. January, 1946.
- b. Establishment of Sub-Committee on Child Care.
- c. Document presented for discussion by the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, entitled "Social Welfare Problems in Poland arising out of Hostilities".
- d. Transfer of responsibility for child care (children aged 3 - 18) from the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare to the Ministry of Education.
- e. Transport
- f. Activities of the American War Relief for Poland.

- a. The Decree of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare dated 23rd. January, 1946.

The decree of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare dated 23rd. January, 1946, was presented in draft form, drawn up in collaboration with the Minister of Health and the Minister of Education, and designed to set out the constitution of the Coordinating Committee of Polish Voluntary Agencies (copy of draft decree attached).

The Minister of Labour and Social Welfare asked that all organisations represented at the meeting should forward to him as soon as possible their comments on any any suggestions for amendment of the decree.

- b. Establishment of Sub-Committee on Child Care

It was AGREED:

That a Sub-Committee on Child Care of the Coordinating Committee should be established;

that organisations now members of the Coordinating Committee should each nominate a representative to the Sub-Committee; and,

that the terms of reference of the Sub-Committee should be the subject of discussion at the next meeting of the Coordinating Committee.

- c. Document presented for discussion by the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, entitled "Social Welfare Problems in Poland arising out of Hostilities".

Attached is a copy of a translation of the abovementioned document. This document was read at the Committee and will be discussed at its next meeting.

/d. Transfer

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- d. Transfer of Responsibility for Child Care (Children aged 3 - 18) from the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare to the Ministry of Education.

The Minister of Labour and Social Welfare outlined the various problems involved in transferring responsibility for children (aged 3 - 18) from the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare to the Ministry of Education. The Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare will retain responsibility for children under 3 years of age and will continue to carry responsibility for the distribution of welfare supplies for adults and for children of all age groups.

- e. Transport

It was AGREED:

That the Coordinating Committee would submit to UNRRA as soon as possible the facts concerning their existing transport facilities together with an estimate of supplementary transport required.

- f. Activities of the American War Relief for Poland.

Mr. Osinski, Executive Secretary of the American War Relief for Poland, gave a brief outline of the aims and organisation of his committee, and stressed his desire for close cooperation with UNRRA in all matters of importance affecting relief work in Poland.

3. Establishment of the Coordinating Committee of Foreign Voluntary Agencies.

Following the information provided by General Drury concerning his visit to America and discussion with the American Council of Relief Societies, of their plans regarding relief for Poland, it has been decided to establish in Poland a Coordinating Committee of Foreign Voluntary Relief Agencies and to invite the Council of Relief Societies of America and British Relief Societies to extend their representation in Poland for purposes of closer cooperation in the welfare and general relief field.

The first meeting of this Coordinating Committee is scheduled for 5th February, 1946, under the chairmanship of General Drury, Chief of the UNRRA Mission to Poland, and the following organisations now operating in Poland will be represented: -

Don Suisse
The Swedish War Relief
Joint Distribution Committee
National Catholic Welfare
American War Relief for Poland
American Red Cross

The Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, the Ministry of Health and the Office of Repatriation will also be represented, and invitations have been issued to representatives of the British Embassy, the American Embassy and the Anglo-Polish Society (Dr. Scott Anderson, now visiting in Poland).

/This Committee

This Committee will consider the functions of the foreign voluntary agencies in Poland, distribution of supplies received from abroad, the sponsoring of various projects of the Polish voluntary agencies and related questions.

4. UNRRA Tracing Bureau.

A Tracing Bureau with limited functions, e.g. liaison with the existing Polish Tracing Bureau and the UNRRA Tracing Bureau at Frankfurt, has been set up in the UNRRA Polish Mission.

5. Welfare Requirements.

The minimum welfare requirements of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare have now been submitted to Washington. These requirements are being studied by the UNRRA Polish Mission in consultation with the Polish Government, to see whether we can arrive at a broad division as between local supply, even out of UNRRA imports and voluntary agency efforts.

B McCallington

Decree

of the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare dated January 23, 1946.

issued in concert with the Minister of Health and Minister of Education.

The decree settles the setting up of a committee for coordination of help coming to Poland from abroad.

On basis of art. 22 of the law dated August 16, 1925, relating to Social Welfare (Journal of Laws, No. 92, item 726), it is ordered as follows:

Para. 1.

With a view to coordinating the relief activities rendered to Poland by Voluntary Agencies from Abroad, the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare sets up a committee for coordination of foreign help activities, hereinafter called "Coordination Committee".

Para. 2.

The composition of the Coordination Committee is:

- a) representative of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare - chairman.
- b) representative of the Ministry of Health and Education - acting chairman.
- c) representatives of the following organisations and institutions: Central Welfare Committee, Polish Red Cross, Union "Caritas", Workers' Society of Child's Friends, Union of War Disabled Persons, Polish YMCA, Central Committee of Jews in Poland.
- d) representatives of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare as secretaries.

The Minister of Labour and Social Welfare is entitled to appoint representatives from other organisations, the activities of which in the realm of social and welfare help cover the whole territory of Poland.

Para. 3.

The tasks of the Coordination Committee are:

- a) establishing of principles for getting into touch and maintaining contact with foreign organisations and social institutions, with a view to obtaining supplies from abroad for welfare purposes.
- b) compiling of data to inform foreign organisations and social institutions as to the volume of requirements and welfare purposes in Poland and supplies imperative to meet these requirements.

/ c) working out

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- c) working out of distribution key for supplies received from organisations mentioned under item a).
- d) drawing up of reports on distribution of supplies carried out by particular institutions.

Para.4.

The distribution of supplies received from abroad come under the authority of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, stipulations of para. 3 being taken into consideration. As regards sanitary help, the distribution comes under the authority of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare in concert with the Ministry of Health.

Para.5.

Special stipulations of foreign donors, especially those stipulations, which refer to the destination of supplies for strictly determined organisations or groups of persons, shall be fully adhered to when the distribution is carried out.

