

Balkan Mission Reports #63
(1944)



SHAW-WALKER
#9203R Third Cut

B M - Report

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

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

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
UNRRA-CAIRO

TELEPHONES:
47816-41317

30 December 1944

CAWA 1571

"Approved by Chief of Balkan Mission"
pygmy

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

Attention: Mr. George Xanthaky

Dear Mr. Menshikov:

By the time you receive this letter I imagine that Mr. Willard Rogers, Chief Transport Officer of the Greece Mission, will have reported to you in Washington. I regret that our medical people have found it necessary to recommend that he be returned there for reasons of health. I am writing you this letter merely to give you an idea of the work done by Mr. Rogers here and in Greece and to attempt to make it clear to you why we cabled you recently asking for the recruitment of two top-flight motor transport specialists to strengthen our staff in Greece.

First of all, I would remind you that Mr. Rogers was confined to the hospital here in Cairo for more than a month with an attack of amoebic dysentery. Upon his release he was extremely anxious to be sent at once to assume his duties in Greece, and faced with a certificate from the U.S. Army medical officer in charge of his case to the effect that he was then fit for duty, I had no alternative but to accede to his request. He accordingly went forward to Greece but had the misfortune to arrive there on the very day when open hostilities commenced in Athens, and during a stay of approximately a fortnight he was unable even to make a beginning on the job for which we had planned. He was evacuated from Athens on December 17, along with most of the other members of the Bureau of Distribution and Transport. Upon his return here, our own medical staff felt that continued service in the Balkan climate or in the Middle East would be dangerous for him. I go into this history at some length without in any way intending to pass on the medical questions involved, but I want you to know that I believe Mr. Roger's physical condition should be examined thoroughly in the event that you wish to consider him for re-assignment to any other field mission.

Mr. Rogers brought to his job an enthusiasm and personality which were infectious. He was at all times willing and ready to do all that was asked of him, and I was sorry to be deprived of his services because of his unfortunate illness at a critical time. I believe, however, it is fair to state that some of the men

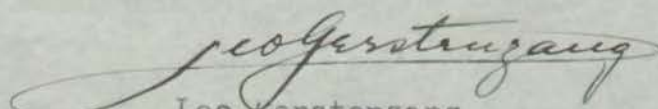
516893

30 December 1944

✓ serving under him as Transport Officers were not entirely happy with their situation. Despite Mr. Rogers' obvious ability and considerable experience, I sensed more than once that his comparative youth was a handicap which he could never entirely overcome. I point this out in order to suggest to you that this is a very real factor you must consider in selecting personnel for key positions of this sort. Where UNRRA's representative will be expected to act on a level with high governmental officials on the civilian side and with relatively high ranking officers on the military side, a combination of ability, experience and maturity is what we shall need at all times. I hope that in selecting Mr. Rogers' successor you will have in mind these requirements. I do not recommend his return to this theatre.

With best wishes for a very happy New Year, I am

Very truly yours,


Leo Gerstenzang
Deputy Chief of Balkan Mission

516893

B.M. - Reports

[Signature]

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

TOP SECRET

23 December 1944
CAWA/536

Mr. Thomas M. Cooley, II, Deputy Director
Division on Displaced Persons, UNRRA
1344 Connecticut Avenue
WASHINGTON, D. C.

cc - M. Menchikov
26 Jan 1945

My dear Mr. Cooley,

I am replying to your cable no. 860 by letter rather than by airgram since some of the information contained herein has been obtained from military sources and has been classified as "top secret." It therefore appeared inadvisable to reply by airgram which would receive general distribution throughout the Cairo and Washington offices. It is important that this information be used judiciously since it would be most unfortunate if the relationships which enable us to obtain this type of information were to be jeopardized.

The primary reason for the anticipated exodus of civilians from Rhodes is due to the food situation. The shortage of food is so critical that the Commanding Officer of the German garrison has sent to the British authorities a committee representing the local population with a view to arranging for the importation, under controls, of relief supplies. The German alternative is to forcibly evacuate up to 10,000 islanders. In addition there has been some German raiding activity on other Dodecanese islands which are occupied neither by the Germans nor by the British. This has resulted in some Dodecanesians escaping on their own accord. This last statement is also true of Rhodes where some islanders have preferred to become displaced persons rather than to face starvation.

The Committee mentioned above is now in Cairo for further interrogation. However, I am not yet in a position to know what the reply of the British authorities may be. I doubt that they will be willing to send relief supplies to the island while under German occupation, and I know they have stated that it is impossible to accommodate an additional 10,000 refugees in the Middle East. Obviously the British would like to force the surrender of the German garrison on Rhodes since this would, in practice, mean the liberation of all the Dodecanese islands from German control and it would then be possible to install a British Military Administration. No military operations against the German garrisons remaining in the Dodecanese islands are anticipated.

You will realise from the foregoing that it is impossible to give you any sort of an estimate as to the number of anticipated refugees, let alone the proportion of those of Greek and Italian origin. At the present moment there are only a few small groups who have escaped into Turkey and it is assumed that the British authorities there will soon pass them along to Aleppo. We have indicated that we will accept those of Greek origin but not those of Italian origin. This is in accordance with your cable no. 849. We have informed GHQ of this decision and they in turn are informing the appropriate military establishments.

This whole problem is complicated by the fact that although the military are pressing us to accept additional refugees they are at the same time indicating that they require

23 December 1944

some of our refugee camps for military purposes. This aspect of the matter is receiving the deepest consideration here and is awaiting Sir William's return from London for fuller discussion. Although this problem is one primarily of concern to the Camps Division we are working together on it since it is one of concern to us as well.

I hope that by the time I write my next regular report I will have some further information on the matters discussed above.

Sincerely yours,

/sgd/ C. M. Pierce

C. M. Pierce
Director
Division on Displaced Persons
Balkan Mission

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

Dispatched
11:42 am December 20, 1944
Clear

TO: Cairo
NUMBER: 860
DATED: December 20, 1944

Airgram causes estimated number proportion Greek and Italian origin
neur 827, anticipated influx Rhodes refugees.

Drafted by:
RLBrown (Areas)
19 December 1944

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

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B. 17 - Reports
Mr. House

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Mission Directives

With the emergence of the Greek, Yugoslav and Albanian country missions as separate operating entities, the Balkan Mission directive of 9 May 1944 has been rendered obsolete.

Accordingly, appropriate directives, together with the requisite functional statements and organization charts, have been drafted and are now under discussion. The directives for the three country missions will be identical except as differences are necessitated by the functional scope and the size of the missions. The directive for the overall Balkan Mission, on the other hand, is markedly different, since this mission is not an operating mission but rather a coordinating body for certain specified Middle East UNRRA offices (principally displaced persons, camps, and supply), each of which will report directly to Headquarters, besides performing certain limited residual functions with respect to the Greek, Yugoslav and Albanian country missions.

Recruiting

In connection with the changes instituted pursuant to the new budget procedures for field missions, Headquarters will not initiate any new recruiting for the Balkans. If the field missions desire recruitment by Washington or London, they will ^{requisition} ~~request~~ either Washington or London for staff for specified position or positions. Upon receipt of such a requisition, Washington (or London) will recruit, train and transport the staff so requisitioned.

Under this new procedure, if an exceptionally qualified person makes application in Washington (or London), a full statement of the applicant's qualifications will be furnished to Cairo by cable or letter, and Cairo will be asked if they have an opening for such an individual.

Staff recruited for the Balkans which was at hand at the time the change in procedure took place is being handled as follows:

- (1) Fifty-two individuals in the categories recently specifically requested by Cairo are being sent forward without further requisitioning by Cairo.
- (2) Seventy-five individuals are being held in suspense until Cairo has had an opportunity to requisition those of this group who are needed for Balkan operations. Those not required for the Balkans will be re-assigned to displaced persons operations in Europe or will be given other appropriate assignments.

With the partial closing down of the Jeanne d'Arc Camp at Philippeville, most of the personnel originally recruited for service there has become available for service elsewhere. Although the general policy is to consider all surplus personnel from ^{out of UNRRA} all missions and offices as constituting a general pool available for reassignment on a global basis, in this particular instance due to local circumstances the Philippeville surplus personnel will not be placed in the general pool until the Italian and Balkan Missions have had an opportunity to requisition those required for their respective operations.

In order to handle systematically and expeditiously the surplus personnel ~~from~~ from any of the UNRRA missions in the Mediterranean theatre and the fairly large stream of UNRRA travellers passing through Southern Italy, a personnel and travel unit has been established in the Mediterranean Liaison Office at Caserta.

Headquarters Budget for 1945

The Headquarters budget for 1945 for the Southern European Division was prepared, together with a complete functional statement for the Division, and the required report on Man-days estimated for each of the Division's functional activities during the first six months of 1945.

Mr. Xanthopoulos
OK

FOR INCLUSION IN DECEMBER MONTHLY REPORT

Field Mission Budgets

Budget allocations for the first quarter of 1945 were authorized during December for Greece, Yugoslavia, Albania, and the overall Balkan Mission (including the Middle East Camps).

These budgets contain, with respect to each mission, one lump sum for personal services and a second lump sum for all other expenses. This arrangement is contrary to the recommendations of this Division, namely that there be eleven sub-allocations by functions within each mission for personal services with permission to make transfers between sub-allocations provided that no sub-allocation could be increased or decreased ^{without H.Q. clearance} by more than 10%. This Division is continuing its efforts to have its recommendations adopted, since it believes that they are essential in the interest of program planning and the prevention of distortion of programs due to pressure to which field missions are naturally subject.

The lump sum allowances for personal services were developed on the basis of the following estimated personnel to be in the field during the first quarter of 1945:

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Balkan Mission</u>	<u>Greek Mission</u>	<u>Yugoslav Mission</u>	<u>Albanian Mission</u>
Office of Chief	45	9	14	13	9
Bureau of Distrib. & Transport	115	4	64	35	12
Bureau of Finance & Adminis.	53	11	18	18	6
Bureau of Rqts. Coord. & Supply	35	7	13	13	2
Div. of Food & Agric. Rehab.	31	1	13	13	4
Div. of Industrial Rehab.	16	1	5	8	2
Div. of Displaced Persons	38	19	9	7	3
Division of Welfare	58	3	25	27	3
Division of Health	208	12	88	88	20
Div., Camps & Transient Centers	26	10	7	8	1
District Offices Staff	73	-	43	30	-
Sub-Total	698	77	299	260	62
Middle East Camps	407				
Total	1105				

B/M - Report.
F.

11 December 1944

CAWA ~~499~~

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

Attention: Mr. George Xanthaky

Dear Mr. Menshikov:

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

Very truly yours,

Neville Miller
Senior Deputy Chief
Balkan Mission

Att.

4 December 1944

TO: Sir William Matthews, Chief of Balkan Mission

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Over)

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

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

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

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

dist.

Dir. Gen
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adg (Dur. Fin. & Adm. (12))
Sec.
P. Relations
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Health.

11 December 1944
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The issuance on November 13th of a new directive by ML (Albania) has presented us with a very much heavier responsibility in that country from the distribution and transport point of view than we had previously anticipated. A discussion of the personnel requirements to carry out the terms of this directive was held in Athens during the month with ranking officers of ML HQ (Balkans) and ML (Albania) as a result of which we have assigned and dispatched to Bari seven additional men. I plan to meet any immediate need for reinforcements from the group now in Bari with the Yugoslavia Mission and from new personnel arriving in Cairo.

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

(Over)

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

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

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

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

dist.

Dir. Gen
Gen. C.
ORL.
Areas
Supply
adg (Dur. Fin & Adm. (12))
Sec.
P. Relations
Dis. Per.
Welfare
Health.

11 December 1944
CAWA 499

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

Attention: Mr. George Xanthaky

Dear Mr. Menshikov:

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

Very truly yours,

Neville Miller
Senior Deputy Chief
Balkan Mission

Att.

4 December 1944

TO: Sir William Matthews, Chief of Balkan Mission

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

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

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

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

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

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dist.

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ORL.

Areas

Supply

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

Sec.

P. Relations

Dis. Per.

Welfare

Health.

BM
Mc Intosh
1/21/7

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

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

2 December 1944

Dr. A. Hughes Bryan
UNRRA
1344 Connecticut Avenue
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Bryan: (Through Lt. Col. W. E. Brown)

Mendeloff, Chapman and McQueeney arrived here at about the same time and after a few days in the office I started them on some surveys sending Chapman and Mendeloff to Moses Wells to make an evaluation of the nutritional status of the whole camp. They were to use their method in determining the nutritional status of a group and I think that they have done quite a good job. I will send you a copy of their report which has been typed and which should be available very shortly.

At the same time McQueeney went to #2 Camp, El Shatt, and undertook the evaluation of certain stressed groups there. He hopes to be able to get some idea of the nutritional status and that a portion of the data might be used as an index of the status of the whole group. His report is not yet finished and should be available by the middle of next week.

There are rumours and more than rumours, copies of cablograms, that would indicate that McQueeney is to go to Italy. There is no reason why he shouldn't have gone some little time ago. I have heard nothing further from Reekie relative to my going to Italy to have some part in the planning of the nutritional survey there. I understand that the Albania Mission has requested the services of a medical nutritionist but at this moment has not yet sent a letter, nor had a formal request for such services been submitted. I understand that there is to be a need for medical nutritionists in Greece and that the PMO has unofficially requested such services, but I have nothing definite to report at this time.

I think that you will be able to understand some of the difficulties confronting us here in planning any course of action.

I believe that you have received the copies of the Tolumbat Survey and the Ration Scale for certain countries which we supplied to the Welfare Division. I am not particularly happy about the quality of the Tolumbat Report but was very anxious that you should have certain information contained therein.

I am hoping that the matter of proprietary foods is settled for the time being and settled satisfactorily.

We will be very glad to see Miss Frances Floore. I think that she can be used to advantage here.

The Voluntary Agency workers who are now engaged in dietary work in the camps are having considerable difficulty in overcoming the traditional approach to the problem of feeding people. However, this matter should greatly adjust itself because of the fact that the authorities are becoming more and more interested in the welfare of the refugees.

I have taken on a British Red Cross cateress for a few weeks and she will serve at Moses Wells. She has had training in dietetics in the United States and in England but has not received a degree as a dietitian.

I was very much interested in your description of the key-sort cards and you would like to know that we have started a similar system over here but were hindered from carrying it to its completion because of the fact that the cards could not be properly perforated in this town. I think that your system is very much better than mine but it is interesting that we should work out similar plans concomitantly.

Mendeloff, Chapman and McQueeney have been using the rubber stamp method of recording and should have quite a quantity of information available upon completion of their surveys.

You may be glad to know that this afternoon I have found out that it will be possible for two of us, myself and McQueeney, to move into the area which is under the direction of Brown. The other three, Mendeloff, Chapman and Mrs. Florca, will finish their survey at Nuseirat and then will come forward to join us. It seems that the authorities are becoming increasingly aware of the need for some guidance on their nutrition program. I do not know what will be thought of my taking McQueeney when it is quite evident that within the near future his services are going to be requested for Italy. However, I believe the opportunity is sufficiently important to warrant such action. Undoubtedly at a later time McQueeney may be transferred from this area wherever he may be needed. You should be able to contact me in Athens in a reasonable period of time. I am certainly glad to be able to have the opportunity to see conditions as they are first hand and I shall endeavour to keep you as well informed as possible. Of course you realize that whatever is sent out will come under the scrutiny of the military forces and you may have to do some reading between the lines. This should not be too difficult in view of the fact that we have talked over this situation at a fairly great length before I left Washington. I have very meagre information of factual nature concerning the conditions at this time. All reports that I have seen have been of a more or less general nature and it is almost impossible to make any estimate of the requirements and for that matter of the supplies that are ultimately reaching the individuals. If the people who are now at Nuseirat had been here and space had been available I would have taken them over at the same time with us, as I believe that it will be possible to make use of all available personnel. It is possible that at a later date there may be some difficulty experienced in detaching our personnel from one mission to another. We will take care of that problem when we have to.

I have had an application for a position from M. A. Abbasy who is connected with Fouad I Medical School at Alexandria, as Assistant Professor and Director of the Department of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine, Faculty of Medicine. He has his PhD in nutrition from the University of Cambridge in 1937 and excellent references from F. G. Hopkins and Leslie J. Harris. I have written him stating that at the present time there are no openings in the Balkan Mission but that there may be a possibility of openings in Italy. I have sent him an application blank for the Balkan Mission, UNRRA. He is an Egyptian and is very highly recommended by his associates, particularly Dr. Aly Hassan. I think that this man should be kept in mind for his qualifications and his writing would indicate that he has considerable ability. I should also mention the fact that he has an MB and a ChB and has served as a House Officer in the University (Kasr El Eini) Hospital, Cairo. I will leave the correspondence relative to this man in the files when I depart. It appears at this time that our plans have gone forward as well as we could have expected and I am sure that you will be glad to know that if we finish up as well as we have started we shall be very fortunate.

It would not be surprising if it will be necessary for you to get out into the field before very long. I doubt very much if we have sufficient personnel to carry on all of the activities that are shaping up at the present time. I hope that I will be able to keep in fairly close contact with you for this is rather essential in view of the changes which some time take place in such organizations.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ R. E. Butler,
Lt. Col., USPHS.

P.S. 9 Dec. 1944

I regret to state that because of conditions beyond our control the plans that I had outlined in the latter part of the letter have been cancelled and so we are remaining here until some movement is possible.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

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

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS

UNRRA-CAIRO

TELEPHONES:

47816-41317

CAWA 415

25 November 1944

*House
Gordon
Davis
Menshikov*

*H. Do-Eckhaus
Mr. menshikov*

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

Attention: Mr. George Xanthaky

Dear Mr. Menshikov:

About a month ago Mr. Gerstenzang sent you a report on the assignment and location of all personnel of the Bureau of Distribution and Transport. I believe you will be interested in a similar report now which will give you an idea of the growth of the Bureau, both here and in the field, during the past few weeks.