Para.6.

The meeting of the Coordination Committee shall be held at least once in a fortnight.

Para.7.

The Coordination Committee is officially represented by the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare. Letters of the Coordination Committee are signed by Chairman or his substitute.

Para.8.

Office work connected with the activities of the Coordination Committee is carried out by the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare.

Minister of Labour and Social Welfare
acting (-) Feliks Mantel

Minister of Health
acting (-) Dr. Jerzy Morzycki

Minister of Education
(-) Czeslaw Wycech.

PW/L/

Warszawa,
5 February 1946.

J. D. Mugford, Esq.,
UNRRA Information Division,
11 Portland Place,
London, W.1.

Dear Mr. Mugford,

Monthly Report for January 1946

During January the position of Public Information Branch was further consolidated in the following fields.

1. Broadcasting: Polskie Radio agreed to allow us up to three periods a week of 20 minutes each. Owing to difficulties of obtaining speakers at short notice, I chose two periods, Mondays and Fridays, in the broadcasts in English on 49.06 metre wavelength. Owing to the arrival of Mr. Redfern as Chief PI, it may now be possible to use the full number of periods.

Apart from broadcasts by UNRRA personnel I was fortunate in being able to link up with broadcasts on our programme by British Members of Parliament of the visiting delegation. In each of the two broadcasts arranged very favourable mention of UNRRA activities was made by Messrs. Rynd and Rankine.

Brigadier Drury himself made a 13 minute broadcast. Other UNRRA personnel were Dr. Martin, Mrs. Patricia Shaw Jones, Dr. Holle and myself.

Future broadcasts will, as far as possible, include Polish officials either speaking alone or preferably taking part in discussions.

2. Press - US and British: John Scott of Time and Life magazine, stationed in Berlin, paid two visits and was given details of our deliveries to Poland.

William Mundy of the Daily Telegraph and William Forrest of the News Chronicle were here for several weeks.

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/Both

Both were given guidance and promised to write favourably on UNRRA activities.

On his return from Washington Brigadier Drury held a press conference which was well attended and resulted in an average of two columns of space in practically all the Polish papers. Details of deliveries for 1945 and plans for 1946 were given. Questions were answered, the tone of all of them being friendly and constructive.

Several notices were sent to newspapers correcting mistakes made in the quantities of supplies delivered. The tendency in the local press is to exaggerate, sometimes to the extent of adding a zero to the tonnage or value.

3. Subjects and Policy: Owing to the fact that attainment of full background had not been possible, policy centred on two main subjects about which there could be no dispute:

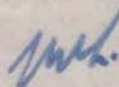
- 1) Children
- 2) Medical

Both in broadcasts and stories these had first place but agriculture followed a close third. Owing to the increase of activity on the Industrial Rehabilitation side plans have been made for picture and story coverage of the needs of industry and arrival of equipment.

Although not directly connected with UNRRA work, the enthusiasm of the Polish people to reconstruct their national life in the theatres, cafes and shops, and in bringing back an appearance of active life to Warsaw, was also made the subject of pro-Polish stories.

4. Communications: R.C.A. has opened a wireless station with communication to New York. The authorities have agreed to give UNRRA signals priority on their transmission. First use was made on the story of Dr. Litwin's disclaimer of responsibility for the cut in the medical allotment.

Yours sincerely,


W. MacLennan,
D/Chief, Public Information.

WM/MAF

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24 January 1946

TO: Brig. C. M. Drury
FROM: Leo Gerstenzang *Log*
SUBJECT: Field Trip Report - Lodz, Katowice and Krakow

In this report I shall confine myself to first impressions and observations of distribution of UNRRA supplies - this being my first field trip shortly after my arrival in Poland.

Mr. Edward B. Williams and I left Warsaw on December 5th and arrived in Lodz about mid-day.

The city of Lodz constitutes a woiwodship (district) and is also the seat of the woiwodship of the Lodz province. (Warsaw city is the only other city in Poland which is a woiwodship.) We called on the Governor of the Lodz province, Mr. Jan Dab-Kociol, who was informed in advance of our coming by the Ministry of Supply. After explaining the purpose of our visit the Governor invited the Chief of the Lodz Province Division of Supply, Mr. Oldak, Mr. Klechniowski, who is Government Delegate for the Affairs of UNRRA in Lodz city and province, and Mrs. Zilinska, Executive Director of the Social Welfare Committee. The Governor instructed these officials to place at our disposal any information that we may desire. He volunteered the following information:

- a. That lack of transportation is a great handicap to a speedy distribution and particularly that the shortage of freight cars created a bottleneck at Gdansk-Gdynia.
- b. That the highly developed textile industry in Lodz city and province required primarily raw materials, namely wool and cotton.
- c. That before UNRRA supplies arrived - they only received about 2,000 tons to date - USSR greatly assisted this region by shipping about 19,000 tons of raw wool and cotton.

In answer to our question regarding the mode of payment for the shipments from the USSR the Governor explained that the Polish-Russian treaty provides for payment in kind, that no textiles are being shipped to Russia, but, rather, coal is being exported in payment for such supplies. (We have since found out that manufactured goods to the extent of some 30% of the shipments are exported in payment for such raw materials from Russia.)

- d. That raw materials rather than foodstuffs are of the first priority as far as this province is concerned.
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MEETING WITH MR. OLDAK, CHIEF, DIVISION OF SUPPLY, LODZ PROVINCE:

Mr. Oldak was the first provincial official with whom I came in contact and I was rather very favorably impressed with his ability, straightforwardness and his sincerity of purpose and his genuine desire to give us an accurate account of the situation. I shall report this meeting more minutely because I believe that the Lodz Region Woiwodship would be a good province in which initially to get an over-all distribution picture. He informed us that the quotas required of farmers average up to 20% of their production, that delivery of such quotas is very unsatisfactory.

The collection of grain is about 36% of the quota. The collection of potatoes has been about 80%. The success with the potato quotas is said to be due to the bonus of 30 zl. per kilo paid by the Government. Another reason given is that potatoes are not as easily hoarded. The basic price for potatoes is 9 zl. per 100 kilos. Together with the bonus it is 39 zl. per 100 kilos, while the free market price is 120 zl. per 100 kilos.

In the case of grain the Government purchase price for rye is 27 zl. per 100 kilos, wheat 37 zl. per 100 kilos. The free market price for rye is 1200 zl. and for wheat 1800 zl. The low Government price and the lack of confidence in the currency and in the Government are given as reasons for the low rate of the unsatisfactory collection of the quotas. Besides the established Government price and the bonus on potatoes, there is an additional "prima" card issued. There are two "prima" cards issued to farmers making deliveries, - "A" card for peasants who have delivered 30% of their requirement and "B" card for those who have delivered in full. No "B" cards as yet are in effect.

According to Government instructions the "A" card permits the purchase at fixed prices of iron, salt, matches and textiles for those who have delivered 30% of their requirements for the year ending 31 July 1946. The amount of the farmer's entitlement under the card depends on the class within which he falls. There are five such classes representing different sized farms (according to productive capacity). Six - ten kilos of salt are now available (depending on the class of farmer) and textiles valued at fixed prices from 135 zl. to 290 zl.

The Supply Officer stated that parts of all produce delivered under the quotas go to the Russian Army.

We were informed that about 30% of all UNRRA food and clothing supplies are allocated to the Lodz City and Province (Woiwodship). (The Minister of Supply explained to me at a later date that even though 30% of the supplies are forwarded from Gdansk to the central warehouses at Lodz, that it does not necessarily mean that this should be considered as a farm allocation for distribution in this province).

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We visited three warehouses and one cooperative shop. The first warehouse was a new central warehouse, just receiving goods for the first time. It is spacious and under good repair. The capacity of this warehouse is 5,000 - 6,000 tons.

In the second warehouse we were informed that 60 carloads had been brought in within three weeks in September, most of which is still there. The goods were shoes, textiles and sweaters. Some had been unpacked from bales for checking due to lack of proper marking. None of those had been distributed.

In the third warehouse, as of the 30th of November there were 1315 tons (in barrels) and 1,00,400 cakes of soap which had lain in the warehouse for three months.

Upon our return we urged for speedier distribution of UNRRA supplies. Some ten days later we were informed by Minister Stachelski that arrangements have been made for immediate distribution of these supplies.

It was our impression that the warehouse facilities in Lodz were excellent. Records seemed to be well kept and sufficient for adequate checks on receipts and disbursements. We were informed by some officials that transport facilities for deliveries in the district were quite adequate to speed up deliveries, that transport does not appear to be the cause of delay. This statement was questioned by other officials.

We were invited to dinner with the Governor of Lodz Province at his home. The Governor outlined to us the Government's policies with regard to nationalization and State control of the industries and the economic development of the country. Recalling pre-war foreign capital control of about 70% of the entire Polish industry with its devastating effect on the national wellbeing, the Governor is firmly of the opinion that this country's welfare is based on very close alliance with Russia and friendly relations with the western countries.

The following morning, December 6th, we spoke with the Vice President of Lodz City in the absence of the President who was attending a P.P.R. meeting in Warsaw. The Chief of the Supply Division and the local director of "Spolem" were also present. The Chief of Supply stated that 75,000 children in Lodz had ration cards and indicated that that was the total child population. He later said that this figure represents only 85% of the children (both figures seemed inaccurate). We were told that all people with cards had received all supplies to which they were entitled. In checking on this last statement we have concluded that only a certain percent of the card holders had guaranteed ration.

After the usual introduction we informed the Vice President about our intention to establish an UNRRA Regional Office and he promised to assist our Regional Delegate to establish himself there.

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The Vice President stated that the present output is about 80% of the production during the German occupation, that 80,000 people were employed in the textile industry in the city of Lodz and vicinity. However, the entire textile industry is operating only on 18 - 20% of its pre-war capacity. This is due to (a) the demolitions by the Germans of plant installations and machinery, (b) by the removal of entire factories or machinery to Germany, and (c) because of the lack of raw materials.

KATOWICE, December 7:

We visited the Governor of Silesia and talked generally about UNRRA and the conditions of the province. We informed the Governor about the proposed establishment of our Regional Office and he welcomed the idea.

We were informed that about 40% of all UNRRA food supplies is allocated to this province, 50% of all medical supplies, 50% of all clothing and textiles. As mentioned above, Katowice too is a central distributing point and other regions, such as Krakow, are served by this center.

The Chief of the Supply Division stated that out of a total of 600,000 children in the province 460,000 have IR or IIR and supplementary D cards. He stated that the population of the province was about 4½ million people. There was a discussion of needs of children not benefiting from the ration system. It was conceded by the officials that children who do not receive UNRRA milk and chocolate receive little if any of those products. They stated that in one county of this province there are 1600 cows left out of a pre-war total of 60,000. No special ration of milk has been provided for this county. We later called this to the attention of the Minister of Supply.

The local Director of "Spolem" stated that from July to the end of October about 11,000 tons of food (and small quantities of textiles) had been received; that in November some 8,407 tons of food and textiles and 293 tons of soap were received. The warehouses were now about 30% full on the average.

"Spolem" operates about 90 UNRRA trucks in his province. There are about 224 UNRRA trucks in operation in Upper Silesia.

Distribution in this province seems reasonably fast. There are, however, certain exceptions; 200 tons of coffee have remained in the warehouses for about six months, 90 tons of cocoa for one month or more and 280 tons of fish oil for three months. (some of these supplies will have to be processed before they can be used.) One hundred tons of Brazilian raw fish came in last month without instructions.