As of today the total strength of the Bureau is seventy-eight, of whom seven have been assigned to the Albanian Mission, thirty-eight to the Greece Mission, seventeen to the Yugoslav Mission, two to the Balkan Mission, and fourteen are temporarily unassigned. All those who are still unassigned are very recent arrivals and will be assigned within the coming week.

Of those assigned to Greece, all but seven have left Cairo and are now in the field or enroute to their posts. Several of these seven have been delayed because of sickness. Our staff at Athens is headed by Col. F. C. C. Balfour, Deputy Chief of the Mission, who is being assisted by Mr. Jerome Jacobsen as Price Control Specialist, Miss Marie Berger as Rationing Specialist, Mr. Donald Davis as Distribution Coordinator (Marketing Specialist on the Budget), Mr. J. W. Kent as Chief Warehouse Officer, Mr. Francis Modrzewski as Acting Chief Transport Officer and Messrs. Campbell and Photiades as Distribution Officers. The six Greece districts are being covered by the following District Distribution Officers: District 1 - Mr. John Ross, District 2 - Mr. William Russis, District 3 - Mr. Leon Fonatine, District 4 - Mr. Robert DeForest, District 5 - Mr. William S. Finlayson (Acting), District 6 - Not yet open. In each of these districts we have at least a skeleton staff which will be reinforced as rapidly as men and transportation are available. Mr. Leo Gerstenzang has been in Athens for the past two weeks working with Col. Balfour and will doubtless report to you fully upon his return here.

512685

25 November 1944

In addition to these men now in Greece, we have sent Mr. William C. Wild, Chief Warehouse Officer of the Yugoslav Mission, to Salonika where he will work with a unit of ML (Yugoslavia) on the warehousing and trans-shipment of relief supplies through that port to southern Yugoslavia.

Mr. William Harris and his assistant, Mr. Milton Bluestein, left Cairo for Bari on November 16 to take charge of the Bureau of Distribution and Transport of the Yugoslav Mission. They will be assisted by the remainder of the staff already there and by additional personnel now awaiting transportation to Bari. Mr. Laurence Vass is remaining in Cairo for the present to represent Mr. Harris here and to conduct the training and orientation of new arrivals before their assignment to a country mission and their going into the field.

Until we have a report from Mr. Gerstenzang on conditions in Greece it is impossible to predict to what extent our budget estimates of personnel needs for that country have been accurate. It will interest you to know, however, that Distribution and Transport personnel have been the first to be called forward by ML (Greece), both to headquarters and to the several districts. It seems reasonable to assume therefore that our entire staff assigned to the Greece Mission will be fully occupied. In the case of Albania, you will by now have been acquainted with the request of ML (Albania) for additional distribution, warehouse and transport manpower from UNRRA. While it is not now clear to what extent and how soon field operations may begin in that country, it is nevertheless fairly apparent that our previous personnel estimate will be inadequate. Mr. Gerstenzang is studying this problem in Athens and I would not wish to say more about it at this moment. Our needs for Yugoslavia remain uncertain, but on the basis of present information from Greece we shall probably assign from now on a majority of the new arrivals either to that Mission or to the Albania Mission.

Very truly yours,

James T. Patterson

James T. Patterson
Special Assistant to
Deputy Chief of Balkan Mission
Bureau of Distribution and Transport

B.M. - Reports

MEMORANDUM

"\$ 24 November 1944

TO: Mr. Xanthaky
FROM: Stella Deignan *SLD*
SUBJECT: Attached Cairo Correspondence

We are transmitting herewith the following general reports which have come in from the Southern European Area.

Please return them to my office within 24 hours for distribution.

Attachments:

- Returned to Health Div*
- G* 1. #509831 - from Frank Munk to J. J. Corson re: Report of Activities - Yugoslav Mission, San Spirito, Italy - November 13, 1944
- G* 2. CAWA 334 from W. E. Brown to: Dr. Crabtree re: Monthly report - Health Division October 1944 - November 3, 1944
- G* 3. CAWA 342 from W. E. Brown to Dr. Crabtree re: Personnel - Health Division - Balkan Mission *Blum* November 4, 1944
- Hayse to Greenstein* 4. CAWA 343 from Greenstein to McGeachey Re: att. cy. of monthly report of welfare Division - Balkan Mission for October 1944. November 3, 1944
- G* 5. CAWA 345 from Matthews to Menshikov re: Note on supplementation of the military program by UNRRA during the military period. November 11, 1944
- Wald*

Mr. Xanthaky - 2

Attachments continued

- returned*
- H* 6. CAWA 347 from Kelsey to Menshikov re: Out ltr 26 Oct concerning personnel of Balkan Mission November 6, 1944
- H* 7. CAWA 348 from Greenstein to McGeachey re: Progress report no. 11 November 7, 1944
- H* 8. CAWA 354 from Matthews to Menshikov re: enc. report of Bureau of Distribution & Transport for Oct. November 10, 1944
- H* 9. CAWA 364 from Corner to Treasurer re: Allotment - 1st Lt. Albert I. Mendeloff. November 13, 1944
- H* 10. CAWA 365 from Brown to Crabtree re: enc. No. 2 in series of ltrs. containing current information to Dr. Bryan, Nutrition Officer with Health Division. November 10, 1944
- H* 11. CAWA 366 from Pierce to Cooley re: Special Report No. 2 - Royalist Yugoslavs. November 10, 1944
- H* 12. CAWA 368 from Matthews to Menshikov re: Attached summary of reports received from advance Greek Mission staff members in Greece. November 13, 1944.
- H* 13. CAWA 369 from Brown to Crabtree re: Encl. supply lists from Greece. November 11, 1944
- G* 14. CAWA 362 from Matthews to Menshikov re: Encl. cyp of report Intelligence Section has prepared about its work in recent months.

510098

Need
G

B M - Report

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

Telegraphic Address
UNRRA-C.IRO
Telephones:
47816-41317

13 October 1944

Office/ 281

Mr. M. Menshikov
Dep. Dir. General, Bureau of Areas
U.N.N.R.A.
Duport Circle Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Menshikov,

I transmit herewith, Special Cairo Report No. 3,
by C. M. Pierce, Director of Displaced Persons,
Balkans, for the attention of T. M. Cooley II,
Deputy Director, Division of Displaced Persons.

Sincerely yours,

s/Leo Gerstenzang
Leo Gerstenzang
Acting Chief, Balkan Mission

Distribution

Areas Bureau
Displaced Persons (Incoming Original)
P. & T. Division Encl:
Welfare Division
General Counsel
O.R.L.
D.D.G. (Bureau F. & A.)
Health Division
Bureau of Supply
Director General

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

DISPLACED PERSONS DIVISION

October 12, 1944

To: Fred K. Hoehler
Director, Division on D.P.,
U.N.R.R.,
11, Portland Place, London, W. 1.

(Copy to : T. M. Cooley, II,
Deputy Director, Division on D. P.,
Washington)

From: C. M. Pierce

Subject: Cairo Report No.3.

1. Personnel.

The present personnel by Mission assignments is as follows:

Balkan Mission	: C. H. Pierce,	Director
	C. H. Alspach,	Deputy Director
	R. J. Youdin)	Displaced Persons
	S. K. Jacobs)	Specialists
	A. Mayerson	Voluntary Society
<u>Greece Mission</u>	: E. Barger	Acting Director
	W. P. Montgomery)	
	M. Holcomb	Displaced Persons
	M. Geldard-Brown)	Specialists
Albanian Mission:	W. Sharp	Director

We are informed that Miss Flynn is en route from the U. S. In addition, we are trying to recruit a Sergeant of the name of Durrant, a subject of the Dominion of South Africa. Preliminary efforts have been started to recruit Mr. Galusinski, Commandant of the Polish Camp at Ahwaz; Major Allen, British, Commandant of the Polish Camp at Karachi; and Lt. Col. Brister, Deputy Director of Italian ACC Displaced Persons Section.

Sharp, Dow and Myers are in Bari, planning closely with the military and the Yugoslav authorities. Sharp is alerted to leave at any time. It is not expected that the Greek Mission will move before the end of the month. However, we are making efforts to get Montgomery into the recently freed Greek Islands of Samos, Thios, and Mitylene. For this purpose he will proceed to Smyrna, Turkey, and from there to the Islands. I am also attempting to get one of my representatives into the Dodecanese at the earliest possible date.

2. International Red Cross Committee.

Red Cross forms (10,027) have been distributed to the camps by the Welfare Division through the camp authorities, and the refugees are completing considerable numbers of these

forms. It is impossible for the International Red Cross, at this time, to transmit these messages to Geneva for destination to Axis occupied countries. Therefore, for those destined for Yugoslavia, we are utilizing UNRRA mail facilities, and are sending them to Bari where they are turned over to the Yugoslav Government for distribution in freed sections of Yugoslavia. In this way perhaps a partial channel of communication may be established.

3. Central Index of Refugees.

Plans on registration of refugees and the establishment of a Central Index are going ahead. The registration at Moses Wells has been completed and practically all of the DP 2 cards have been stamped by a Consular representative of the Greek Government, including those of persons who were not Greek citizens but who, because of long residence in Greece, wanted to return there. The only cards not stamped were those of people who do not wish to return to Greece. These will be taken up individually with the Greek Government. I am submitting herewith a copy of a report by Mr. Holcomb who was present while visa stamps were being affixed.

We are planning to begin registration at Nuseirat and Aleppo next week and to register the Yugoslav camps subsequently. Mr. Jacobs will be off to Cyprus sometime the latter part of this week, and will take with him sufficient forms to register the Greek refugees.

Supplies and equipment for the Central Index have been ordered and part of them have been delivered. An Assistant Registrar has been recruited, as well as two Greek speaking clerks. I am planning to interview candidates recommended by the Polish Government for the position of registrar and for clerical positions in the Polish Section, while I am in Palestine. The Personnel Department is attempting to recruit Yugoslavs from the refugees in the camps. As soon as the Index Cards are received here, they will be processed and cross-indexed for use as an instrument of repatriation. I plan to file the DP 2 cards alphabetically by nationality sections. They will be cross-referenced on plain 3 x 5 cards alphabetically filed with three separate cross-reference files:

1. Present location
2. Place of Origin
3. Profession or Skill

With this information I believe we will be able to supply any priority requested by the Governments.

4. Registration for Greece.

We have completed arrangements with JML Force Greece for the participation of the DP Division in the general registration program planned by JML. They are going to utilize SHLEF forms printed by them. Those persons claiming other than Greek nationality will be referred automatically to the DPD in Greece.

Our general relationship with JML Greece has been sufficiently clarified, and I believe that most of the repatriation work will be delegated to our Division.

5. S. K. Jacobs' reports.

I am submitting herewith copy of Jacobs' report on his trip to Iran. This report contains valuable information in case UNRRA should decide to assume any obligations with respect to Polish camps.

In view of the authorization of the Montreal conference, the Director of the Camps Division and myself are preparing material on Polish and Greek camps not now under UNRRA jurisdiction, with our recommendations as to the conditions under which these camps should be taken over if UNRRA so decides.

Mr. Jacobs submitted various private reports to me on special subjects which contain vital information on repatriation planning and transportation. In as much as these reports are largely matters of personal opinion, I am not attaching them to the general report.

6. Balkan Mission Organization.

I outlined my proposed organization for the Balkan Mission including Middle East Operations in my letter of October 3 to Mr. Cooley, Deputy Director, Division on Displaced Persons, Washington. This has been discussed previously with Mr. Roseman who approves it, and I requested that he follow thru with Washington with the necessary budget request for the new positions indicated. I would appreciate it if Mr. Cooley would take the necessary steps in Washington. All necessary personnel for these positions can be recruited in this area and thus time is saved on transportation from UK or US. There are a considerable number of first grade men in Government services or in the military interested in such positions, and in many instances we can get them either released or seconded to us. If London and Washington have suitable men available, I would appreciate being notified as soon as possible, and London or Washington should arrange for the despatch of these men immediately.

How much of the Balkan Mission will move out of Cairo at this point is not known yet. Eventually most of the Balkan Mission will go, leaving only Camps Operations, Supply and Procurement, and Displaced Persons. I have requested Sir Willims for a complete delegation of authority in case the senior administrative officials of the Balkan Mission are moved from Cairo. As yet I have had no reaction to this Memo. I believe it is important that I be empowered with broad authority to utilize in emergencies or in the absence of senior administrative officials of the Balkan Mission. Such authority would have to be delegated by me to the regional representatives stationed at Iran, India, East Africa, Palestine and Cyprus because no UNRRA organization exists as yet in these places.

7. Camps and Population Statistics.

List of camps and most recent population statistics is as follows:

Poles	Tehran	2304)	
"	Isfahan	1133)	IRAN : 4600
"	Hwaz	1163)	

Greeks	Alleppe	682	Middle East
	Cyprus	5429	
	Beirut	887	
	Jerusalem	835	
	Museirat	8352	
	Moses Wells	3354	47,157
Yugo	El Arish	333	
	El Shatt	20000	
	Khatatba	6222	1063
Mixed	Tolumbat	1063	
Mixed	N. A. R. C.	700	Morocco 700
Greeks	Addis Ababa	750	Ethiopia 750
	Diredawa		
Greeks	Kigoma	477	Tenganyika 6974
Poles	Kigoma	199	
	Tengeru	3859	
	Kondoa	410	
	Ifunda	734	
	Kidugala	799	
	Morgoro	490	
	Dar Es Salaam	6	
Poles	Makindu	823	Kenya 823
Poles	Rongai	-	Uganda 6146
	Masinoi	3565	
	Koja	2581	
Greeks	Mauritus	?	Mauritius ?
Greeks	Kitega	265	Ruanda Urundi 413
	Nuanza	148	
Greeks	Mahagi	94	Belgian Congo 2258
	Djugu	-	
	Bunia	726	
	Beni	165	
	Luboko	184	
	Uvira	124	
	Shitura	237	
	Ruashi	514	
	at Large	214	Northern Rhodesia 2886
Poles	Libercom	583	
	Ft. Jameson	155	
	Bwana Mkubwa	1198	
	Lusaka	950	
	Katambora	-	Southern Rhodesia 1335
Poles	Marandellas	505	
	Rusapi	661	
	Digglesfold	169	South Africa 540
Poles	Oudtshoorn	540	

Poles	Jamnagi	355	}	India
	Kolhapur	3100		
	Karachi	1974		
	Panchgani	102		
	Bombay			
	(At Large)	105	}	5636
Poles	In Transit	840		
	TOTAL	80858		
Poles		29303		
Yugoslavs		26555		
Greeks		23437		
Mixed Population		1763		80858

8. Authority for Repatriation.

A cable from Washington outlining our authority for repatriation of Greeks, Yugoslavs and Poles cleared the air greatly here, and we are proceeding in accordance with the authority outlined in the cable.

We have many small groups of refugees in this area for whom UNRRA authority is not clear. I will refer these to Washington individually as the problems are presented to us. The most recent group comprises some Czechs in Iran and Royalist Yugoslavs here. We may expect many complicated and far reaching problems to develop from refugee nationals, stateless, ex-military and PW population throughout this area, due to the fact that it has been more or less of a refuge and dumping ground for these groups.

9. Vlad Ratay.

As I have indicated before, I believe that some clear cut disposition of Mr. Ratay should be made both for his sake and for the purpose of utilizing personnel assigned to the Balkan Mission. At present he does not know whether he will continue to work in Italy or eventually be returned to the Yugoslav Mission. Neither do we know whether he is to continue to work in Italy. If so, I believe he should be transferred to that Mission budget to free his line in the Balkan Mission for recruitment. If Mr. Ratay is not going to be transferred to the Italian Mission budget, I would like authority to instruct him to report to the Yugoslav Mission in Bari where his services are badly needed.

10. Lt. Col. Brister.

Colonel Brister was requested by Sir Williams to come to Cairo to give the Division here the benefit of his experiences as Deputy Director of the Italian Refugee Branch of the I.O.C. Col. Brister spent a week here and provided valuable information for Balkan planning. I am taking the necessary steps to attempt to recruit Col. Brister for my staff as Movements Officer. He is an extremely valuable man, and has long experience with refugee work, and my information indicates that he was the organizing force in handling Italian refugees under very severe handicaps.

11. Inter-Governmental Committee Representative.

Mr. Preston, Counsellor of British Embassies in Cairo, has apparently been appointed as IGC representative in Cairo. He is probably now in London receiving instructions regarding his work here. I have had two conferences with him which were not too productive because he was not vested with authority to make any decisions. Problems of stateless people in this area are going to be acute, and some of them will become an immediate concern of the Inter-Governmental Committee. How much the Inter-Governmental Committee can undertake here will probably depend upon their financial resources. If they can undertake all their obligations here, I believe their financial resources will be taxed to the utmost in this area alone.

12. Problem of unwilling repatriation.

Very soon we will be faced with the problems arising from the fact that certain national groups in this area, now maintained by UNRRA are eligible to return to their country, or approved to return to their countries by the appropriate government authorities, but who themselves do not wish to return to their own country. The reasons why these people will not want to return are varied. Some of them wish to remain in their present locations until they can emigrate to Canada, Australia, U. S., or other places. Others will prefer to stay and work in the Middle East, and still others have fears for their safety if they are returned. You are aware of the fact that it is not going to be easy to sort out those who should be returned despite their unwillingness. UNRRA is not in a position to use force to return any person to his country. On the other hand, UNRRA should not engage to provide long term care to persons for whom their national governments are willing to accept responsibility. Also UNRRA cannot, under its agreement with the Egyptian Government release people from camps to work in the Middle East. Consequently, we will be faced with the urgent necessity of making decisions which may be distressing to many individuals resulting in some criticisms of UNRRA.