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Representatives of the Health Division pointed out their lack of trucks, the fact that they had received no penicillin, that 900 blankets and several hundred comforters were received in a damaged condition and that due to the lack of trucks 8½ tons of cotton wadding are being held in Krakow for Katowice and could not be obtained.

The average quota collection for the province as a whole is about 40% of the total amount to be collected. The fixed price to farmers for 100 kilos of rye is 27.5 zl.; the free market is 7,000 to 8,000 zl. The fixed price again for potatoes is 40 zl. for 100 kilos; the free market price is about 200 zl. In principle, money is paid to the farmers for the best price and the premium price is paid in kind. We have learned that the agreement between Russia and Poland with regard to the exportation of coal provides that some 4 million tons are to be delivered to Russia for the second six months of 1945 and that while the loading capacity per day is about 60,000 tons, about 30,000 tons are being exported daily to Russia. Of these, 20 train loads or 20,000 tons are routed via Krakow-Przemysl and six train loads carrying about 10,000 tons of coal are sent from Upper Silesia to Russia via Olstyn province. We were informed that Poland will not be able to live up to its agreement of delivering 4 million tons and will carry over the balance for the year 1946. We understand that the agreement for 1946 provides for exportation of 8 million tons of coal to Russia. (According to the latest figures the production of coal in Poland has reached a new high of 125,000 tons per day. Of course, it is doubtful whether enough rolling stock can be obtained to move such production satisfactorily.)

KRAKOW: December 8:

In spite of the above information with regards to coal and the fact that Krakow is situated so very closely to the coal mining district, in Krakow itself there is considerable lack of coal and the city and the province have insufficient resources to cover their requirements. Nor is coal obtainable from other sources except the few coal mines near Krakow. We had a long conversation with the Acting Governor of this province. He pointed out that the most devastated areas in Poland are those either side of the present eastern borders of the province and in the area between Nowy-Sacz and Brzesko. The Russians do not, he said, live up to their agreement to repatriate Poles in former Polish territory by means of covered railway wagons, but bring them in open cars. One such trainload arrived in Krakow while we were there. Six children died that night from exposure. Fortunately for some of the other repatriates, Minister Stanczyk was also present in Krakow and he removed those remaining in the open wagons to public buildings to be kept there until such time as they could proceed to their destination.

The inadequacies of the ration system described in my report of 5 January are very much in evidence in this province. The ration system has provided little assistance to either workers or others in the Krakow province. Even workers in the locomotive plants in Chrzanow (although holders of identical very high priority cards) do not have

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the same ration priority as equivalent workers in Katowice. Provincial Government employees formerly received "dry rations" as do the national Government employees, but these were cancelled some two months ago. He indicated clearly that political considerations affected distribution of supplies. Other officials were equally frank to inform us that many of our supplies were distributed to the Army, militia and security police, and while visiting some of the warehouses we have observed the following records in one of them. (a) Release of 200 tons (200,000 kilos) of beans to the Army dated 17 October 1945, pursuant to Order #167 Nr. D.Z. VII-SA-10052 of the Ministry, price 96 zl. per 100 kilos. (b) Release of 24 tons (24,000 kilos) of fats (lard) at 1320 zl. per kilo, dated 4 September 1945, pursuant to Order of Ministry 29th of August L.D.Z. VIII - 6057. This release specified that the lard was to come from UNRRA stocks and was to be delivered to public security. (c) Release of 30 tons (30,000 kilos) of lard to militias 26th of September. (d) Release of 7th of September 1945 of 40 tons (40,000 kilos) of bacon for the Army at 5 zl. per kilo.

We found the facilities quite all right, particularly one of the warehouses which has been built by the Germans during the occupation. It was quite up to date, of several stories and with elevator service.

It may be noted that the Governor stated that the quota of deliveries for this province was very small, that the prevailing prices and the bonuses are the same as in the other provinces. Our conference with the Governor has assisted us in clarifying many of the aspects of this country's needs and brought to light considerable difficulties the administration is facing, particularly in this part of the country, in endeavoring to alleviate the distressful situation in the war afflicted areas, in particular among the population of those villages where a long Russian-German front continued throughout many months and where some of the biggest battles were fought. The population there is living in underground clay shelters and is entirely destitute. A continuous stream of people being repatriated from former Polish eastern territories is moving in transit through this province from the border city of Przemyśl via Krakow and Katowice towards the recovered territories in the west. These people are, as mentioned before, traveling in open freight cars, some times for many weeks. There was a situation some time ago when 30 trains with repatriates had been held up on the railway between Przemyśl and Krakow because of some congestion at Katowice. (We have called the above situation to the attention of the Ministry here and have been informed since that relief supplies for some 300,000 people have been provided.)

UNRRA goods from the Black Sea ports are still coming in by the way of the USSR and on the wide gauge line, being reloaded in and around Krakow on to the standard gauge. Some shipments from Odessa and Constanza are also coming in through Czechoslovakia via the Lwow.

We called on Archbishop Sapieha, accompanied by Father Pekala. Archbishop Sapieha expressed concern over the lack of publicity for UNRRA operations in Poland, as well as the security of publications

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and articles with regards to the aims and purposes of UNRRA. The population, he stated, hears a great deal about UNRRA but has very little or no information as to the effective results of UNRRA assistance. He suggested to eventually arrange periodicals with some of the people - to have them print articles on the UNRRA relief measures and thus keep the public informed about UNRRA activities. He hoped that the mission would use all of its influence with the Government to ensure effective measures for speedy and equitable distribution of UNRRA goods. Father Pechala promised to forward to us a report on the situation of the Sacre Coeur (Sacred Heart) Institution.

We returned to Warsaw the following day, December 9th.

46213

28 January 1946

TO: C. M. Drury
FROM: Leo Gerstenzang *LG*
SUBJECT: Report on the Warsaw District and City of Warsaw

During the first week of January I called on the Governor of Warsaw Province and on the President of the City of Warsaw, Mr. Tolwinski.