My present thinking leads me to believe that we should not exclude from any drafts the return of any nationals acceptable for repatriation by their Governments unless we have reasonable evidence that the return will place such persons in jeopardy of their lives. Personal wishes for emigration, for living with families elsewhere, and so forth, appear to me to be insufficient to exclude from repatriation drafts, because such emigrations, or reunion of families elsewhere, may eventually take place as easily from the home country as from the Middle East. Also if we do exclude such persons, we might be faced with having to maintain such refugees for long periods of time in the Middle East until their names come up in immigration quotas, or until transport could be provided. For those persons not returned because of jeopardy to themselves, it will be extremely difficult to determine if such fears are real or fictitious, and also to determine whether such fears are due to former collaboration with the enemy which will put them in a war criminal status. If London and Washington have any policies on this problem, I would appreciate them for my guidance.

13. General.

Although we are suffering the "growing pains" of organization, on the whole I am quite well satisfied with the progress so far made. My most outstanding feeling is one of urgency. I feel that on recruitment of personnel, assignment to duties, and organization of work, we are about two months behind on time schedule. Our registration here should have been under way two months ago, so that at this time we would be in a position to know full statistical information about refugees and so that we would have regional representatives in strategic locations already acquainted with local problems and with refugees. From this point on, I am content to move just as fast as possible in getting the organization set up. This may require some unorthodox things such as appointing people against non-existing budget lines, and incurring some unauthorized expenditures. I feel that such irregular practices are justified by the necessity to make up for loss of time.

C.L. Pierce
Director,
Displaced Persons Division

Encl.

C.L.P/ep

9 October 1944

TO: C.M. Pierce

FROM: H.E. Holcomb

SUBJECT: Visiting Registration Cards of Greek Refugees at
Moses Wells Camp.

At your request, I accompanied Mr. Arvanitakis, of the Greek Consulate in Cairo, to Moses Wells Camp where he was to examine the registration cards of those refugees desiring to go to Greece and to visa such cards as he found he could approve.

Accompanied by Mr. Jacobs and Mr. Montgomery, we arrived at the Camp in time for lunch. Mr. Jacobs and Mr. Montgomery then returned to Cairo and Mr. Arvanitakis and I were introduced to Mr. Stamatakis, who is in charge of registration at the Camp, by the OC, Lt. Nichols.

Mr. Stamatakis, produced the registration cards, circa 3300 with duplicates; they were arranged in numerical order with family groups kept together. The conversation at this time disclosed a lack of complete understanding on Mr. Arvanitakis' part as to what he was supposed to do exactly, his and my roles, and, more naturally, the procedure which was to be followed. The three of us talked these points through and agreed that Mr. Stamatakis was to provide us with the cards plus his knowledge and experience with them, and also with clerical assistants who would check and recheck the information on the cards and make sure the originals and duplicates were properly divided and kept in their respective piles and, in addition to list all those cards which were approved and visaed, giving the following information:

Surname
Given name
Year of birth
Place of desired destination

(These lists are to be sent to Mr. Arvanitakis, when completed, so that he may have a permanent record.). I was to exercise general supervision, so that UNRRA might remain responsible and know what had been done; while Mr. Arvanitakis was to examine the cards; determine whether or not the individual's request was valid, and if so to stamp the original card with the visa. Mr. Arvanitakis asked that the official stamp of the Camp be put on the face of the original card, to prove that it originated in an UNRRA camp and thus to protect the refugee and him. (Mr. Arvanitakis refused to stamp the duplicate because it was not signed by the refugee and because he did not want another set of visaed cards which might possibly be used illegally.)

This procedure was followed and it was found that the registration had been done very efficiently and completely, so that it was possible to examine, approve and affix the visa to all the cards by 7 p.m. on Saturday, 7 Oct.

There were 239 registrants who indicated desired destinations other than Greece, as follows:

9 October 1944

Abyssinia.....	30
Albania.....	1
Australia.....	2
Belgian Congo.....	9
Cyprus.....	10
Cyrenaica.....	3
Dodecanese Islands...	74
Egypt.....	22
France.....	1
Italy.....	4
Palestine.....	4
Transvaal.....	2
Tripolitania.....	13
Turkey.....	4
United States	60

There were also one American citizen, Greek by birth, who wished to return to Greece to find his wife and then take her to the U. S.; one man of Rumanian birth who had married a Greek woman and lived there with her and their two children and wished to return there with his family; a similar case of a man of Turkish birth; and two others, the details of which I did not note. After interviewing these refugees and corroborating their stories, Mr. Arvanitakis approved all of them for return to Greece and visaed their cards.

I found Mr. Arvanitakis to be a very pleasant, agreeable and understanding person, and our relationship was most cordial.

In conclusion I should make four suggestions, all of a minor nature, for similar activities in the future:

- a) The diplomatic representative should have a personal conference with a member of DP Division so that he may understand thoroughly what he is being called upon to do.
- b) In this conference the functions and relations of the representative of DP, who is to work with him, should be explored.
- c) Responsibility for the personal financing of the diplomatic representative should be arranged and understood.
- d) Final disposition of the original and duplicate cards should have been arranged for before the actual checking and visaing begins.

Supplementary Note

The original, visaed cards were to be kept in the OC's safe at camp until the list was made and then both sets are to be forwarded to this office where the duplicates will be put into the Central Index, the originals to be held here and to accompany the refugees at the time of their repatriation.

The 239 duplicate cards of those registrants whose desired destination were other than Greece will also be forwarded here, the originals remaining in camp for future disposition.

MEH/ms

DISPLACED PERSONS DIVISION

October 7, 1944

To: C. M. Pierce,
Director,
Displaced Persons Division

From: S. K. Jacobs,
D. P. Specialist

Subject: Camps Division Questionnaire

The following information, instead of comprising individual reports on the various camps, consists of one report on all Poles who are in camps in Iran, including some reference to Poles outside of those camps. The reason for this is that the Poles in Iran are not housed by the ordinary type of refugee camp. In Teheran, for example, a great many live in town and others live at U. S. Army camps. At Isfahan, the refugees are grouped in thirteen institutions and six private houses scattered about the city. Needless to say, it is not possible to give complete data on those Poles living in private quarters. The following report includes topics that can be treated generally and apply to the Poles in Iran as a whole. Remarks on Teheran will refer to the one camp No. 3 (Yusuffabad); remarks on Isfahan will consider the thirteen institutions as a whole; remarks on Ahwaz will refer to the camp there, but will not include full data on those refugees working in neighbouring cities, but who are considered part of the Ahwaz camp.

I. GENERAL INFORMATION.

- A. Teheran. Three miles north of Teheran. Just off the road to Shiran. The Camp is six miles from the railway station.

Isfahan. The institutions are scattered about the city and outskirts of Isfahan.

Ahwaz. The camp is in the vicinity of the Ahwaz railroad station, across the Karun river from the city itself. All army camps, offices, and installations are located in this area. The city of Ahwaz (out of bounds to American troops) is composed totally of native population.

- B. Teheran. Population is 600,000; Isfahan, 200,000, Ahwaz, 150,000.

- C. Teheran. The roads in and about town are tarmac, while all outside roads are gravel. The nearest port, Bandashah, is on the Caspian sea 125 miles north, but for all evacuation purposes the nearest port is Khorramshahr, 600 miles to the south of the Persian Gulf. The Iranian State Railway runs from Teheran to Khorramshahr with a change of trains at Ahwaz.

Isfahan. The nearest railroad station for northbound travel is Qum, 175 miles and for southbound, Sultanabad, 200 miles away. The roads to these places are gravel roads in poor condition.

It must be borne in mind that travel anywhere in Iran is arduous. There are no paved highways and there is one single line railway running from Teheran to Ahwaz. These facilities, inadequate as they may seem, have been introduced in the last 20 years. Previous to that, all travel was by native trails and burros.

Ahwaz. This is at the end of the Teheran railway line. Spur lines branch off to Bandar Shahpur and to Khorramshahr (70 miles distant). Basrah (Iraq) can be reached by road, but rail transport involves a change from standard to narrow gauge.

- D. All Camps have postal facilities, none have a telegraph, and only Ahwaz has a telephone. All facilities are available in the nearby town.

- E. Type of Camp:
- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| | Teheran, Semi-permanent, |
| | Isfahan, Semi-permanent, |
| | Ahwaz, Semi-permanent and transient. |

- F. Brief History of Camp.

All the Polish refugees in Iran were evacuated from Russia in the Spring of 1942 following an agreement made by the Russian, British, and Iranian authorities. Teheran camps were started in April, Isfahan in June, and Ahwaz in August. The original and present purpose of establishment was to provide quarters for Poles until such time as they could be transhipped to a more permanent location. Responsibility for the establishment was assumed by the British authorities through administrative agency of MERRA. The present administrative and operating authority is the Polish Delegation aided by UNRRA representatives acting in an administrative and advisory capacity.

- G. Population of Camp.

a. Teheran (Camp No. 3)	215	Men	
	454	Women	
	<u>184</u>	Children 16 or under	
	854		
Isfahan	85	Men	
	395	Women	
	<u>743</u>	Children 16 or under	
	1229		
Ahwaz	149	Men	
	707	Women	
	31	Boys	10-16
	100	Girls	10-16
	169	Children	1-9
	<u>11</u>	Babies	G-1
	1167		

All refugees are Polish and nearly all Roman Catholics

b. Teheran	151 Families
	97 Single Females
	48 Single males
Isfahan	362 Families
	49 Single females
	24 Single males
Ahwaz	340 Families
	183 Single females
	91 Single males

c. Number of unattached children:

1. Orphans (both parents dead)

a. Identified -- Teheran: 10 girls, 12 boys
 Isfahan: None (all orphans recently evacuated)
 Ahwaz : 6 girls, 1 boy

b. No unidentified orphans

2. Number of children separated from their families or whose parents are not known to be dead.

a. Identified -- Teheran: none
 Isfahan: none
 Ahwaz : 3 girls, 1 boy

b. No unidentified children separated from their families

2. Evacuations occur from time to time. Teheran camp is filled to capacity and the institutions at ISFAHAN are also filled to capacity since any evacuation of refugees closes down all unneeded places. The recent removal of 840 refugees will shut down three of the thirteen institutions there. Ahwaz has a capacity for 2700 people.
3. All the refugees came from Russian-occupied Poland and were admitted without selectivity other than that of the ordinary military security investigations. Admission is now arranged by the Polish Delegation.
4. All the individuals are registered in a central registry at Teheran as well as the individual registries at the camps. Information was obtained as to their education, occupation, and special skill.
5. Whenever possible refugees are assigned to camps by family units.

II. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF CAMP.

A. Teheran. About one square mile located in a fairly pleasant spot in the foot hills outside of Teheran.

Isfahan. All of the institutions are similar, formerly they were owned by wealthy merchants and Iranian lesser royalty. As a rule they consist of several acres surrounded by a high brick wall and containing a large garden.

Ahwaz. The camp at Ahwaz occupies one half of what used to be a barracks for an Iranian or several Iranian divisions. The Iranian Army still occupies their half and the British Military authorities are responsible for the other. The camp is about one half square mile in area and is not in a very pleasant part of the country. All of that area becomes extremely uncomfortable during the summer when the temperature runs 125 degrees in the shade day after day.

B. Teheran. Other than two mud-brick store houses, there are no permanent structures.

Isfahan. The thirteen institutions are, as a rule, the villa type residence, and they are made of brick. They are fairly large, there is no heating, a few of them have electricity, and there is not running water. However, it must be pointed out that in all of Iran there is very little running water.

Ahwaz. In Ahwaz the refugees live in a large brick and concrete barracks.

These consist of brick walls, cement pillars in the inside and some of them have no floors since they were former stables. The camp has no running water and only has electricity in one or two buildings. In all, there are 35 permanent structures in the camp.

C. Description of:

1. Living quarters.

Teheran. Living quarters are the Standard British Army EPIP tents. Unlike other refugee camps, these tents are not double but are single with one family per tent.

Isfahan. Living quarters are mostly dormitory type since most of the refugees are children. In each establishment there are several rooms set aside for the private quarters of the staff. The Delegation in town is housed in private residences.

Ahwaz. Ahwazy is composed of family groups living in large Persian barracks. Privacy has been somewhat assured by the construction of blanket-walled cubicles for each unit. It is not a satisfactory arrangement, but it does guarantee some form of privacy.

2. Dining Quarters.

Teheran. There is no dining room at the camp. Refugees are served their meals at the cookhouse and take them back to their tents.

Isfahan. Most of the dining is done in messes since the institutions are not run the same way as the family group system in other camps. At the present, the children are eating out of doors, but there is space for them to eat inside when bad weather sets in. The staff as a rule eat with the children and the Delegation authorities in town at their own messes.

Ahwaz. There are no dining quarters in Ahwaz with the exception of two small staff messes. The refugees draw their rations and can do community cooking or fix meals themselves in their own quarters. The two staff messes are run on a paying basis.

3. Kitchens.

All Kitchens in Iran are run on the same principles. The stoves have cement foundations, and are fueled by a combination of diesel oil and water which is the standard cooking fuel for this country. The cooking itself is all done in large copper vats. There are no ovens and roasting is usually done by covering one copper vessel with another. Each kitchen has a vegetable room and a preparation room. There is always a storage room adjacent to the kitchen. There is very little refrigeration since ice is a luxury not easily obtainable; it is not really essential since rations and perishables are usually drawn for only one day at a time. In some camps underground storage rooms provide a fair degree of preservation.

4. Latrines.

Teheran. Latrines are of the deep trench type. There are about 15 persons to the individual latrine, and they are set up in blocks of eight.

Ahwaz, and Isfahan. Latrines are of the Turkish type (squatting). There are about 12 persons to the individual latrine.

5. Teheran. Four blocks of showers and one for bath. At certain periods there is hot water. These are outdoor galvanized iron constructions with simple shower installations.

Isfahan. Each institution has its own bathing facilities. Some of them have showers and some just metal tubs for washing. There are usually certain periods when hot water is available.

Ahwaz. All bathing is done in two bath houses which take up two individual buildings. A large Diesel heating unit in each one provides hot water for the showers and steam for the disinfestors. Certain periods of the day are allocated to women and children, other periods to men.

7. Infirmary, hospital, and isolation wards.

Teheran. There are two hospitals in town exclusively for the use of Poles. One has 120 beds. The patients there are made up of those who are too ill to be treated by the dispensary at the camp. There are some chronically ill and psychiatric cases as well. There is also a small hospital known in previous reports as Camp No. 5, and which has 37 beds. This is entirely an institution for tubercular, the present number being 28.

Isfahan. Each institution has its own infirmary ("ambulatorium"). There, minor illnesses and injuries are attended to. There are also two hospitals in town which have sections reserved for Polish refugees. At the Armenian Hospital one wing is exclusively run by the Poles. At this place all cases of non-surgical nature are cared for. Surgical cases are treated in one wing of the Anglo-Iranian Hospital. There are about 50 beds in the Armenian Hospital and 20 in the Anglo-Iranian Hospital. Each ambulatorium has accommodations for 10 to 30 patients.

Ahwaz. There are three buildings which compose the Polish Hospital there. The camp itself is divided up into two sections A & B, and each section has its own infirmary. Surgical cases are treated in one section of a British Military Hospital which is on the grounds of the camp. The Polish Hospital has 240 beds and the Polish ward of the British Hospital has about 35 beds.

8. School.

Teheran. Several tents are given over for schools. As in other schools throughout Iran, supplies, text books, etc., are provided by the Polish Delegation.

Isfahan. The institutions do not always have sufficient space for separate classrooms. In some instances the use of dormitory bed rooms as classrooms has been necessary. Some of the institutions have their own classrooms which are set up in the same manner as most American classrooms. In good weather there are outdoor classes under the trees for high school, secondary, and kindergarten students. One of the institutions is run on the lines of a very strict military academy.

9. Chapel.

At Ahwaz and Teheran there is one central chapel. Nearly all the population is Catholic and the altars are unconsecrated Roman-Catholic places of worship.

At Isfahan each institution, as a rule, has its own little room for religious services.

10. Recreation Hall.

There is no specific recreation hall in Teheran.

Isfahan. Usually each institution has its own recreation room as well as a large play area out of doors.

Ahwaz. There are several recreation rooms.

11. Administrative or office buildings.

Teheran. Administrative offices are in centrally located tents.

Isfahan. The Polish Delegation runs the 13 institutions from the central headquarters in town.

Ahwaz. There is one building given over for officers and living quarters for administrative staff.

12. Staff quarters.

Teheran. Staff quarters are not distinct from other quarters. The staff live in their own tents with their own families.

Isfahan. The administrative staff lives in town in residences near Headquarters. The institutional staff live on the premises and with the exception of the dormitories for very small children, staff members have private rooms.

Ahwaz. Some of the staff live in the administrative quarters and the minor staff workers live with their families.

13. Community store or canteen.

Teheran. There is a Persian operated canteen as well as at Ahwaz. Because of the proximity of the institutions to the town, there are no canteens at Isfahan.

14. There are no Power houses.

15. Warehouse and store room.

Each camp has its own warehouses and storerooms.

At Teheran there is a very large depot, formerly known as camp No. 2, which is actually several buildings of a Persian barracks. This is a central source of supplies for all the Poles in Iran.

16. There are no farming projects to speak of in Iran.

At Isfahan the children have their own individual garden plots which are used for educational purposes. At Teheran and Ahwaz there are live stock pens.

17. At Teheran and Ahwaz there are sewing, tailoring and cobbling projects.

18. At Ahwaz there is a garage where the repairs are done. At Teheran & there is a fairly extensive central motor pool where some maintenance is done.

19. There are no jails or guardhouse.

D. Acreage not occupied by building.

1. The acreage used for husbandry is negligible
2. At Teheran several acres are devoted to play grounds as well as at Ahwaz. At Isfahan each institution has extensive facilities, play grounds and recreation fields.

E. Fire Control.

1. There are spades, hooks, buckets of water and sand for fire control. Each camp or institution has personnel assigned for fire fighting duties.
2. There are no fire escapes.
3. Buildings are not insured.

F. Sanitation.

1. Water supplies for Teheran and Isfahan come from the mountains and is not potable. All drinking water must be boiled. At Isfahan there are supplementary wells in some of the institutions from which water is drawn. The water supply in the past has been inadequate, especially in Isfahan where a severe draught has ensued. At times the Delegation has had to resort to buying water on the black market. In Ahwaz water is drawn from the Korun river and passes through a British Army filter plant.
2. In all the camps sewage is disposed of by deep trench latrines and sumps.
3. In Teheran garbage is collected by a contractor who takes it out of town and buries it. In Isfahan the institutions either incinerate the waste or dispose of it themselves. At Ahwaz, the camp carts away its own garbage and buries it.
4. In all camps, daily sanitary inspections are carried out. At Teheran and Ahwaz staff sanitary squads are responsible for camp sanitation and the camps undergo regular inspections by the camp staff and doctors. In Ahwaz, the camp is inspected weekly by the British Army Field Hygiene authorities as well. At Isfahan sanitation is the responsibility of the individual institutional staffs.

III. ADMINISTRATION.

- A. The chief administrative authority is the Polish Delegation. The Delegation is headed by a representative appointed by the Polish Administration of Social Welfare in London. He is assisted by some other appointees from London and his staff consists of local and refugee Polish help. Their Headquarters are in Teheran.
- B. The auxiliary administrative authority comes from UNRRA which at present hasn't a well defined function. In Teheran, the UNRRA office acts as liaison between the military authorities and the Delegation. It does a great many things that are impossible for the Delegation to do by itself. At Isfahan there is no UNRRA representative. At Ahwaz the UNRRA representative works in the camp as a co-administrator along with the Polish commandant.

C. Local governmental authorities have very little jurisdiction over the camp. Camp sites are authorized by the Iranian Government. At Ahwazy the camp is the property of the Iranian army which as a guarantee for all damages from the British army. In Isfahan a large swimming pool was made available to the children during the summer with only maintenance charges.

D. The Polish Delegation works in conjunction with the Polish Ministry of State. Funds for finances are disbursed by the British Embassy in Teheran. In Isfahan the Anglo-Iranian institution has aided the Poles.

E. Teheran. The relationship with the military authorities is limited. The British Army has helped out in some installations and has handled movements. Most of the original supplies and living quarters were given by the Army, but now most of the supplies are purchased by the Delegation. Both the British and American armies employ Polish help, in a clerical and menial capacity.

Isfahan. Other than movements, none.

Ahwaz. The relation to the British Military authorities is considerable. The British army has assumed some definite responsibility for the maintenance of the camp and periodically checks all phases of camp operation. Supplies are drawn from the British army, and assistance is being generously forthcoming when demanded. Both the British and American armies have assumed security responsibility for the camp and periodically patrol the area for all unauthorized persons in the camp site. British and American armies employ labor from the Polish camp.

F. There is no relationship of local welfare agencies to the camps.

G. In Teheran there is no direct relationship to private voluntary agencies, but the American Joint Distribution Committee has an office there which sends parcels to Jewish Poles who have remained in Russia. They are doing perhaps the most efficient job of distribution that is being done overseas. At one time the Polish Delegation was supplying funds for parcels to all Poles in Russia, but for reasons which it is not the policy of this report to go into, that project was abandoned.

H. With the exception of the Armenian and Anglo-Iranian hospitals, in Isfahan, no community facilities are used by the Poles.

IV. OPERATION.

A. Staff.

1. At Teheran camp the headquarters staff (managerial posts only) is made up of eleven people. At Isfahan the entire staff has about 360 Poles. A complete list of Ahwaz personnel with names, positions, and salaries is appended to give the complete picture of an administrative staff. All the positions listed there can be applied to the other camps with allowances made for differences in camp populations.

2. Teheran. The camp hires 63 Iranians. Wages (the same in all camps) amount to rations plus 45 cents a day for unskilled labor, \$1.10 for foremen, and \$1.50 for drivers.

Isfahan. The Delegation employs 142 native help.

Ahwaz. The camp has 74 native helpers.

B. Financial Organization.

1. All the funds are provided by the paying officer at the British Embassy in Teheran. These funds are debited to the Polish Government in London. A budget is submitted monthly to the paying officer and he writes out a check. Unfortunately he has no authority to question this budget, but in conjunction with the UNRRA staff economies are constantly urged and some small progress has been made.
2. Fiscal procedures and accounting costs are handled by the Polish Delegation in Teheran, and at present these accounts are not
3. available.

C. Food.

1. In all three cities some food is purchased locally. Fruits, vegetables, eggs and butter (for hospitals and special diets) are purchased in the neighbourhood. At Teheran the Delegation purchases some food from various sources outside of the country and these supplies are distributed in Teheran and Isfahan. At Ahwaz, with the exception of the above mentioned supplementary rations, all supplies are drawn from the British Army.
2. Lend-Lease and the Middle East Supply Center might possibly be used as sources of supplies. At present sugar, tea, and flour are obtained through the Middle East Supply Center for the camps at Teheran and Isfahan.
3. At Ahwaz practically all food supplies are provided by the British Army.
4. At Teheran there is no food grown and livestock is as follows:

7	pigs
46	ducks
16	geese
1	donkey

At Isfahan none

At Ahwaz	38 hogs
	19 sows

The potential production capacity for farming in Iran is severely limited because of poor soil and an inadequate water supply. Husbandry could be extended.

5. Food storage, as previously mentioned, is usually confined to those supplies needed for one day's ration. There are cool storage rooms attached to each cookhouse.
6. Meals are served, planned, and prepared by dieticians at each camp and institution (Ration scales appended).
7. The nutritional value of the rations is excellent; the food scale is more than adequate, and in all camps, national food patterns of the refugees are closely followed. In Ahwaz it is most interesting to note how British army rations can be magically transformed into Polish dishes.

D. Clothing and bedding.

1. At Teheran there is a large central supply of clothing and yard goods. Most of the clothing has come from America either being purchased second hand through various channels or being donated new by a Relief Organization there. All the cloth has been purchased in India and at present their stocks exceed the demand.
2. Clothes are distributed free when needed.
3. At each camp, projects are in operation for the repairing and salvaging of shoes and clothing. Moreover, at Isfahan and Ahwaz, cloth is made into garments for the refugees. These projects meet all camp needs.
4. There is very little clothing or goods needed.

E. Community store or canteen.

1. At Teheran and Ahwaz, canteens are operated by local concessions. There is no canteen at Isfahan.
2. Stocks consist of supplementary food supplies such as fruit candy, mineral waters, butter, and vegetables. Moreover, there is a fair assortment of notions.
3. These canteens are run at a profit by concessionnaires. The prices are controlled by the administration.

F. Transportation.

There is a central motor pool in Teheran and Isfahan consisting of 76 vehicles. These are mostly British army vehicles which have been turned over to the Polish Delegation and are largely trucks and carry-alls. At Ahwaz there are three large trucks and three small ones. All the transport is of a decidedly second-hand nature, and the shortage of tires and spare parts has caused some of the vehicles to remain at their depots. Repairs are conducted by Polish mechanics in Teheran. At Ahwaz the British army has helped to maintain the transport.

V. REFUGEE WELFARE:

A. Health.

1. Medical, surgical and hospital facilities have already been discussed. Nursing care is provided in all camps and special accommodations for children are provided in Isfahan since the population is largely made up of children.
2. There is special maternal and child care available.
3. Medical supplies are adequate in the camps and are purchased in Teheran and Isfahan by the Polish Delegation, and provided by the British Army in Ahwaz.
4. All persons not seriously ill are hospitalized in the infirmaries attached to the various camps and institutions. No patients are allowed to remain in their tents or dormitories.

5. At each camp in Teheran and Ahwaz there are staff doctors who are responsible for camp inspection. At Isfahan the staff doctors make the rounds of the institutions and hospitals daily to check up on all medical needs.
6. Chronically ill and disabled are all in special institutions in Teheran as already referred to above.
7. Special diets are provided for at the hospitals in Teheran, Isfahan and Ahwaz.
8. There is no physical fitness program at Teheran other than that provided in the schools. At Isfahan and Ahwaz there are extensive programs for the children.
9. At Teheran and Isfahan, refugees are buried in local cemeteries. At Ahwaz a situation has arisen which will require a policy decision. At present all the Poles are buried in the British Military cemetery. This came about because formerly the Polish army was stationed at Ahwaz, and the British made no discrimination between refugees and soldiers. After the war all the military bodies, Polish and British, will be removed to a permanent military cemetery in Basrah. However, it will not be possible to remove the civilian bodies since this is contrary to British military policy. Some concern is felt for the maintenance of civilian graves should all the Poles be evacuated from Iran.
10. The health of the refugees is as high as perhaps any body of persons in the Eastern hemisphere. Under the close supervision of medical authorities, the refugees are enjoying a state of health undoubtedly higher than they ever knew in Poland. The children specially are strong and healthy due, no doubt, to the excellent climatic conditions and ample supplies of well balanced food diets.

B. WORKING CONDITIONS AND POLICIES.

1. In Teheran all refugees who were not fully employed are required to donate two hours daily to camp maintenance. In Isfahan all the adults are employed on the staff. At Ahwaz all physically fit refugees are required to fulfil any allocated task.
2. Wages are distinct from family allowances which are paid to refugees for work both in the camps and in the army. As a rule these wages are as follows:

Camp Commandant	\$150.00	per month
2nd in Command	120.00	" "
Secretarial & Financial staff	50.00	" "
Other labour, from	20.00 to 80.00	per month

(Typical camp staff wage list for Ahwaz appended).

These figures are given in terms of Rials of which there are 32 to the \$1.00.

3. There are work projects and they receive wages. In some places their income depends on the refugees themselves, in other places the camp commandant pays them a fixed salary.
4. Skilled or professional workers receive higher salaries than unskilled labour. As a rule their wages are considerably above local Iranian professionals. They all receive clothing and housing free of charge, but all those receiving above a certain amount must pay for their rations.

6. Wages paid in the camps are higher than comparable labour in the vicinity.
7. Refugees are permitted to work outside the camp. These people are mostly employed by the British and American armies in the Teheran and Ahwaz areas as follows:

TEHERAN AREA : 161 American Army
 125 British Army

AHWAZ AREA : 321 American Army
 66 British Army

Most of the employees receive about \$25.00 a month, but clerical posts pay as high as \$120.00. Rations and lodgings are usually free either from the army or from the Polish Delegation. The workers are employed in messes, hospitals, laundries, and offices.

8. No plan is in effect to pay compensation for injuries or death resulting from employment by the camp.

C. Schedule of Family Allowances.

The following schedule of family allowances is allotted to all Poles in Iran:

All adults receive 180 rials per month
All children receive 90 " " "

with the following exceptions:

Individuals earning more than 500 rials per month;
families of two or three members earning more than 1000 rials per month;
families of 4 to 6 members earning more than 1500 rials per month.

D. Education.

1. All children up to the age of 16 in all the camps are required to attend school. As a rule the hours run 4 hours for grammar school, 5 hours for high school. In Ahwaz the schools operate 4 hours in the summer and 5 in the winter. All schools are in operation 6 days a week.
2. Books and school supplies are provided by the Polish Delegation.
3. There is no regular adult educational program. For those in the camp, from time to time, meetings are held for the discussion of current events. In addition, at Ahwaz, voluntary English classes are conducted.

E. Security.

1. In all camps and institutions passes are issued for all refugees leaving the camps. In Teheran there is no limit to the number of passes issued weekly providing their work has been accomplished. For Isfahan most of the staff at headquarters come and go as they please and the issuing of passes in the institutions is the responsibility of the matron in charge. At Ahwaz refugees are allowed two free evenings a week. In Iran there is a curfew for all refugees of 10.00 p.m.

2. The camps are guarded and policed by the Poles themselves, usually by retired army soldiers or men who are not acceptable to the army for the usual reasons. In addition, the camp at Ahwaz is constantly patrolled by the British and American military police who have assumed an almost paternal guardianship for the refugees. When the military leaves, a serious problem will be presented at Ahwaz. At Isfahan and Teheran, in addition to the local Polish guard, there are some Iranians employed as caretakers.
3. Visitors can come to the camps in Teheran and Isfahan by permission of the Delegation. At Ahwaz, monthly passes are issued to the friends of the Poles, by the Camp Commandant. These passes are, of course, subject to the good behaviour of the individuals who bear these passes. For the most part they are soldiers stationed in the area.
4. Communication between refugees and other persons is conducted both by postal system and by the Polish Red Cross whose headquarters are in Teheran.

F. Refugee self-government.

- 1, 2, and 3. The Polish Delegation and camp management run all the camps.

G. Identification and repatriation of refugees.

1. As far as it is known all children are identified.
2. Location of lost families is constantly being done through the Polish Red Cross.
3. As yet the only camp identity documents are the camp registration files.

H. Child Care.

1. All the unattached children with insignificant exceptions are housed at Isfahan. The entire Isfahan set-up is done on the basis of orphan asylums. This naturally entails special provisions that are similar to such institutions in other parts of the world.
2. Pre-school age children have an extensive kindergarten and play group programs at Isfahan. The entire Isfahan project is built around educational, recreational, and vocational training for young people. At Isfahan one of the most remarkable projects that is now being undertaken is the weaving of Persian rugs under the direction of one of the finest rug experts in Iran. These rugs are destined for the National Museum in Poland after the war, and it should be mentioned that the quality of these rugs is far superior to the quality of the rugs made by the Persians. In all camps the scout movement is strong and encouraged by the administration.
3. As far as it is known there are no important welfare problems and needs of children for which no provision has been made.
4. Unmarried mothers and their children receive exactly the same treatment as married mothers. According to a quaint custom a new-born baby legitimate or otherwise receives a bounty of L. Stg. 25 from the Polish Delegation.

I. Welfare program and facilities.

1. There are no specific educational or recreational programs for adults. The leisure time activities of the children is well planned. At Ahwaz and as well as several places in Isfahan there are radio sets, books, magazines available. Religious activities are, of course, regularly cultivated in each camp.
2. Facilities for recreational activities are not extensive. Occasionally in Ahwaz a movie is provided by the military and at a nearby American army camp movies are shown three times a week to which the refugees can go on their passes. The proximity of the camps to the cities makes an extensive recreational program unnecessary.
3. All the staffs have persons who are competent to assist individuals and family groups with their personal problems. In Teheran this is done by the Polish Delegation, and in Ahwaz and Isfahan by the Camp Commandants.
4. Emotionally ill and disturbed refugees are located in the Polish hospital in Teheran under the care of a hospital doctor and one
& trained nurse assigned to the ward.
5
6. Refugees receive money from outside sources directly.
7. At present there are no voluntary societies participating in the operation of the camp, with the exception of the Ahwaz camp which receives medical comforts from the Indian Red Cross. In the past the American Red Cross has provided clothing and flour.
8. Refugee morale on the whole is as good as can be expected. There is some uneasiness on the part of the refugees in conjunction with their future status in Poland, but a good deal of this is unnecessarily maintained by the Delegation which constantly reminds them of a problem which has no immediate solution. Due to the fact that the refugees are aware that they live fairly regally in comparison to other refugees and those left behind in Poland, they are content as any displaced population can be under the circumstances.
9. Remarks and recommendations.

There are several problems which have already been mentioned and which will require some action in the future. One of these is the subject of civilian graves; another the subject of security at Ahwaz when the military leave.

The Poles, on the whole, have enough clothing, materials, and food. At Isfahan there has been difficulty in obtaining milk and water. It is recommended that the camp at Isfahan be abandoned since the removal of the military from Iran will make the problem of transportation difficult for any evacuation of refugees. It is recommended that the camp at Ahwaz, the most efficiently administered refugee center in Iran, be enlarged to its capacity of 3000. The camp could be filled with the population at Isfahan, and should further evacuations ensue, it is recommended that the refugees from Teheran be moved there. From a point of view of expense, group unity, evacuations now or in the future, and repatriation, Ahwaz is the most suitable place for the Polish refugees. Should UNRRA take over the Polish camps, special emphasis should be directed towards revising the expenditures and educational system. It is recommended that, as soon as possible all Poles be transferred from Iran to other camps outside of the country because of the extremely high cost of living.

Attachments bearing the following titles will be forwarded as soon as duplicated:

POLISH EVACUATION RATION SCALE-AHWAZ
POLISH RATION SCALE-TEHERAN AND ISFAHAN
POLISH SCALES OF CLOTHING

s/ S.K. Jacobs.
S.K. Jacobs.

PERMANENT STAFF of the Branch of the Delegation of the Polish Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare in Ahwaz.

POLISH EVACUATION - RATION SCALE

AHWAZ

Appx A to
1852/Q/OPS
of Nov 43

Table A - Normal Scale

S No.	Item	Proposed Scale		Remarks
		Adults	Children under 6	
a	b	c	d	e
1.	Bread	16 ozs.	8 ozs.	
2.	Flour	1 "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	
3.	Meat fresh	6 "	3 "	
4.	Rice	1 "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	
5.	Tea or Cocoa	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	
6.	Sugar	3 "	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	
7.	Milk british	2 "	2 "	
8.	Salt	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	
9.	Veg. fresh	8 "	4 "	
10.	Dried fruit	1 "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	
11.	Margarine	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	
12.	Cheese	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	
13.	Oatmeal	1 "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	
14.	Fresh fruit	4 "	4 "	of which 2 issued per week will be dates 4 ozs.
15.	Paper toilet	4 sheets	4 sheets	
16.	Jam	1 ozs	$\frac{1}{2}$ ozs	Twice weekly
17.	Cigs	40	---	Weekly.
18.	Matches	2 boxes	---	Weekly.
19.	A.A. Tablets or	1 tablet	1 tablet on alternative days	On M.O. Recom- mandations.
	Dhall whole	1 oz.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ oz	
20.	Potatoes fresh	3 oz	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	
21.	Cooking fat	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	$1\frac{1}{4}$ "	
22.	Onions	2 "	1 "	
23.	Biscuit ration	12 "	6 "	Once a week in lieu of bread 16 ozs.