The seat of the Warsaw Province is Pruszkow, some 20 kilometers from Warsaw. In the absence of the Governor our conference was with the Vice Governor, Mr. Roman Rot. After the usual introduction Mr. Rot called our attention to the most important problems which particularly were retarding the progress of the return to normal conditions in the district.

One of the pressing problems, he stated, was that of the children. The categories of the ration cards are the usual ones in this district with the supplements "C" and "D" which are not realized since supplies for these groups are inadequate except for some milk, which is available only from time to time. He emphasized that although the bread ration required is 8.5 kilograms per month, only some 3 kilograms have so far been made available.

Due to the fact that for six months before the opening of the great offensive on the Vistula the front was constant along the eastern counties of this province, with continuous severe fighting, villages in this territory have been practically destroyed. In consequence some 200,000 - 300,000 people took up dwellings in dugouts, where they remain today. The Governor presented to me numerous photographs from the district, which I attach, and which illustrate the damage in some of those cities as well as the conditions in which some of the population in this part of the district are now living. It was called to our attention that the county of Makow probably has suffered more than any other, and that the situation of the people, particularly the children, in this county is, as he put it, "hopeless." During last spring many people, including children, died from starvation here. A great number still are suffering from swelling due to lack of food. In Ostroleka about 6,000 tubercular cases have been registered. There are about 9,000 registered orphans, of whom only 5,000 can be taken care of. About 5,000 children in the district are receiving food in public kitchens. Neither fats nor chocolate have been issued to children. The local office of the American Joint Distribution Committee has recently supplied chocolate to children's institutions. Of 500 registered welfare institutions in Poland, 130 such institutions are located in the Warsaw district. Up to the 1st of January only 24 carloads of UNRRA supplies were received for the district, including five carloads of second-hand clothing. All of this clothing was distributed at once. No new clothing has as yet been received. Of the 300,000 children in the district of Warsaw, only 109,672 at present are receiving ration cards. The total number of all children in the district, including peasant children, amounts to 650,000 - 700,000.

In the autumn of 1944, following the destruction of Warsaw, many former residents moved out into this province to find alternative accommodation. This accounts for the overpopulated state of some counties. The town of Pruszkow, for instance, which had 24,000 inhabitants before the war, now has about 50,000. In one county alone some 300,000 people from Warsaw have found shelter.

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On the subject of supplies, Mr. Gryncewicz, Chief of the Supply Division, volunteered the following information. Peasants' quotas: No county in this province has delivered 100%. Some counties have delivered as low as 14 - 15%; others as high as 60%. Last year's harvest realized about 30% of the pre-war figure. The total quota for the province has been fixed at 140,000 tons of grain but no more than 70,000 can be collected. Some fields, he stated, are still mined and accidents occur occasionally. Much of the cultivated land has been destroyed by the armies moving along these routes. The amount of quota for potatoes was fixed at 110,000 tons, of which 70,000 tons were delivered. The fixed price per 100 kilos for potatoes is 39 zl. and for grain, 27 zl. The free market price for grain in this district is from 1000 zl. to 1500 zl., depending on the county. The entire district produces at present about 50% of its pre-war total.

Of the 40,000 heads of cattle in this district pre-war, only about 4,000 remain today, some 90% having been lost.

Transport:

No UNRRA trucks have yet been assigned to the Province although "Spolem" is operating some 16 trucks. Additional trucks are expected.

Warehousing:

A warehouse is now being prepared at Zyrardow with a capacity of some 20,000 tons. [A very large textile factory exists at Zyrardow, where most of the 30,000 workers in the district are employed.] "Spolem" have warehouses in each county. These, however, are of very small capacity. Gasoline storage possibilities are negligible and we cannot take them into account.

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Warsaw City:

A conference was held three days later with Mr. Tolwinski, the President of the City of Warsaw, to discuss supply problems affecting Warsaw City. Also present were the Director of "Spolem", Mr. Billip, and the Chief of the Supply Division, Mr. Orzenski.

Population and Rationing:

The total population of the City of Warsaw is about 470,000 including the militia. The President stated that 400,000 of the above receive ration cards, of which 150,000 are getting Category I cards and 222,000, IR cards (family Category I). Due to lack of supplies card holders of Category I do not receive the minimum amounts to which they are entitled. Only the workers employed in the reconstruction of the city receive guaranteed rations. It was suggested that the card holders receive only 50% of the bread to which they are entitled. Mr. Tolwinski was of the opinion that on the average Category I card holders are receiving from 1,000 to 1,100 calories instead of the 2,400 prescribed. In the case of the hard workers a supplementary card for an additional 600 calories has been provided. The total number of children in Warsaw up to 14 years numbers about 77,000. These are included in Category IR and are receiving cards. There are, of course, other children who do not receive cards due to the fact that their parents are working in private enterprise. President Tolwinski predicted that those in Category I throughout the country which are guaranteed, particularly

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State employees, will have to receive a still smaller ration due to the lack of sufficient supplies. The president agreed that the card system should be changed to only one category of card holders. (He suggested, however, that there should be a category for the working people and those who do not work.) He volunteered the statement that in other countries with the card system no food can be obtained beyond that issued against the cards, whereas here in Poland one can get anything he desires without cards if he has the funds. He agreed with us that a system giving all minimum supplies to all people and supplements to certain working groups would certainly lead to a more equitable distribution.

Warehousing:

The representative of "Spolem" informed us that the capacity of the Warsaw warehouses amounts to about 12,000 tons, of which space for about 8,000 tons is reserved for UNRRA goods, the balance being used for shipments from peasants' quotas. Warehouses in the city were almost completely full. In order to be able to receive additional supplies for the city it is necessary to provide for a speedy distribution. This, the city government is trying very hard to accomplish. Of late it often happens that the city finds itself with only two or three days' supplies for bread. The city of Warsaw had to depend almost 100% on UNRRA supplies in some commodities such as fats, soap, etc. The shortages in shipments from Gdynia to Warsaw are very small, they stated no more than 1%, and no shortages at all in the local warehouses.