Note: The authorized equivalents ruling in the Command will be issued in lieu of items which are unobtainable.

POLISH EVACUATION - RATION SCALE

AHWAZ

Table B Hard Scale

S. NO.	ITEM	Proposed Scale		Remarks
		Adults	Children under 8	
a	b	c	d	e
1.	Biscuit	16 ozs or Bread up to 21 ozs	8 ozs or Bread up to 11 ozs	
2.	Meat preserved	6 ozs	3 ozs	
3.	Tea	3/4 ozs	---	
4.	A.A. Tablets	1 Tablets	1 Tablet on medical recom- mendation, on alternative days.	
5.	Cheese	2 ozs	1 ozs	
6.	Milk British	3 ozs	3 "	
7.	Salt	1/2 "	1/4 "	
8.	Jam	2 "	1 "	
9.	Sugar	3 "	1 1/2 "	
10.	Sausages Td.	4 "	2 "	
11.	Cigs.	40	---	Weekly
12.	Matches	2 boxes	---	Weekly
13.	Margarine	1 1/2 ozs	1 ozs	
14.	Paper toilet	4 sheets	4 sheets	

Note: "A" The authorised equivalents ruling in the Command will be issued in lieu of items which are unobtainable.

"B" The Hard Scale should not be issued for more than seven consecutive days.

Akhtar.

SUMMER RATION SCALE 1.5.44 to 15.10.44

Scale No 1b - Children 8 to 15 years.

AHWAZ

Items	Unit	Daily	Calories
Bread	Gr	400	1000
or flour	"	300	960
Meat or liver	"	125	266
Sugar	"	50	198
Milk fresh	Ltr	0.50	34
Eggs	Nos	2	140
Cooking flour	Gr	30	96
Margarine or fat	"		
or butter or bacon	"	30	72
Jam or marmalade	"	30	66
Cheese	"	30	33
Potatoes	"	125	97
Onions	"	75	36
Fresh fruits	"	200	200
or dry fruits	"	100	100
Vegetables	"	200	200
Rice	"	50	165
or beans	"	100	35
or lentils	"	100	71
or tinned soup	"	20	
Tea	"	1.5	
Coffee	"	4	
Vinegar	Ltr	0.012	
Salt	Gr	10	
Cooking fat	"	30	238
Fruit juice or sirop	"	25	84
Biscuits	"	60	180
Potato flour	"	15	12
Chocolate or sweets	"	3	18

Mutton 4 times per week

Beef 2 times per week

Liver 1 time per week

Approximate calories 2938-3168

C O P Y

SUMMER RATION SCALE 1.5.44 to 15.10.44

Basic Scale No. 1A Adults.

AHWAZ

Items	Unit	Daily	Calories
Bread	Gr	400	1000
or flour	"	300	960
Meat or liver	"	125	266
Sugar	"	50	198
Milk fresh	Ltr	0.25	17
Eggs	Nos	2	140
Cooking flour	Gr	30	96
Margarine or fat	"	30	72
or butter	"	30	66
Jam or marmalade	"	30	33
Cheese	"	30	97
Potatoes	"	125	36
Onions	"	75	200
Fresh fruit or	"	200	100
dry fruit	"	100	200
Vegetables	"	200	165
Rice	"	50	35
or beans	"	100	71
or lentils	"	100	
Tinned soup	"	20	
Tea	"	1.5	
Coffee	"	4	
Vinegar	Ltr	0.012	
Salt	Gr	10	
Cooking fat	"	30	

Mutton 4 times per week

Beef 2 times per week

Liver 1 time per week

Approximate calories 2627-2857

POLISH RATION SCALE

TEHERAN AND ISFAHAN

SUMMER RATION SCALE 1.5.44 to 5.10.44

Scale No 1c - Old and weak

Items	Unit	Daily	Calories
Bread	Gr.	400	1000
or flour	"	300	960
Meat or liver	"	125	266
Sugar	"	50	198
Milk fresh or skim	"	0.50	34
Eggs	Nos	2	140
Cooking flour	Gr.	30	96
Margarine or fat, or butter or bacon	"	30	72
Jam or marmalade	"	30	66
Cheese	"	30	33
Potatoes	"	125	97
Onions	"	75	36
Fresh fruits or	"	200	200
Dry fruits	"	100	100
Vegetables	"	200	200
Rice or	"	50	165
Beans	"	100	35
or lentils	"	100	71
or tinned soup	"	20	
Tea	"	1.5	
Coffee	"	4	
Vinogar	Ltr	0.012	
Salt	Gr	10	
Cooking fat	"	30	238
Fruit juice or sirop	"	25	84
Biscuits	"	60	180
Potato Flour	"	25	20

Mutton 4 times per week

Beef 2 times per week

Liver 1 " " "

Approximate calories 2928 - 3158.

POLISH RATION SCALE

TEHERAN AND ISFAHAN

SUMMER RATION SCALE 1.5.44 to 15.10.44

Scale No 1d - Mother with children up to 1 year and Expectant mothers

Items	Unit	Daily	Calories
Bread	Gr.	400	1000
or flour	"	300	960
Meat or liver	"	125	266
Sugar	"	75	297
Milk	Ltr	0.75	51
or klim	Gr.	60	
Eggs	Nos	3	210
Cooking flour	Gr	30	96
Margarine or fat	"	30	72
or butter or bacon	"	30	66
Jam or marmalade	"	30	
Cheese	"	30	33
Potatoes	"	125	97
Onions	"	75	36
Fresh fruits	"	200	200
or dry fruits	"	100	100
Vegetables	"	200	200
Rice	"	50	165
or beans	"	100	35
or lentils	"	100	71
or tinned soup	"	20	
Tea	"	1.5	
Coffee	"	4	
Vinegar	Ltr	0.012	
Salt	Gr.	10	
Cooking fat	Gr.	30	238
Fruit juice or sirop	Gr.	25	84
Potato flour	"	25	20
Biscuits	"	60	180
Chocolate or sweets	"	3	18

Mutton 4 times per week

Beef 2 " " "

Liver 1 " " "

approximate calories 3132-3362

POLISH RATION SCALE
TEHERAN AND ISFAHAN

SUMMER RATION SCALE 1.5.44 to 15.10.44

Scale No 2 - Children from 1 to 8 years.

Items	Unit	Daily	Calories
Bread	Gr.	200	500
or flour	"	150	480
Meat or liver	"	125	279
Sugar	"	50	198
Milk	Ltr	0.50	34
or klim	Gr.	40	
Eggs	Nos	2	140
White flour	Gr.	30	96
Margarine or fat, or butter, or bacon	"	30	72
Jam or marmalade	"	15	33
Cheese	"	15	17
Potatoes	"	100	70
Onions	"	30	11
Fresh fruits or dry fruits	"	150 75	150 75
Vegetables	"	125	125
Rice	"	20	61
or beans	"	20	7
Tea	"	0.5	
Cocoa	"	3	100
Salt	"	10	
Cooking fat	"	30	238
Honey	"	15	49
Fruit Juice	"	30	84
or sirop	"	30	
Biscuits	"	70	210
Chocolate or sweets	"	3	18
Potato flour	"	25	20
Oatmeal	"	30	170

utton 4 times per week
eef 2 times per week
iver 1 time per week

Approximate calories 2546-2675

POLISH RATION SCALE

TEHERAN AND ISFAHAN

SUMMER RATION SCALE 1.5.44 to 15.10.44

Scale No 3 - Sick people in Hospital

Items	Unit	General		Diete III		Diet IV		Diete V	
		sick		Diarrhoea		Strict		Milk diete	
		Daily Cal.	Daily Cal.	Daily Cal.	Daily Cal.	Daily Cal.	Daily Cal.	Daily Cal.	Daily Cal.
Bread	Gr	300	750	200	500	-	-	400	1000
or biscuits	"	100		125	313	250	625	-	
or flour	"	250							
Meat or liver	"	125	279	-		-		-	
Sugar	"	50	198	75	297	75	297	75	297
Milk	Ltr	0.50	34	-		-		0.50	34
or Kefir	"	0.25		0.25	85	-		0.25	85
Eggs	Nos	3	210	2	140	1	70	1	70
Cooking flour	Gr	30	96	50	160	-		75	240
Margarine or fat or									
butter, or bacon	"	30	72	30	72	30	72	40	96
Jam or marmalade	"	30	66	-		-		30	66
Cheese	"	30	33	-		-		50	55
Potatoes	"	125	97	200	152	-		200	152
Onions	"	75	36	-		-		-	
Fresh fruits	"	200	200	250	250	-		500	500
Dry fruits	"	100	100	150	150	-		200	200
Vegetables	"	200	200	200	200	200	200	500	500
Rice	"	50	165	100	330	100	330	50	165
or beans	"	100	35	-		-		-	
or lentils	"	100	71	-		-		-	
or tinned soup	"	20		-		-		-	
Tea	"	1.5		3		3		3	
Coffee	"	6		10		10		10	
Cocoa	"	-		20	700	-		-	
Vinegar	Ltr	0.012		-		-		-	
Gelatine	Gr	-		5		5		5	
Salt	"	15		15		-		-	
Cooking fat	"	30	238	-		-		-	
Sirop	"	20	60	-		-		-	
Honey	"	-		-		-		30	162
Fruit Juice	"	25	84	25	84	25	84	25	84
Biscuits	"	60	180	-		-		-	
Potato flour	"	25	20	-		-		-	
Oatmeal	"	15	85	50	282	50	282	50	282

3.	Approximate calories	(General sick)	2789-3019
3a.	"	(Diarrhoea)	3152-3452
3b.	"	(Strict diet)	1960
3c.	"	(milk diet)	3307-3607

POLISH RATION SCALE

TEHERAN AND ISFAHAN

SUMMER RATION SCALE 1.5.44 to 15.10.44

Scale No 4 - Sanatorium, T.B.

Items	Unit	Daily Sick	Calories	Daily Personnel	Calories
Bread	Gr	250	625	400	1000
Meat or liver	"	250	558	250	558
Sugar	"	75	297	50	198
Milk	Ltr	0.75	51	0.25	17
or Kefir	"	0.50			
Eggs	Nos	4	280	2	140
Cooking flour	Gr	50	160	50	160
Margarine or fat					
or butter or bacon	Gr	45	108	30	72
Cheese	Gr	100	110	60	66
Potato	"	125	97	125	97
Onions	"	75	36	75	36
Fresh fruits	"	750	750	200	200
or dry fruits	"	200	200	100	100
Vegetables	"	300	300	300	300
Rice	"	50	165	50	165
or beans	"	100	35	100	35
or lentils	"	100	71	100	71
or tinned soup	"	20		20	
Tea	"	2		2	
Coffee	"	7		7	
Vinegar	Ltr	0.012		0.012	
Salt	Gr	15		15	
Cooking fat	"	30	238	30	238
Honey or sirop	"	50		-	
or sweet jam					
Fruit juice	"	25	84	-	
Biscuits	"	100	300	-	
Potato flour	"	25	20	-	
Oatmeal	"	30	270	30	170

Approximate calories for sick 4899-5349
" " " personnel 3187-3417

POLISH RATION SCALE

TEHERAN AND ISFAHAN

ITEMS ADDITIONAL TO NORMAL SCALE

1. Cream

Camp No 2	10 Kilos daily
Hospital	5 Kilos daily
Sanatorium	5 Kilos daily

2. Laurel leaves and pepper monthly

Camp No 2	5 Kilos Pepper & laurel leaves
Hospital	2 " " " "
Sanatorium	2 " " " "

3. Cinnamon and red pepper monthly

Camp No 2	3 Kgs. cinnamon	2 Kgs. Red Pepper
Hospital	2 " " " "	
Sanatorium	2 " " " "	

4. Garlic - monthly

Camp No 2	50 kilos
Hospital	25 kilos
Sanatorium	25 kilos

POLISH SCALES OF CLOTHING

Subject: Standards for the year 1944
/supply of clothing & shoes for refugees/.

The circular dated April 13th 1944, No. 4769/Z/44 settled the allotments of clothing and shoes for the year 1944, as follows:

For men

- 1 pair of trousers
- 1 pair of shoes or sandals
- 1 change of underwear
- 2 pairs of socks

For women

- 1 summer dress
- 1 change of underwear
- 1 dressing gown or pyjamas
- 1 pair of shoes or sandals
- 2 pairs of socks

For girls

- 2 summer dresses
- 1 change of underwear
- 1 pair of sandals
- 2 pairs of socks

For Boys

- 1 pair of summer trousers
- 1 summer shirt
- 1 change of underwear
- 1 pair of sandals
- 2 pairs of socks

For infants born after April 15th 1944 according to the standard of dressing consisting of a special set. This set should be noted in the supply book of the mother.

The above mentioned allotments were already given to the refugees. As our stock of made up clothing is now exhausting we will have in the majority of cases to supply the clothing standards for 1944 not in sewed clothing but in length of material in such an amount of metres as needed for the particular part of clothing.

The Polish Delegation has received lately new instructions from London about supplying clothing for refugees, which will be issued shortly after being Confirmed. These instructions consider also:

3.

Clothing, shoes, underwear, bed-clothes.

1. All refugees registered in any Institution of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare living in Iran, military or civilian, who do not earn more than 2000 Rls monthly are entitled to receive clothing, shoes, underwear and bed-clothes free of charge.
2. Families of military and civilians whose salary is less than 3500 Rls are entitled to receive free of charge clothing, shoes, underwear and bed-clothes.

3. Military and civilians and their families mentioned in No. 1 & 2, who because of higher salaries are not entitled to the free-of-charge issue of clothing, shoes, underwear and bed-clothes, can obtain it without paying if they have an especially numerous family according to the decision of the Delegate of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare in each particular case.

In consequence of the above paragraphs No 1 & 2 all civilians whose salaries are higher than 2000 Rls have to pay for their clothing. The same applies to families of those whose salaries are higher than 3500 Rls - they can receive clothing and shoes on repayment only.

As in the meantime the Delegation has received allotments of materials for men's clothes, women's costumes, flannel for dresses, and white material for men's summer suits - the standard of clothing for 1944 is increased as follows:

For men 1 made up suit (trousers & coat) - or material for a suit from 2.90 m. to 3.20 m., or white summer material for a summer suit (long trousers & coat) from 4.50 m. to 5.25 m. - or for 2 1 sheet.

For women 1 costume made up (consisting of a skirt & jacket or blouse) or material for costume from 2.50 m. to 2.80 m., or white summer material for costume from 4 m. to 4.75m., - or one made up dress or material for 1 dress of flannel /single width/ 5 m. or white summer material/width 1m./ from 3 m. to 4 m. 1 sheet.

For boys (a) above 6 years - 1 made up suit consisting of trouser and coat or trousers and shirt or white summer material for 2 pairs of shorts from 2.80 m. to 3 m., for a bush shirt or a sport shirt 1 sheet.

(b) under 6 years - a made up coat or jacket, trousers and blouse.

/ As the store has a sufficient amount of made up clothes the distribution of materials will not take place./

For girls (a) above 6 years - 2 made up summer dresses / 1 of percale and 1 of linen /, or white summer material for 2 dresses a 2.50 m., or uniform: 2 skirts, 1 blouse or shirt - 5 m. 1 sheet.

(b) under 6 years - 2 made up dresses. 1 sheet.

/ As the store has a sufficient amount of made up clothes the distribution of materials will not take place./

For infants in the supply back of the mother - 2 m. of white summer material.

Sheets can be given only to those refugees who do not use sheets belonging to the Camps, Institutions, Hospitals, etc. as inventory.

The sheets are not all new so nobody is entitled to claim for a new one.

People who are paying for the materials are entitled to make their choice according to samples. For those who do not pay the choice is up to the chief of the Supply Dept. The distribution of materials chosen according to samples can take place only if the Delegation has a sufficient amount of that particular material.

A further allotment of clothing and shoes will take place after the arrival and inspection of imports, which are now on their way.

Referring to the above supplementary standards of clothing, it is required for all sub-units of the Delegation to send their requests enclosing a detailed list including: name and surname, sex, age, salary, family and what he or she asks for.

Refugees who, according to the standard, want to receive material instead of made up clothes, can not count on any help such as buttons, lining, thread or cost of sewing the clothes.

The Delegation will be able to lend a certain number of sewing machines for the necessary period for the Institutions.

When all the requests are received, the Delegation will start to fulfill them.

Delegate
/A. Szewczyk/

Chief of the Supply Dept.
/L. Gronkowski/

translated by A. Dawidowicz.

C O P YP E R M A N E N T S T A F F

of the Branch of the Delegation of the Polish Ministry
of Labour and Social Welfare in Ahwaz

on 26th Sept. 44.