Transport:

The Warsaw branch of "Spolem" has no trucks of its own but uses the district pool where 46 trucks are being operated, of which 1/3 are UNRRA trucks. Transport difficulties are quite evident in the distribution of supplies, particularly those destined for the outlying districts. The lack of fuel and gasoline, rather than trucks, is responsible for transport difficulties in Warsaw city. There are also great difficulties in moving supplies from one side of the Vistula to the other due to the destruction of bridges.

The President expressed a hope that increased UNRRA shipments will result in an improvement of the rations for the population of Warsaw.

Dupl.

UNRRA MISSION TO POLAND

REPORT FOR MONTH OF JANUARY, 1946.
(Submitted in Accordance with ERO
Order No. A-120)

GENERAL:

1. Relationships with the Government:

3. (a) Supplemental Agreements Negotiated or in Process:

Nil.

(b) General Problems of Relationship:

The Government reacted most energetically to the presentation of the facts concerning the effect of slow unloading of cargo and slow clearance of port warehouses on the UNRRA import programme. As a result of re-organizations and recasting of priorities in favour of UNRRA, the capacity for handling UNRRA goods has been tripled in the month of January. It is regrettable that, owing to the time lag in allocation of ships and securing of cargo, the effects of this improvement will not be felt until the month of March.

A request has been made to the Government to grant representatives of foreign Voluntary Agencies a status analogous to that of UNRRA employees in the matter of rights, privileges and immunities in Poland. There is naturally a disinclination to grant in perpetuity to members of Voluntary Agencies the equivalent of diplomatic immunity but a solution is under discussion.

There have been certain misunderstandings as to the respective responsibilities of the Mission and Polish Government economic representations abroad but this topic should be satisfactorily settled.

2. Relationships with Other Agencies:

4. A Tracing Bureau with limited functions, e.g. liaison with the existing Polish Tracing Bureau and the UNRRA tracing Bureau at Frankfurt, has been set up in the UNRRA Mission to Poland.

3. Supply and Distribution:

(a) Requirements:

The arrival of the repair units for locomotives and rail wagons will be invaluable in materially increasing the stocks of this type of equipment. The tractor program is organized and should be ready for full operation at the beginning of Spring. Every effort must be made to get as many tractors here by the first part of April as is possible.

There is great concern on the part of all Government people over the drastic cuts which it has been necessary to make in the fats and cereals programme.

To date we have not had sufficient staff to systematically record the data on the delivery of UNRRA supplies. This is due to lack of clerical staff, lack of office data and lack of information from Washington and ERO.

Generally, the UNRRA cargo which has been received in Poland and which it is contemplated will be received will make a substantial contribution to their relief and rehabilitation. The program, in our opinion however, will not be sufficient, particularly in the fields of food and medicine, to include the necessity of rendering assistance to the Polish people after December 1946.

(b) Shipments:

The monthly statistical report covering supplies delivered to the Government as for January, prepared in the ten major commodity classifications only,

/is attached.

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is attached.

(c) Distribution:

During January five Regional Offices have been established at Katowice, Gdansk, Poznan, Lodz and Warsaw. One copy of Chief, Regional Delegate Group's report is attached for Headquarters, Washington and ERO, London.

4. (a) Welfare:

Voluntary Agency Matters:

A second meeting of the Co-ordinating Committee of Voluntary agencies was held on January 30th.

(b) Displaced Persons:

This Mission has no responsibility for displaced persons.

(c) Health:

A copy of Dr. Holle's report is attached hereto.

5. Public Relations:

Polish Radio agreed to allow us up to three periods a week of twenty minutes each. A number of broadcasts have already been made.

Mr. Gilbert Redfern arrived on Thursday, 31st January to take up his appointment as Chief of Public Relations.

6. Evaluation of UNRRA Program:

Owing to the absence of an economist in the Mission Staff, this cannot yet be written up.

7. Organization and Administration:

(a) After a conference in ERO London between the Personnel Division and Chief, Finance and Administration and Chief Personnel Officer, the budget for first quarter was finalized. It is expected that the Mission strength will be brought up to par very quickly.

(b) Personnel:

The problem of Morale Supplies will become acute in February, and both ERO and Washington were requested to give this their urgent attention.

(c) Internal Administrative Problems:

Maintenance of vehicles is seriously handicapped by complete lack of tools and spares. This was the subject of Cable Number 19505 sent to ERO London on 5th February. This is a matter of great urgency.

Attachments (M.S.R.I.)

Reference Supplement 1 to A-120.

Item A.

UNRRA supplies received by the Mission. (See Paragraph 3 (b)).

Item D.

Personnel of Mission. (Statement attached).

Attachments.

RECEIVED
MAR 4 10 06 AM '46

Summary of Deliveries to Polish Government for Month of January, 1946.

<u>Commodity Classification</u>	<u>Long Tons</u>
Group 0 - Foodstuffs	44,969.69
Group 1 - Clothing, Textiles	21,396.05
Group 2 - Medical Supplies & Equipment	1,062.15
Group 3 - IR Machinery & Equipment	206.15
Group 4 - Transport & Communication	6,838.85
Group 5 - Other Equipment	51.55
Group 6 - Agr. Supplies & Equipment	14,686.57
Group 7 - Miscellaneous Goods	290.55
Group 8 - POL	14,453.35
Group 9 - Misc. Raw Materials	437.40
	<hr/>
TOTAL	104,392.31.

MONTHLY REPORT OF ACTIVITIES OF HEALTH DIVISION
U.N.R.R.A. MISSION TO POLAND FOR THE MONTH OF
JANUARY 1946.