No.	Christian name Surname	Function	Pay
<u>Directorate</u>			<u>Rials</u>
1.	Galusinski Mieczyslaw	Officer Commanding	4.950.-
2.	Matusiewicz Wacław	Assistant of the Officer Commanding	3.630.-
<u>Secretarial Staff</u>			
3.	Dr. Kuhn Jozef	Secretary	2.200.-
4.	Langie Zofia	Assistant of the Secretary	1.800.-
5.	Lukaszewska Henryka	Personal Clerk	1.800.-
6.	Kuhn Maria	I/C Statistical Clerk	1.800.-
7.	Typrowicz Maria	Military Clerk	1.200.-
8.	Korman Janina	Typist	1.200.-
9.	Brzozowska Jozefa	"	1.200.-
<u>Financial Staff</u>			
10.	Nowosad Marian	I/C Book-keeper	1.800.-
.	Staniewicz Boleslaw	Cashier	1.500.-
2.	Gostkiewicz Włodzimierz	Office Clerk	1.200.-
<u>Subordinate Daily Paid Staff</u>			
13.	Jasinska Maria	Messenger	Daily 28 rls.
14.	Lewkowica Weronika	"	" 28 "
15.	Lozinski Michal	Janitor	" 31.7 "
16.	Tyczynski Stanislaw	"	" 31.7 "
17.	Powazka Anna	Office Cleaner	" 28 "
18.	Urban Anna	"	" 28 "

NO.	Christian name Surname	Function	Pay
<u>The Supervisor of Polish People Working for American Units</u>			<u>Rials</u>
19.	Luszczewska Cecylia	Supervisor in Andimeshk	1.600.-
	<u>Billetting Staff</u>		
20.	Bogucki Wojciech	I/C Billetting Office	2.200.-
.	Belicaj Mieczyslaw	Clerk	1.500.-
2.	Woch Janina	Clerk of Labour Staff	1.300.-
3.	Suracka Leokadia	Clerk Post Office	1.200.-
24.	Majewska Wanda	Clerk	1.200.-
25.	Fermentowicz Jozefa	Clerk	1.200.-
26.	Ortyl Jadwiga	Block Commandant	800.-
27.	Harbak Julia	" "	800.-
28.	Dychton Izabela	" "	800.-
29.	Zyczynska Katarzyna	" "	800.-
30.	Stosur Stefania	" "	800.-
31.	Nikiel Janina	" "	700.-
32.	Kujbieda Maria	" "	700.-
33.	Rozek Apolonia	Oil Issue Storewoman	900.-
	<u>Clothing Issue Staff</u>		
4.	Misiak Roman	Liet Quartermaster	
5.	Tobiasiewicz Irena	Clerk	1.500.-
6.	Skwirzynska Zofia	"	1.200.-
37.	Salmonowicz Antoni	"	1.200.-
38.	Klepaczewska Zofia	Store Keeper	1.200.-
39.	Pociej Maria	Clerk	1.200.-
40.	Kosinska Stanislaw	Assistant Store Keeper	1.000.-
	<u>Rations Issue Staff</u>		
41.	Nanowski Ludomir	Chief Book-keeper of Stores	
42.	Friedberg Rudolf	I/C Stores	1.500.-
43.	Stelmach Ludmila	Assistant	1.200.-

No.	Christian name Surname	Function	Pay
<u>Rations Issue Staff (Cont.)</u>			<u>Rials</u>
44.	Pfiaterer Regina	Book-keeper	1,200.-
45.	Czulczynska Tamara	Clerk	1,200.-
46.	Langie Irena	"	1,200.-
47.	Lowczynowski Feliks	Store-keeper	1,200.-
48.	Figlarz Gabriela	Clerk	1,200.-
49.	Plewko Nina	"	1,200.-
50.	Riess Maria	"	1,200.-
51.	Kubis Elzbieta	Assistant Store-keeper	1,000.-
52.	Kuzmicz Leontyna	Chief Cook	1,500.-
<u>Medical Staff</u>			
53.	Dr. Hilewicz Stanislaw	Chief Doctor	3,750.-
54.	" Winogron Jakub	Physician	3,500.-
55.	" Hubert Slawa	"	3,500.-
56.	Rodkiewica Wladyskaw	Assistant	2,000.-
57.	Kupferblum Edward	Student Doctor	2,750.-
58.	Trzaska-Durski Czeslaw	Dentist	3,300.-
59.	Reiier Juliusz Edward	"	3,300.-
60.	Monkielewicz Stanislaw	Assistant Pharmacist	2,750.-
61.	Zundulewicz Michal	Pharmacist	3,500.-
62.	Lipinski Edward	General Practitioner	1,700.-
63.	Bajolek Julia	Midwife	1,500.-
64.	Lipinska Salomea	"	1,500.-
5.	Watrasiewicz Nina	Matron	1,800.-
66.	Wlasak Maria	Section Sister	1,500.-
67.	Kleska Julia	" "	1,500.-
68.	Koczan Wacława	" "	1,500.-
69.	Ozga Apolonia	" "	1,500.0
70.	Mocarska Zofia	Nursing Sister	1,200.-
71.	Bartoszek Stefania	" "	1,200.-

No.	Christian name Surname	Function	Pay
Medical Staff (Cont.)			<u>Rials</u>
72.	Klosek Barbara	Nursing Sister	1.200.-
73.	Tarnowska Laura	" "	1.200.-
74.	Kessler Maria	" "	1.200.-
75.	Zajackowska Weronika	" "	1.200.-
76.	Petrulanis Helena	" "	1.200.-
77.	Petrulanis Leokadia	" "	1.200.-
78.	Jasinska Walentyna	" "	1.200.-
79.	Sosabowska Zofia	" "	1.200.-
80.	Polinska Maria	" "	1.200.-
81.	Epler Irena	" "	1.200.-
82.	Zietek Helena	" "	1.200.-
83.	Swiecicka Walentyna	" "	1.200.-
84.	Szumaska Janina	" "	1.200.-
85.	Bara Janina	" "	1.200.-
86.	Kunda Jadwiga	" "	1.200.-
87.	Nagorska Stefania	" "	1.200.-
88.	Skowronska Anna	Hygienic Sister	1.000.-
89.	Kwaskiewicz Maria	" "	1.000.-
90.	Gizowska Janina	" "	1.000.-
91.	Liwich Helena	" "	1.000.-
92.	Szczawinska Leokadia	" "	1.000.-
93.	Bednarska Zofia	" "	1.000.-
94.	Pokorska Jozefa	" "	1.000.-
95.	Wlasak Henryka	" "	1.000.-
96.	Gawrys Julia	" "	1.000.-
97.	Furtak Maria	Ward-cleaner	800.-
98.	Daruk Lucja	" "	800.-
99.	Bazylewska Anna	" "	800.-
100.	Slowikowska Konstancja	" "	800.-

No.	Christian name Surname	Function	Pay
<u>Medical Staff (Cont.)</u>			<u>Rials</u>
101.	Daruk Maria	Ward-cleaner	800.-
102.	Ochyra Teresa	" "	800.-
103.	Szpunar Anna	" "	800.-
104.	Banas Wiktoria	" "	800.-
105.	Zapior Antonina	" "	800.-
106.	Mudryk Franciszka	" "	800.-
107.	Stopa Maria	" "	800.-
108.	Jablonska Maria	" "	800.-
109.	Sobon Elzbieta	" "	800.-
110.	Kmita Stanislaw	" "	800.-
111.	Janson Karolina	" "	800.-
112.	Mierzwa Franciszka	" "	800.-
113.	Foremnik Stanislaw	" "	800.-
114.	Ziarkowska Feliksa	" "	800.-
115.	Dull Aniela	" "	800.-
116.	Karwacka Maria	" "	800.-
117.	Przeplata Salomea	" "	800.-
118.	Nikiel Anna	" "	800.-
119.	Bis Franciszek	I/C of Bath House	1.200.-
120.	Zalewski Pawel	Attendant	1.200.-
121.	Michalowska Maria	Chief Cook in Hosp.	1.500.-
122.	Klosek Krystyna	Clerk	1.000.-
123.	Putkowski Jakub	"	1.000.-
<u>Welfare Staff</u>			
124.	Rechowicz Aleksandra	Clerk	1.000.-
125.	Czerwinska Jadwiga	Welfare Clerk	900.-
126.	Solarska Raisa	Stage Manager	1.200.-
127.	Mikolajska Jadwiga	Dressmaker&Cutter	1.200.-

No.	Christian name Surname	Function	Pay
<u>Welfare Staff (Cont.)</u>			<u>Rials</u>
128.	Zarczynska Maria	I/C Children's Creche	900.-
<u>Security Guard</u>			
129.	Kropiwnicki Karol	Commandant	2.200.-
130.	Liwoch Antoni	Assistant	1.500.-
131.	Pankiewicz Stefan	Camp Watchman	1.200.-
132.	Jasinski Michal	" "	1.200.-
133.	Dziekonski Franciszek	" "	1.200.-
134.	Koscielak Kazimierz	Watchman	1.000.-
135.	Jusko Stanislaw	"	1.000.-
136.	Lysakowski Franciszek	"	1.000.-
137.	Stefanowski Aleksander	"	1.000.-
138.	Karnas Jozef	"	1.000.-
139.	Kolasa Franciszek	"	1.000.-
140.	Mialkowski Jozef	"	1.000.-
141.	Nowak Franciszek	"	1.000.-
142.	Stapor Mikolaj	"	1.000.-
143.	Lewkowicz Leonidas	Asst. Watchman	900.-
144.	Surowka Jozef	" "	900.-
145.	Bysinski Stanislaw	" "	900.-
146.	Cudzik Stanislaw	" "	900.-
147.	Kowalik Wawrzyniec	" "	900.-
148.	Kozak Piotr	" "	900.-
149.	Wolanski Jan	" "	900.-
150.	Woch Jan	" "	900.-
151.	Kaminski Cyprian	" "	900.-
152.	Januszeowski Wladyslaw	" "	900.-
153.	Foremniak Ludwik	" "	900.-
154.	Grabowiecki Jan	" "	900.-
155.	Mglosik Jan	" "	900.-

No.	Christian name Surname	Function	Pay
<u>Security Guard (Cont.)</u>			
156.	Ambrozik Maria	Asst. Watchman	900.-
157.	Skarzynska Aleksandra	Camp Watchman	1.200.-
158.	Narkiewicz Krystyna	Pass Clerk	
159.	Kowalik Rozalia	Watchman	700.-
<u>Priest & Church Workers</u>			
160.	Jazdzewski Jan	Priest	
161.	Wenta Wladyslaw	" Assistant	700.-
<u>General Workers</u>			
162.	Mrozek Franfiszek	Store-keeper (Barrack Stores) daily	38 rls.
163.	Petrulanis Konstanty	Hygienic Officer	" 38 "
164.	Balchawithin Michal	Sanitation Worker	" 42 "
165.	Kaminski Wladyslaw	" "	" 42 "
166.	Sobolak Franciszka	Cookhouse Watchman	" 34 "
167.	Sobolak Albina	" "	" 34 "
168.	Zajac Anna	" "	" 34 "
169.	Skrok Eugenia	" "	" 34 "
170.	Duda Zofia	" "	" 34 "
171.	Mazgajczyk Bronislawa	Workman	" 28 "
172.	Wysocka Janina	"	" 38 "
173.	Truczka Maria	"	" 30 "
174.	Zbik Paulina	"	" 30 "
175.	Gasowska Anna	Statistical Clerk	" 30 "
176.	Dziakiewicz Marcelina	Office Cleaner	" 28 "
177.	Bogatek Weronika	" "	" 28 "
<u>Camp Kitchen Staff</u>			
178.	Mihucka Wanda	Assistant Chief Cook	" 50 "
179.	Durbak Aniela	" " " "	" 50 "

No.	Christian name Surname	Function	Pay
<u>Camp Kitchen Staff (Cont.)</u>			<u>Rials</u>
180.	Kwiatkowska Helena	Cook	daily 47 rls.
181.	Azgin Franciszka	"	" 47 "
182.	Rublewski Jerzy	"	" 47 "
183.	Zieba Wladyslaw	"	" 47 "
184.	Jesionka Maria	"	" 47 "
185.	Reiser Maria	"	" 47 "
186.	Cicha Dorota	"	" 47 "
187.	Misiag Jozefa	"	" 47 "
188.	Ranosz Katarzyna	"	" 47 "
189.	Pankiewicz Rozalia	"	" 47 "
190.	Zadorozna Maria	"	" 47 "
191.	Wrona Anna	"	" 47 "
192.	Blazewicz Stanislaw	"	" 47 "
193.	Brodko Rozalia	"	" 47 "
194.	Flaczynsla Anna	"	" 47 "
195.	Mleczek Krystyna	"	" 47 "
196.	Twarda Anna	"	" 47 "
197.	Skorkiewicz Jadwiga	"	" 47 "
198.	Gromadzka Stanislaw	Assist. Cook	" 44 "
199.	Czerniak Katarzyna	" "	" 44 "
200.	Frankiewicz Maria	" "	" 44 "
201.	Grocholska Paulina	" "	" 44 "
202.	Czekalinska Jozefa	" "	" 44 "
203.	Kuczkowska Franciszka	" "	" 44 "
204.	Strokowska Stefania	" "	" 44 "
205.	Urban Apolonia	" "	" 44 "
206.	Czapnik Stefania	" "	" 44 "

No.	Christian name Surname	Function	Pay
<u>Camp Kitchen Staff (Cont.)</u>			<u>Rials</u>
207.	Jagielska Helena	Asst. Cook	daily 44 rls.
208.	Przyrodzka Stefania	" "	" 44 "
209.	Sudol Jozefa	" "	" 44 "
210.	Wilczek Aledsandra	" "	" 44 "
211.	Blicharska Olga	Kitchen Serv.	" 29 "
212.	Zobniow Emilia	" "	" 29 "
213.	Mihucka Kazimiera	" "	" 29 "
214.	Grocholski Michal	" "	" 29 "
215.	Srutwa Jozef	" "	" 29 "
216.	Jolop Michal	" "	" 29 "
<u>Hospital Kitchen Staff</u>			
17.	Stefanowska Elzbieta	Cook	" 47 "
18.	Czerniak Maria	"	" 47 "
219.	Janson Stefania	"	" 47 "
220.	Dziekonska Izydora	"	" 47 "
221.	Laszczyńska Maria	Assistant Cook	" 44 "
222.	Sobolewska Genowefa	" "	" 44 "
223.	Dolata Jan	" "	" 44 "
224.	Janson Julia	" "	" 44 "
225.	<u>Bath House Staff</u>		
225.	Gierut Wladyslaw	Assist. of I/C of bath room	" 42 "
226.	Pelc Andrzej	Stoker	" 42 "
227.	Reiser Marcell	"	" 42 "
228.	Dubinska Maria	Attendant	" 32 "
229.	Filonczuk Maria	"	" 32 "
230.	Reiser Aniela	"	" 32 "
231.	<u>Tradesman</u>		
231.	Dymek Michal	Joiner	1.000.-

No.	Christian Name Surname	Function	Pay
<u>Tradesman (Cont.)</u>			<u>Rials</u>
232.	Papinski Piotr	Locksmith	1.000.-
233.	Sieradzki Jan	Bricklayer	1.200.-
234.	Moczulski Wincenty	"	daily 32 rls.
235.	Gomelko Jan	Shoemaker	" 32 "
236.	Bereznowski Antoni	"	" 32 "
<u>Transport Staff</u>			
237.	Rahim Maphust	Driver	1.500.-
238.	Ali Nazar	"	1.500.-
239.	Azis Nazar	Handyman	800.-
<u>Administrative Staff</u>			
240.	Kaszkowski Stefan	Driver	1.800.-
241.	Długokecka Romana	Clerk Transport	1.200.-
242.	Stankiewicz Stanisława	" "	1.000.-
243.	Suszczewicz Stanisława	" "	1.000.-
244.	Zawidzka Zofia	Interpreter (21 C.G.H.)	2.000.-
245.	Studnicka Irena	Interpreter	2.000.-
246.	Własiuk Helena	"	2.000.-
<u>Schools</u>			
247.	Machalski Andrzej	School Inspector	2.500.-
248.	Besinska Maria	Manager of the Secondary School	2.000.-
249.	Brodnicka Lucja	Manager of the Primary School	1.800.-
250.	Dąbrowski Franciszek	Teacher of Secondary School	1.800.-
251.	Narkiewicz Józef	" "	1.800.0
252.	Skowronska Irena	" "	1.800.-
253.	Radek Maria	Secretary	1.800.-
254.	Gasowska Anna	Teacher of Primary School	1.700.-

No.	Christian name Surname	Function	Pay
	<u>Schools (Cont.)</u>		<u>Rials</u>
255.	Dabrowska Stanislaw	Teacher of Primary School	1.700.-
256.	Swithkowska Jadwiga	" "	1.700.-
57.	Choina Zofia	" "	1.700.-
58.	Golowczynska Teodozja	" "	1.700.-
259.	Szpun r Jozefa	" "	1.700.-
260.	Zoltowska Maria	" "	1.700.-
261.	Wrobel Kazimiera	Manager of Children's Creche	1.700.-
262.	Wierzbianska Helena	Janitor	840.-
263.	Leszczynska Anna	Messenger	1.000.-
264.	Tkaczka Maria	School Cleaner	1.000.-
265.	Butrym Antonina	" "	1.000.-

POLISH EVACUATION - RATION SCALEAHWAZAppx A to
1852/Q/OPS
of Nov 43

Table A - Normal Scale

S No.	Item	Proposed Scale		Remarks
		Adults	Children under 6	
a	b	c	d	e
1.	Bread	16 ozs.	8 ozs.	
2.	Flour	1 "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	
3.	Meat fresh	6 "	3 "	
4.	Rice	1 "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	
5.	Tea or Cocoa	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	
6.	Sugar	3 "	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	
7.	Milk british	2 "	2 "	
8.	Salt	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	
9.	Veg. fresh	8 "	4 "	
10.	Dried fruit	1 "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	
11.	Margarine	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	
12.	Cheese	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	
13.	Oatmeal	1 "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	
14.	Fresh fruit	4 "	4 "	of which 2 issued per week will be dates 4 ozs.
15.	Paper toilet	4 sheets	4 sheets	
16.	Jam	1 ozs	$\frac{1}{2}$ ozs	Twice weekly
17.	Cigs	40	—	Weekly.
18.	Matches	2 boxes	—	Weekly.
19.	A.A. Tablets or	1 tablet	1 tablet on alternative days	On M.O. Recom- mandations.
	Dhall whole	1 oz.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ oz	
20.	Potatoes fresh	3 oz	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	
21.	Cooking fat	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	$1\frac{1}{4}$ "	
22.	Onions	2 "	1 "	
23.	Biscuit ration	12 "	6 "	Once a week in lieu of bread 16 ozs.

Note: The authorized equivalents ruling in the Command will be issued in lieu of items which are unobtainable.