GENERAL: The Health Division faced the New Year with the realization that its maximum effectiveness had not as yet been attained. Only a relatively small portion of its full personnel complement was on duty at the beginning of 1946. In addition to the Chief Medical Officer, the Hospital Nursing Consultant, Miss Szloch was on duty; in addition two locally employed physicians and one Polish clerk were on the staff. On account of the acute shortage of motor vehicles local and out of town transport was difficult; also telephone communication, not only with the Polish Government, but also with the main offices of the UNRRA Mission from which we were isolated, were difficult if not out of the question.

Information in regard to shipments of medical supplies was scanty and was arriving after much delay. The recruitment of professional and clerical personnel in London and Washington was far behind schedule and reports were being received almost daily informing us that much desired personnel was unavailable. The relationships between UNRRA and representatives of the Polish Government were often confused by a lack of proper consultation between the latter in Washington and in Warsaw. The Warsaw Mission and the Polish Ministry of Health both had the definite impression that Warsaw was being circumvented - at least in so far as the medical supply programme was concerned.

In the block side of the ledger progress was recorded in the establishment of close and cordial relationships between the Mission and the Polish Ministry of Health. The preparation of lists of medical supply requirements was made by specific items after frequent consultations between this Division and the Ministry of Health so that there was always complete agreement on the final result. These lists were prepared in the face of almost insuperable difficulties on account of the almost complete lack of catalogues without which it was impossible to prepare specifications with any degree of accuracy.

During the month of January the obstacles which at first slowed our pace were gradually being overcome. Fortunately both Dr. Sawyer from Washington and Dr. Goodman from London had been to Warsaw and were in possession of a sympathetic understanding of our problems. Their efforts to recruit suitable personnel both professional and clerical show promise of bearing fruit and are much appreciated.

The transport situation in Warsaw has improved to the extent of one jeep for the Division, at first open, now enclosed. It is no understatement to say that the addition of this one vehicle has increased our effectiveness - with appropriate thanks for a mild Winter - by at least fifty per cent.

This paragraph of my report may seem to be an indulgence in petty detail to those who find themselves comfortably installed in offices in London or in Washington and hasten to add, however, that many recruits to our viewpoint would be added through the deletion of telephones, public conveyances and the substitution of a strange and foreign tongue. We are informed that the transport problem will improve further within the month and with this optimistic outlook our highly trained consultants will be in a position to render maximum services in the health field without delay.

Upon the return of the Chief of Mission to Warsaw, on January 10th we received the bad news that the allocation of UNRRA funds for the purchase of medical supplies for Poland had been reduced from a total of \$ 51,000,000 to \$ 23,000,000, at the request of representatives of the Polish Government in Washington. This drastic reduction which was made against the advice of the Mission in Warsaw and without prior consultation of the Polish Ministry of Health, constitutes additional evidence of a deplorable lack of coordination between Polish Representatives in Washington and London, presumably in possession of high authority and Ministers of the Polish Government in Warsaw, with Cabinet rank. It should be recalled that the health program for Poland as officially presented in 1945 at the London Conference was prepared and presented without the knowledge or collaboration of the Ministry of Health.

In view of these circumstances it is felt that the strategic position of a country mission would recommend such mission as the most suitable liaison agent between UNRRA and the Government concerned. It is my considered opinion that as

/the health program.....48116

the health program is concerned the Polish representatives in Washington have proven in a large measure to be redundant and that a final decision should be made in regard to what constitutes the appropriate authority of the Polish Government.

The Health Division in Warsaw and the Ministry of Health vigorously protested the budgetary cut and presented supporting statistics to the view that it was ill-advised. According to information which has arrived from Washington the figure was increased to \$ 30,000,000 but in view of the health situation in Poland today and the great needs, we are not prepared to accept this figure as the final one.

Additions to the Staff

Miss M.K. Doherty our Public Health Nursing Consultant, arrived in Warsaw on January 10th. Word was also received from London on January 24th to the effect that Dr. Bogg is available for duty as epidemiologist. Personnel was requested to call him forward at once.

Special Lecturers

Dr. N.H. Martin returned to Warsaw on January 6th from a lecture tour to Lublin, Cracow, Wroslaw, Poznan and Lodz. Dr. Martin lectured on nutrition and on the use of Penicillin with which he accumulated much experience during the war. The Minister of Health, Dr. Litwin, expressed to me personally his appreciation for Dr. Martin's visit and stated that he had received only enthusiastic reports of the lectures. On January 8th Dr. Martin formally presented his report and recommendations to the Ministry of Health after preliminary discussions with Dr. Alexander Szezygiel, outstanding Polish Medical Nutritionist. The Minister of Health received the recommendations in a spirit of friendliness and discussed them informally with Dr. Martin and the Chief Medical Officer.

Word was also received from London on January 2nd stating that the services of Senior Dental Surgeon George Allen Nevitt, Dental Consultant for E.R.O. would be available for two months for the purpose of making a lecture tour. Clearance was obtained from the Ministry of Health and on January 5th Personnel was notified that Dr. Nevitt was needed here but that his being called forward immediately depended upon the availability of transportation and secretarial assistance.

Lt. Col. David Greeley arrived in Warsaw on January 18th for the purpose of stimulating typhus fever control measures, especially by demonstrating the effective use of D.D.T. louse powder. Col. Greeley was loaned to UNRRA for this duty by the U.S. Typhus Commission for which he was directing activities in Europe. A plan of operations was worked out immediately with representatives of the Ministry of Health and for the next several days Col. Greeley remained in Warsaw and conferred with appropriate officials. On January 24th he proceeded to Lodz where he lectured and gave demonstrations until January 31st. His work will continue during the month of February.

Communicable Diseases:

Weekly reports of communicable diseases were received and transmitted to London and Washington; also a corrected monthly report was received and transmitted for the month of November. The weekly reports should be considered provisional and when published in London and Washington they should be so labelled to avoid erroneous impressions.

The number of cases of typhus fever increased from an average of 157 weekly in December to an average of 276 weekly in January. However, there were no serious outbreaks and the general outlook in regard to typhus fever remains good. Lt. Col. Greeley is making a valuable contribution in the dissemination of information regarding the use of D,D,T. in connection with typhus control.

An average of 2003 cases of typhoid fever were reported weekly in January as compared with 1563 in December. Typhoid fever rates thus remain high in spite of the fact that it is mid-winter.

NURSING: Miss Stephanie Szloch, our Hospital Nursing Consultant attended the first post war meeting of qualified nurses which was held in Lodz on January 3, 4 and 5. A report of the meeting was forwarded.

Miss M.K. Doherty, Public Health Nursing Consultant, arrived in Warsaw /to take up her duties

to take up her duties on January 10th. After suitable clearances were obtained from the Ministry of Health including a conference with the Minister, Doctor Litwin, The general program and objectives of both nursing consultants were formulated. It was agreed that the two nurses would travel together and that all major recommendations would be made to the Polish Ministry of Health; also that reports of field visits would be furnished together with recommendations.

After this important ground work had been laid both nursing consultants proceeded to Krakow on January 21st for the remainder of the month. Detailed reports of these field visits have been transmitted to London.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES: This division is working very closely with Mr. Baradel, since his arrival in Warsaw. He has been of valuable assistance to the Health Division in helping us to extricate information in regard to shipments of medical supplies. Two excerpts from Mr. Baradel's monthly report are quoted: "The General reports of medical supplies are in chaotic state... records at the Mission are practically non-existent" We feel that this is certainly not an overstatement.

In justice to all concerned it should be stated that the situation has improved to some extent. Medical supplies are labelled better than was the case several months ago. We are receiving general Packing and Assembly lists which give us a clue as regards future shipments; also cables mentioning names of ships and their general contents. However, there is still no continuity possible in tying together the requests for medical supplies, the packing and assembly lists and the actual bills of lading. In other words it is impossible for the Ministry of Health or this office to take previously submitted lists of requirements which have been very specific and to determine what has been procured and shipped. What remains to be gotten and what is not obtainable and should be cancelled.

It is realised, of course, that in the early days there was a scramble for goods of all kinds including medical supplies. The needs were general and very great so that procurement along general lines was perhaps justified. Moreover, communications were so meagre that procurement was done more or less independently as a matter of necessity.

It should be pointed out, however, that a high price was paid, and it is still being paid, in the inefficiency with which medical supplies were distributed and utilised as a result of this method. In the first place boxes of medical supplies were not adequately labelled. It is a far cry from what might be considered as adequate markings in the United States or Great Britain, and what would be necessary in Poland to insure that health officials would receive them. The language difficulty in itself is a major obstacle. This matter is of such great importance that it should be provided for in the original contract for procurement. In this connection it has been observed that medical supplies shipped to the American Red Cross in Poland have been marked in a very satisfactory way.

The argument that it is not possible to obtain such good markings on supplies which have been purchased from the allied armies cannot easily be defended. It is well worth the small additional cost which would be involved, if Unrra arranged for markings which would remove all doubt as to the contents of boxes of supplies which were purchased out of the health budget. In response to the philosophy that it is a responsibility not of UNRRA but of the Polish Government to distribute supplies in Poland it is submitted that the Health Department program in Poland depends upon medical supplies by individual items which are seldom measures in boxes or in tons; than an important part of our assistance to the Polish Government is in the field of services, and that such services are absolutely dependent upon strategic supplies which are constantly being searched for. For example, the Hudson dusters for delousing people are allocated to the Ministry of Agriculture and I am looking all over Poland for 60,000 vials of anti-typhus vaccine which were programmed for the first six months.

Now that we have a dollar budget which has been the object of drastic curtailment it is important that all items which have been procured with funds out of this budget are channellon to the Ministry of Health which has been charged with the distribution of medical supplies. Such items as blankets and soap which are in demand elsewhere urgently require labelling if they were purchased as medical supplies. Representatives of the Polish Ministry of Health do not always receive items which were shipped as medical supplies; unfortunately this office is not in a position to make the distinction unless the goods are properly labelled. 48116

/Assuming that in the future

Assuming that in the future we may expect adequate markings on medical supplies it is also necessary that we be kept more fully informed in regard to the progress of procurement. A periodical tally sheet should show the status or procurement in response to requests which have been submitted. If such is done we would not look for goods which should have arrived but did not because they were not shipped. We should also be furnished with the dollar value of supplies as they are shipped or as funds are obligated for them. Presumably this information will be provided in the future. Only if we are in possession of relatively accurate figures as to the funds which remain available can we advise the Polish Government in regard to future programs.

Several months ago we required machine tabulation figures by items on medical supplies programmed for the first six months... In spite of everything that has been said this tabulation has been of assistance to us in many ways. If we would receive such a tabulation by items on:

- (a) Goods shipped,
- (b) goods under procurement,
together with
- (c) dollar values at intervals of 30 to 60 days - it would make us

very happy.

Respectfully submitted

(-) H.A.Holle

Chief Medical Officer
UNRRA Mission to Poland

U.N.R.R.A. MISSION TO POLAND

D. PERSONNEL OF MISSION

as at 31 January 1946.

	Number		
	UNRRA	LOCAL	VOLUNTARY AGENCY
1. Classification of employees on payroll at end of month by service:	I	II	III
a. Displaced Persons	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
b. Health	3	3	"
c. Welfare	3	2	"
d. Agricultural Rehabilitation	2	Nil.	"
e. Industrial Rehabilitation	1	2	"
f. Requirements Co-ordination and Supply	4	Nil	"
g. Distribution	8	3	"
Transport	6	5	"
h. Camp Operation	Nil	Nil	"
i. Finance and Administration (except Personnel)	13	59	"
j. Personnel	3	2	"
k. Office of Chief	11	2	"

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