POLISH EVACUATION - RATION SCALE

AHWAZ

Table B Hard Scale

S. NO.	ITEM	Proposed Scale		Remarks
		Adults	Children under 8	
a	b	c	d	e
1.	Biscuit	16 ozs or Bread up to 21 ozs	8 ozs or Bread up to 11 ozs	
2.	Meat preserved	6 ozs	3 ozs	
3.	Tea	3/4 ozs	---	
4.	A.A. Tablets	1 Tablets	1 Tablet on medical recom- mendation, on alternative days.	
5.	Cheese	2 ozs	1 ozs	
6.	Milk British	3 ozs	3 "	
7.	Salt	1/2 "	1/4 "	
8.	Jam	2 "	1 "	
9.	Sugar	3 "	1 1/2 "	
10.	Sausages Td.	4 "	2 "	
11.	Cigs.	40	---	Weekly
12.	Matches	2 boxes	---	Weekly
13.	Margarine	1 1/2 ozs	1 ozs	
14.	Paper toilet	4 sheets	4 sheets	

Note: "A" The authorised equivalents ruling in the Command will be issued in lieu of items which are unobtainable.

"B" The Hard Scale should not be issued for more than seven consecutive days.

Akhtar.

SUMMER RATION SCALE 1.5.44 to 15.10.44

Scale No 1b - Children 8 to 15 years.

AHWAZ

Items	Unit	Daily	Calories
Bread	Gr	400	1000
or flour	"	300	960
Meat or liver	"	125	266
Sugar	"	50	198
Milk fresh	Ltr	0.50	34
Eggs	Nos	2	140
Cooking flour	Gr	30	96
Margarine or fat	"	30	72
or butter or bacon	"	30	66
Jam or marmalade	"	30	33
Cheese	"	125	97
Potatoes	"	75	36
Onions	"	200	200
Fresh fruits	"	100	100
or dry fruits	"	200	200
Vegetables	"	50	165
Rice	"	100	35
or beans	"	100	71
or lentils	"	20	
or timed soup	"	1.5	
Tea	"	4	
Coffee	"	0.012	
Vinegar	Ltr		
Salt	Gr	10	
Cooking fat	"	30	238
Fruit juice or sirop	"	25	84
Biscuits	"	60	180
Potato flour	"	15	12
Chocolate or sweets	"	3	18

Lutton 4 times per week

Beef 2 times per week

Liver 1 time per week

Approximate calories 2938-3168

C O P Y

SUMMER RATION SCALE 1.5.44 to 15.10.44

Basic Scale No. 1A Adults.

AHWAZ

Items	Unit	Daily	Calories
Bread	Gr	400	1000
or flour	"	300	960
Meat or liver	"	125	266
Sugar	"	50	198
Milk fresh	Ltr	0.25	17
Eggs	Nos	2	140
Cooking flour	Gr	30	96
Margarine or fat	"		
or butter	"	30	72
Jam or marmalade	"	30	66
Cheese	"	30	33
Potatoes	"	125	97
Onions	"	75	36
Fresh fruit or	"	200	200
dry fruit	"	100	100
Vegetables	"	200	200
Rice	"	50	165
or beans	"	100	35
or lentils	"	100	71
Tinned soup	"	20	
Tea	"	1.5	
Coffee	"	4	
Vinegar	Ltr	0.012	
Salt	Gr	10	
Cooking fat	"	30	

Mutton 4 times per week

Beef 2 times per week

Liver 1 time per week

Approximate calories 2627-2857

POLISH RATION SCALE

TEHERAN AND ISFAHAN

SUMMER RATION SCALE 1.5.44 to 5.10.44
Scale No 1c - Old and weak

Items	Unit	Daily	Calories
Bread	Gr.	400	1000
or flour	"	300	960
Meat or liver	"	125	266
Sugar	"	50	198
Milk fresh or klin	"	0.50	34
Eggs	Nos	2	140
Cooking flour	Gr.	30	96
Margarine or fat,	"	30	72
or butter or bacon	"	30	66
Jam or marmalade	"	30	33
Cheese	"	30	97
Potatoes	"	125	36
Onions	"	75	200
Fresh fruits or	"	200	100
Dry fruits	"	100	200
Vegetables	"	200	165
Rice or	"	50	35
Beans	"	100	71
or lentils	"	100	
or tinned soup	"	20	
Tea	"	1.5	
Coffee	"	4	
Vinogar	Ltr	0.012	
Salt	Gr	10	
Cooking fat	"	30	238
Fruit juice or sirop	"	25	84
Biscuits	"	60	180
Potato flour	"	25	20

Mutton 4 times per week
Beef 2 times per week
Liver 1 " " "

Approximate calories 2928 - 3158.

POLISH RATION SCALE

TEHERAN AND ISFAHAN

SUMMER RATION SCALE 1.5.44 to 15.10.44

Scale No 1d - Mother with children up to 1 year and Expectant mothers

Items	Unit	Daily	Calories
Bread	Gr.	400	1000
or flour	"	300	960
Meat or liver	"	125	266
Sugar	"	75	297
Milk	Ltr	0.75	51
or klm	Gr.	60	
Eggs	Nos	3	210
Cooking flour	Gr	30	96
Margarine or fat	"	30	72
or butter or bacon	"	30	66
Jam or marmalade	"	30	33
Cheese	"	30	97
Potatoes	"	125	36
Onions	"	75	200
Fresh fruits	"	200	100
or dry fruits	"	100	200
Vegetables	"	200	165
Rice	"	50	35
or beans	"	100	71
or lentils	"	100	
or tinmed soup	"	20	
Tea	"	1.5	
Coffee	"	4	
Vinegar	Ltr	0.012	
Salt	Gr.	10	
Cooking fat	Gr.	30	238
Fruit juice or sirop	Gr.	25	84
Potato flour	"	25	20
Biscuits	"	60	180
Chocolate or sweets	"	3	18

Mutton 4 times per week

Beef 2 " " "

Liver 1 " " "

Approximate calories 3132-3362

POLISH RATION SCALE
TEHERAN AND ISFAHAN

SUMMER RATION SCALE 1.5.44 to 15.10.44

Scale No 2 - Children from 1 to 8 years.

Items	Unit	Daily	Calories
Bread	Gr.	200	500
or flour	"	150	480
Meat or liver	"	125	279
Sugar	"	50	198
Milk	Ltr	0.50	34
or klim	Gr.	40	
Eggs	Nos	2	140
White flour	Gr.	30	96
Margarine or fat, or butter, or bacon	"	30	72
Jam or marmalade	"	15	33
Cheese	"	15	17
Potatoes	"	100	70
Onions	"	30	11
Fresh fruits or dry fruits	"	150 75	150 75
Vegetables	"	125	125
Rice	"	20	61
or beans	"	20	7
Tea	"	0.5	
Cocoa	"	3	100
Salt	"	10	
Cooking fat	"	30	238
Honey	"	15	49
Fruit Juice	"	30	84
or sirop	"	30	
Biscuits	"	70	210
Chocolate or sweets	"	3	18
Potato flour	"	25	20
Oatmeal	"	30	170

utton 4 times per week
 eef 2 times per week
 iver 1 time per week

Approximate calories 2546-2675

POLISH RATION SCALE

TEHERAN AND ISFAHAN

SUMMER RATION SCALE 1.5.44 to 15.10.44

Scale No 3 - Sick people in Hospital

Items	Unit	General		Diete III		Diet IV		Diete V	
		sick		Diarrhoea		Strict		Milk diete	
		Daily Cal.		Daily Cal.		Daily Cal.		Daily Cal.	
Bread	Gr	300	750	200	500	-	-	400	1000
or biscuits	"	100		125	313	250	625	-	
or flour	"	250							
Meat or liver	"	125	279	-		-		-	
Sugar	"	50	198	75	297	75	297	75	297
Milk	Ltr	0.50	34	-		-		0.50	34
or Kefir	"	0.25		0.25	85	-		0.25	85
Eggs	Nos	3	210	2	140	1	70	1	70
Cooking flour	Gr	30	96	50	160	-		75	240
Margarine or fat or									
butter, or bacon	"	30	72	30	72	30	72	40	96
Jam or marmalade	"	30	66	-		-		30	66
Cheese	"	30	33	-		-		50	55
Potatoes	"	125	97	200	152	-		200	152
Onions	"	75	36	-		-		-	
Fresh fruits	"	200	200	250	250	-		500	500
Dry fruits	"	100	100	150	150	-		200	200
Vegetables	"	200	200	200	200	200	200	500	500
Ice	"	50	165	100	330	100	330	50	165
or beans	"	100	35	-		-		-	
or lentils	"	100	71	-		-		-	
or tinned soup	"	20		-		-		-	
Tea	"	1.5		3		3		3	
Coffee	"	6		10		10		10	
Cocoa	"	-		20	700	-		-	
Vinegar	Ltr	0.012		-		-		-	
Gelatine	Gr	-		5		5		5	
Salt	"	15		15		-		-	
Cooking fat	"	30	238	-		-		-	
Sirup	"	20	60	-		-		-	
Honey	"	-		-		-		30	162
Fruit Juice	"	25	84	25	84	25	84	25	84
Biscuits	"	60	180	-		-		-	
Potato flour	"	25	20	-		-		-	
Oatmeal	"	15	85	50	282	50	282	50	282

3.	Approximate calories	(General sick)	2789-3019
3a.	"	(Diarrhoea)	3152-3452
3b.	"	(Strict diet)	1960
3c.	"	(milk diet)	3307-3607

POLISH RATION SCALE

TEHERAN AND ISFAHAN

SUMMER RATION SCALE 1.5.44 to 15.10.44

Scale No 4 - Sanatorium, T.B.

Items	Unit	Daily Sick	Calories	Daily Personnel	Calories
Bread	Gr	250	625	400	1000
Meat or liver	"	250	558	250	558
Sugar	"	75	297	50	198
Milk	Ltr	0.75	51	0.25	17
or Kefir	"	0.50			
Eggs	Nos	4	280	2	140
Cooking flour	Gr	50	160	50	160
Margarine or fat					
or butter or bacon	Gr	45	108	30	72
Cheese	Gr	100	110	60	66
Potato	"	125	97	125	97
Onions	"	75	36	75	36
Fresh fruits	"	750	750	200	200
or dry fruits	"	200	200	100	100
Vegetables	"	300	300	300	300
Rice	"	50	165	50	165
or beans	"	100	35	100	35
or lentils	"	100	71	100	71
or tinned soup	"	20		20	
Tea	"	2		2	
Coffee	"	7		7	
Vinegar	Ltr	0.012		0.012	
Salt	Gr	15		15	
Cooking fat	"	30	238	30	238
Honey or sirop	"	50		-	
or sweet jam					
Fruit juice	"	25	84	-	
Biscuits	"	100	300	-	
Potato flour	"	25	20	-	
Oatmeal	"	30	270	30	170

Approximate calories for sick 4899-5349
" " " personnel 3187-3417

POLISH RATION SCALE

TEHERAN AND ISFAHAN

ITEMS ADDITIONAL TO NORMAL SCALE

1. Cream

Camp No 2	10 Kilos daily
Hospital	5 Kilos daily
Sanatorium	5 Kilos daily

2. Laurel leaves and pepper monthly

Camp No 2	5 Kilos Pepper & laurel leaves
Hospital	2 " " " "
Sanatorium	2 " " " "

3. Cinnamon and red pepper monthly

Camp No 2	3 Kgs. cinnamon	2 Kgs. Red Pepper
Hospital	2 " " " "	
Sanatorium	2 " " " "	

4. Garlic - monthly

Camp No 2	50 kilos
Hospital	25 kilos
Sanatorium	25 kilos

POLISH SCALES OF CLOTHING

Subject: Standards for the year 1944
/supply of clothing & shoes for refugees/.

The circular dated April 13th 1944, No. 4769/Z/44 settled the allotments of clothing and shoes for the year 1944, as follows:

For men

- 1 pair of trousers
- 1 pair of shoes or sandals
- 1 change of underwear
- 2 pairs of socks

For women

- 1 summer dress
- 1 change of underwear
- 1 dressing gown or pyjamas
- 1 pair of shoes or sandals
- 2 pairs of socks

For girls

- 2 summer dresses
- 1 change of underwear
- 1 pair of sandals
- 2 pairs of socks

For Boys

- 1 pair of summer trousers
- 1 summer shirt
- 1 change of underwear
- 1 pair of sandals
- 2 pairs of socks

For infants born after April 15th 1944 according to the standard of dressing consisting of a special set. This set should be noted in the supply book of the mother.

The above mentioned allotments were already given to the refugees. As our stock of made up clothing is now exhausting we will have in the majority of cases to supply the clothing standards for 1944 not in sewed clothing but in length of material in such an amount of metres as needed for the particular part of clothing.

The Polish Delegation has received lately new instructions from London about supplying clothing for refugees, which will be issued shortly after being Confirmed. These instructions consider also:

3.

Clothing, shoes, underwear, bed-clothes.

1. All refugees registered in any Institution of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare living in Iran, military or civilian, who do not earn more than 2000 Rls monthly are entitled to receive clothing, shoes, underwear and bed-clothes free of charge.
2. Families of military and civilians whose salary is less than 3500 Rls are entitled to receive free of charge clothing, shoes, underwear and bed-clothes.

3. Military and civilians and their families mentioned in No. 1 & 2, who because of higher salaries are not entitled to the free-of-charge issue of clothing, shoes, underwear and bed-clothes, can obtain it without paying if they have an especially numerous family according to the decision of the Delegate of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare in each particular case.

In consequence of the above paragraphs No 1 & 2 all civilians whose salaries are higher than 2000 Rls have to pay for their clothing. The same applies to families of those whose salaries are higher than 3500 Rls - they can receive clothing and shoes on repayment only.

As in the meantime the Delegation has received allotments of materials for men's clothes, women's costumes, flannel for dresses, and white material for men's summer suits - the standard of clothing for 1944 is increased as follows:

For men 1 made up suit (trousers & coat) - or material for a suit from 2.90 m. to 3.20 m., or white summer material for a summer suit (long trousers & coat) from 4.50 m. to 5.25 m. - or for 2 l sheet.

For women 1 costume made up (consisting of a skirt & jacket or blouse) or material for costume from 2.50 m. to 2.80 m., or white summer material for costume from 4 m. to 4.75m., - or one made up dress or material for 1 dress of flannel /single width/ 5 m. or white summer material/width 1m./ from 3 m. to 4 m. l sheet.

For boys (a) above 6 years - 1 made up suit consisting of trouser and coat or trousers and shirt or white summer material for 2 pairs of shorts from 2.80 m. to 3 m., for a bush shirt or a sport shirt l sheet.

(b) under 6 years - a made up coat or jacket, trousers and blouse.

/ As the store has a sufficient amount of made up clothes the distribution of materials will not take place./

For girls (a) above 6 years - 2 made up summer dresses / 1 of percale and 1 of linen /, or white summer material for 2 dresses a 2.50 m., or uniform: 2 skirts, 1 blouse or shirt - 5 m. l sheet.

(b) under 6 years - 2 made up dresses. l sheet.

/ As the store has a sufficient amount of made up clothes the distribution of materials will not take place./

For infants in the supply back of the mother - 2 m. of white summer material.

Sheets can be given only to those refugees who do not use sheets belonging to the Camps, Institutions, Hospitals, etc. as inventory.

The sheets are not all new so nobody is entitled to claim for a new one.

People who are paying for the materials are entitled to make their choice according to samples. For those who do not pay the choice is up to the chief of the Supply Dept. The distribution of materials chosen according to samples can take place only if the Delegation has a sufficient amount of that particular material.

A further allotment of clothing and shoes will take place after the arrival and inspection of imports, which are now on their way.

Referring to the above supplementary standards of clothing, it is required for all sub-units of the Delegation to send their requests enclosing a detailed list including: name and surname, sex, age, salary, family and what he or she asks for.

Refugees who, according to the standard, want to receive material instead of made up clothes, can not count on any help such as buttons, lining, thread or cost of sewing the clothes.

The Delegation will be able to lend a certain number of sewing machines for the necessary period for the Institutions.

When all the requests are received, the Delegation will start to fulfill them.

Chief of the Supply Dept.
/L. Gronkowski/

Delegate
/A. Szewczyk/

translated by A. Dawidowicz.

C O P YP E R M A N E N T S T A F F

of the Branch of the Delegation of the Polish Ministry
of Labour and Social Welfare in Ahwaz

on 26th Sept. 44.

No.	Christian name Surname	Function	Pay
<u>Directorate</u>			<u>Rials</u>
1.	Galusinski Miocyslaw	Officer Commanding	4.950.-
2.	Matusiewicz Wacław	Assistant of the Officer Commanding	3.630.-
<u>Secretarial Staff</u>			
3.	Dr. Kuhn Jozef	Secretary	2.200.-
4.	Langle Zofia	Assistant of the Secretary	1.800.-
5.	Lukaszewska Henryka	Personal Clerk	1.800.-
6.	Kuhn Maria	I/C Statistical Clerk	1.800.-
7.	Typrowicz Maria	Military Clerk	1.200.-
.	Korman Janina	Typist	1.200.-
.	Brzozowska Jozefa	"	1.200.-
<u>Financial Staff</u>			
10.	Nowosad Marian	I/C Book-keeper	1.800.-
11.	Staniewicz Bolesław	Cashier	1.500.-
12.	Gostkiewicz Włodzimierz	Office Clerk	1.200.-
<u>Subordinate Daily Paid Staff</u>			
13.	Jasinska Maria	Messenger	Daily 28 rls.
14.	Lewkowica Weronika	"	" 28 "
15.	Lozinski Michal	Janitor	" 31.7 "
16.	Tyczynski Stanislaw	"	" 31.7 "
17.	Powazka Anna	Office Cleaner	" 28 "
18.	Urban Anna	"	" 28 "

NO.	Christian name Surname	Function	Pay
<u>The Supervisor of Polish People Working for American Units</u>			<u>Rials</u>
9	Luszczewska Cecylia	Supervisor in Andimeshk	1.600.-
<u>Billetting Staff</u>			
10.	Bogucki Wojciech	I/C Billetting Office	2.200.-
21.	Belicaj Mieczyslaw	Clerk	1.500.-
22.	Woch Janina	Clerk of Labour Staff	1.300.-
23.	Suracka Leokadia	Clerk Post Office	1.200.-
24.	Majewska Wanda	Clerk	1.200.-
25.	Fermentowicz Jozefa	Clerk	1.200.-
26.	Ortyl Jadwiga	Block Commandant	800.-
27.	Harbak Julia	" "	800.-
28.	Dychton Izabela	" "	800.-
29.	Zyczynska Katarzyna	" "	800.-
30.	Stosur Stefania	" "	800.-
31.	Nikiel Janina	" "	700.-
32.	Kujbieda Maria	" "	700.-
.	Rozek Apolonia	Oil Issue Storewoman	900.-
<u>Clothing Issue Staff</u>			
4.	Misiak Roman	Liet Quartermaster	
35.	Tobiasiewicz Irena	Clerk	1.500.-
36.	Skwirzynska Zofia	"	1.200.-
37.	Salmonowicz Antoni	"	1.200.-
38.	Klepaczewska Zofia	Store Keeper	1.200.-
39.	Pociej Maria	Clerk	1.200.-
40.	Kosinska Stanislaw	Assistant Store Keeper	1.000.-
<u>Rations Issue Staff</u>			
41.	Nanowski Ludomir	Chief Book-keeper of Stores	
42.	Friedberg Rudolf	I/C Stores	1.500.-
43.	Stelmach Ludmila	Assistant	1.200.-

No.	Christian name Surname	Function	Pay
<u>Rations Issue Staff (Cont.)</u>			<u>Rials</u>
44.	Pfiaterer Regina	Book-keeper	1,200.-
45.	Czulczynska Tamara	Clerk	1,200.-
46.	Langie Irena	"	1,200.-
47.	Lowczynowski Feliks	Store-keeper	1,200.-
48.	Figlarz Gabriela	Clerk	1,200.-
49.	Plewko Nina	"	1,200.-
50.	Riess Maria	"	1,200.-
51.	Kubis Elzbieta	Assistant Store-keeper	1,000.-
52.	Kuzmierz Leontyna	Chief Cook	1,500.-
<u>Medical Staff</u>			
53.	Dr. Hilewicz Stanislaw	Chief Doctor	3,750.-
54.	" Winogron Jakub	Physician	3,500.-
55.	" Hubert Slawa	"	3,500.-
56.	Rodkiewica Wladyskaw	Assistant	2,000.-
57.	Kupferblum Edward	Student Doctor	2,750.-
58.	Trzaska-Durski Czeslaw	Dentist	3,300.-
59.	Reier Juliusz Edward	"	3,300.-
60.	Monkielewicz Stanislaw	Assistant Pharmacist	2,750.-
61.	Zundulewicz Michal	Pharmacist	3,500.-
62.	Lipinski Edward	General Practitioner	1,700.-
63.	Bajolek Julia	Midwife	1,500.-
64.	Lipinska Salomea	"	1,500.-
65.	Watrasiewicz Nina	Matron	1,800.-
66.	Wlasak Maria	Section Sister	1,500.-
67.	Kleska Julia	" "	1,500.-
68.	Koczan Wacława	" "	1,500.-
69.	Ozga Apolonia	" "	1,500.0
70.	Mocarska Zofia	Nursing Sister	1,200.-
71.	Bartoszek Stefania	" "	1,200.-

No.	Christian name Surname	Function	Pay
Medical Staff (Cont.)			<u>Rials</u>
72.	Klosek Barbara	Nursing Sister	1,200.-
73.	Tarnowska Laura	" "	1,200.-
74.	Kessler Maria	" "	1,200.-
75.	Zajaczkowska Weronika	" "	1,200.-
76.	Petrulanis Helena	" "	1,200.-
77.	Petrulanis Leokadia	" "	1,200.-
78.	Jasinska Walentyna	" "	1,200.-
79.	Sosabowska Zofia	" "	1,200.-
80.	Polinska Maria	" "	1,200.-
81.	Epler Irena	" "	1,200.-
82.	Zietek Helena	" "	1,200.-
83.	Swiecicka Walentyna	" "	1,200.-
84.	Szumaska Janina	" "	1,200.-
85.	Bara Janina	" "	1,200.-
86.	Kunda Jadwiga	" "	1,200.-
87.	Nagorska Stefania	" "	1,200.-
88.	Skowronska Anna	Hygienic Sister	1,000.-
89.	Kwaskiewicz Maria	" "	1,000.-
90.	Gizowska Janina	" "	1,000.-
91.	Liwich Helena	" "	1,000.-
92.	Szczawinska Leokadia	" "	1,000.-
93.	Bednarska Zofia	" "	1,000.-
94.	Pokorska Jozefa	" "	1,000.-
95.	Wlasak Henryka	" "	1,000.-
96.	Gawrys Julia	" "	1,000.-
97.	Furtak Maria	Ward-cleaner	800.-
98.	Daruk Lucja	" "	800.-
99.	Bazylewska Anna	" "	800.-
100.	Slowikowska Konstancja	" "	800.-

No.	Christian name Surname	Function	Pay
<u>Medical Staff (Cont.)</u>			<u>Rials</u>
101.	Daruk Maria	Ward-cleaner	800.-
102.	Ochyra Teresa	" "	800.-
103.	Szpunar Anna	" "	800.-
104.	Banas Wiktoria	" "	800.-
105.	Zapior Antonina	" "	800.-
106.	Mudryk Franciszka	" "	800.-
107.	Stopa Maria	" "	800.-
108.	Jablonska Maria	" "	800.-
109.	Sobon Elzbieta	" "	800.-
110.	Kmita Stanislaw	" "	800.-
111.	Janson Karolina	" "	800.-
112.	Mierzwa Franciszka	" "	800.-
113.	Foremnik Stanislaw	" "	800.-
114.	Ziarkowska Feliksa	" "	800.-
115.	Dull Aniela	" "	800.-
116.	Karwacka Maria	" "	800.-
117.	Przeplata Salomea	" "	800.-
118.	Nikiel Anna	" "	800.-
119.	Bis Franciszek	I/C of Bath House	1.200.-
120.	Zalewski Pawel	Attendant	1.200.-
121.	Michalowska Maria	Chief Cook in Hosp.	1.500.-
122.	Klosek Krystyna	Clerk	1.000.-
123.	Putkowski Jakub	"	1.000.-
<u>Welfare Staff</u>			
124.	Rechowicz Aleksandra	Clerk	1.000.-
125.	Czerwinska Jadwiga	Welfare Clerk	900.-
126.	Solarska Raisa	Stage Manager	1.200.-
127.	Mikolajska Jadwiga	Dressmaker&Cutter	1.200.-

No.	Christian name Surname	Function	Pay
<u>Welfare Staff (Cont.)</u>			<u>Rials</u>
128.	Zarczynska Maria	I/C Children's Creche	900.-
<u>Security Guard</u>			
129.	Kropiwnicki Karol	Commandant	2.200.-
130.	Liwoch Antoni	Assistant	1.500.-
131.	Pankiewicz Stefan	Camp Watchman	1.200.-
132.	Jasinski Michal	" "	1.200.-
133.	Dziekonski Franciszek	" "	1.200.-
134.	Koscielak Kazimierz	Watchman	1.000.-
135.	Jusko Stanislaw	"	1.000.-
136.	Lysakowski Franciszek	"	1.000.-
137.	Stefanowski Aleksander	"	1.000.-
138.	Karnas Jozef	"	1.000.-
139.	Kolasa Franciszek	"	1.000.-
140.	Mialkowski Jozef	"	1.000.-
141.	Nowak Franciszek	"	1.000.-
142.	Stapor Mikolaj	"	1.000.-
143.	Lewkowicz Leonidas	Asst. Watchman	900.-
144.	Surowka Jozef	" "	900.-
145.	Bysinski Stanislaw	" "	900.-
146.	Cudzik Stanislaw	" "	900.-
147.	Kowalik Wawrzyniec	" "	900.-
148.	Kozak Piotr	" "	900.-
149.	Wolanski Jan	" "	900.-
150.	Woch Jan	" "	900.-
151.	Kaminski Cyprian	" "	900.-
152.	Januszeowski Wladyslaw	" "	900.-
153.	Foremniak Ludwik	" "	900.-
154.	Grabowiecki Jan	" "	900.-
155.	Mglosik Jan	" "	900.-

No.	Christian name Surname	Function	Pay
<u>Security Guard (Cont.)</u>			
156.	Ambrozik Maria	Asst. Watchman	900.-
157.	Skarzynska Aleksandra	Camp Watchman	1,200.-
158.	Narkiewicz Krystyna	Pass Clerk	
159.	Kowalik Rozalia	Watchman	700.-
<u>Priest & Church Workers</u>			
160.	Jazdzewski Jan	Priest	
161.	Wenta Wladyslaw	" Assistant	700.-
<u>General Workers</u>			
162.	Mrozek Franfiszek	Store-keeper (Barrack Stores) daily	38 rls.
163.	Petrulanis Konstanty	Hygienic Officer	" 38 "
164.	Balchawithin Michal	Sanitation Worker	" 42 "
165.	Kaminski Wladyslaw	" "	" 42 "
166.	Sobolak Franciszka	Cookhouse Watchman	" 34 "
167.	Sobolak Albina	" "	" 34 "
168.	Zajac Anna	" "	" 34 "
169.	Skrok Eugenia	" "	" 34 "
170.	Duda Zofia	" "	" 34 "
171.	Mazgajczyk Bronislawa	Workman	" 28 "
172.	Wysocka Janina	"	" 38 "
173.	Truczka Maria	"	" 30 "
174.	Zbik Paulina	"	" 30 "
175.	Gasowska Anna	Statistical Clerk	" 30 "
176.	Dziakiewicz Marcelina	Office Cleaner	" 28 "
177.	Bogatek Weronika	" "	" 28 "
<u>Camp Kitchen Staff</u>			
178.	Mihucka Wanda	Assistant Chief Cook	" 50 "
179.	Durbak Aniela	" " " "	" 50 "

No.	Christian name Surname	Function	Pay
<u>Camp Kitchen Staff (Cont.)</u>			<u>Rials</u>
180.	Kwiatkowska Helena	Cook	daily 47 rls.
181.	Azgin Franciszka	"	" 47 "
182.	Rublewski Jerzy	"	" 47 "
183.	Zieba Wladyslaw	"	" 47 "
184.	Jesionka Maria	"	" 47 "
185.	Reiser Maria	"	" 47 "
186.	Cicha Dorota	"	" 47 "
187.	Misiag Jozefa	"	" 47 "
88.	Ranosz Katarzyna	"	" 47 "
89.	Pankiewicz Rozalia	"	" 47 "
90.	Zadorozna Maria	"	" 47 "
191.	Wrona Anna	"	" 47 "
192.	Blazewicz Stanislaw	"	" 47 "
193.	Brodko Rozalia	"	" 47 "
194.	Flaczynsla Anna	"	" 47 "
195.	Mleczek Krystyna	"	" 47 "
196.	Twarda Anna	"	" 47 "
197.	Skorkiewicz Jadwiga	"	" 47 "
198.	Gromadzka Stanislaw	Assist. Cook	" 44 "
199.	Czerniak Katarzyna	" "	" 44 "
200.	Frankiewicz Maria	" "	" 44 "
201.	Grocholska Paulina	" "	" 44 "
202.	Czekalinska Jozefa	" "	" 44 "
03.	Kuczkowska Franciszka	" "	" 44 "
04.	Strokowska Stefania	" "	" 44 "
205.	Urban Apolonia	" "	" 44 "
206.	Czapnik Stefania	" "	" 44 "

No.	Christian name Surname	Function	Pay
<u>Camp Kitchen Staff (Cont.)</u>			<u>Rials</u>
07.	Jagielska Helena	Asst. Cook	daily 44 rls:
108.	Przyrodzka Stefania	" "	" 44 "
209.	Sudol Jozefa	" "	" 44 "
210.	Wilczek Aleksandra	" "	" 44 "
211.	Blicharska Olga	Kitchen Serv.	" 29 "
212.	Zobniow Emilia	" "	" 29 "
213.	Mihucka Kazimiera	" "	" 29 "
214.	Grocholski Michal	" "	" 29 "
215.	Srutwa Jozef	" "	" 29 "
216.	Jolop Michal	" "	" 29 "
<u>Hospital Kitchen Staff</u>			
217.	Stefanowska Elzbieta	Cook	" 47 "
218.	Czeraniak Maria	"	" 47 "
219.	Janson Stefania	"	" 47 "
220.	Dziekonska Izydora	"	" 47 "
221.	Leszczyńska Maria	Assistant Cook	" 44 "
222.	Sobolewska Genowefa	" "	" 44 "
223.	Dolata Jan	" "	" 44 "
224.	Janson Julia	" "	" 44 "
225.	<u>Bath House Staff</u>		
225	Gierut Wladyslaw	Assist. of I/C of bath room	" 42 "
226.	Pelc Andrzej	Stoker	" 42 "
227.	Reiser Marcell	"	" 42 "
228.	Dubinska Maria	Attendant	" 32 "
229.	Filonczuk Maria	"	" 32 "
230.	Reiser Aniela	"	" 32 "
231.	<u>Tradesman</u>		
231.	Dymek Michal	Joiner	1.000.-

No.	Christian Name Surname	Function	Pay
<u>Tradesman (Cont.)</u>			<u>Rials</u>
32.	Papinski Piotr	Locksmith	1.000.-
233.	Sieradzki Jan	Bricklayer	1.200.-
234.	Moczulski Wincenty	"	daily 32 rls.
235.	Gomelko Jan	Shoemaker	" 32 "
236.	Bereznowski Antoni	"	" 32 "
<u>Transport Staff</u>			
237.	Rahim Maphust	Driver	1.500.-
238.	Ali Nazar	"	1.500.-
239.	Azis Nazar	Handyman	800.-
<u>Administrative Staff</u>			
240.	Kaszkowski Stefan	Driver	1.800.-
241.	Długokecka Romana	Clerk Transport	1.200.-
242.	Stankiewicz Stanisława	" "	1.000.-
243.	Suszciewicz Stanisława	" "	1.000.-
244.	Zawidzka Zofia	Interpreter (21 C.G.H.)	2.000.-
245.	Studnicka Irena	Interpreter	2.000.-
246.	Własiuk Helena	"	2.000.-
<u>Schools</u>			
247.	Machalski Andrzej	School Inspector	2.500.-
248.	Basinska Maria	Manager of the Secondary School	2.000.-
249.	Brodnicka Lucja	Manager of the Primary School	1.800.-
250.	Dąbrowski Franciszek	Teacher of Secondary School	1.800.-
251.	Narkiewicz Józef	" "	1.800.0
252.	Skowronska Irena	" "	1.800.-
253.	Radek Maria	Secretary	1.800.-
254.	Gasowska Anna	Teacher of Primary School	1.700.-

No.	Christian name Surname	Function	Pay
	<u>Schools (Cont.)</u>		<u>Rials</u>
255.	Dabrowska Stanislaw	Teacher of Primary School	1.700.-
256.	Swithkowska Jadwiga	" "	1.700.-
57.	Choina Zofia	" "	1.700.-
58.	Golowczynska Teodozja	" "	1.700.-
259.	Szpunar Jozefa	" "	1.700.-
260.	Zoltowska Maria	" "	1.700.-
261.	Wrobel Kazimiera	Manager of Children's Creche	1.700.-
262.	Wierzbianska Helena	Janitor	840.-
263.	Leszczynska Anna	Messenger	1.000.-
264.	Tkaczka Maria	School Cleaner	1.000.-
265.	Butrym Antonina	" "	1.000.-

C O P Y

POLISH EVACUATION - RATION SCALE

AHWAZ

Appx A to
1852/Q/OPS
of Nov 43

Table A - Normal Scale

S No.	Item	Proposed Scale		Remarks
		Adults	Children under 6	
a	b	c	d	e
1.	Bread	16 ozs.	8 ozs.	
2.	Flour	1 "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	
3.	Meat fresh	6 "	3 "	
4.	Rice	1 "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	
5.	Tea or Cocoa	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	
6.	Sugar	3 "	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	
7.	Milk british	2 "	2 "	
8.	Salt	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	
9.	Veg. fresh	8 "	4 "	
10.	Dried fruit	1 "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	
11.	Margarine	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	
12.	Cheese	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	
13.	Oatmeal	1 "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	
14.	Fresh fruit	4 "	4 "	of which 2 issued per week will be dates 4 ozs.
15.	Paper toilet	4 sheets	4 sheets	
16.	Jam	1 ozs	$\frac{1}{2}$ ozs	Twice weekly
17.	Cigs	40	---	Weekly.
18.	Matches	2 boxes	---	Weekly.
19.	A.A. Tablets or	1 tablet	1 tablet on alternative days	On M.O. Recom- mandations.
	Dhall whole	1 oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz	
20.	Potatoes fresh	3 oz	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	
21.	Cooking fat	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	
22.	Onions	2 "	1 "	
23.	Biscuit ration	12 "	6 "	Once a week in lieu of bread 16 ozs.

Note: The authorized equivalents ruling in the Command will be issued in lieu of items which are unobtainable.

POLISH EVACUATION - RATION SCALE

AHWAZ

Table B Hard Scale

S. NO.	ITEM	Proposed Scale		Remarks
		Adults	Children under 8	
a	b	c	d	e
1.	Biscuit	16 ozs or Bread up to 21 ozs	8 ozs or Bread up to 11 ozs	
2.	Meat preserved	6 ozs	3 ozs	
3.	Tea	3/4 ozs	---	
4.	A.A. Tablets	1 Tablets	1 Tablet on medical recom- mendation, on alternative days.	
5.	Cheese	2 ozs	1 ozs	
6.	Milk British	3 ozs	3 "	
7.	Salt	1/2 "	1/4 "	
8.	Jam	2 "	1 "	
9.	Sugar	3 "	1 1/2 "	
10.	Sausages Td.	4 "	2 "	
11.	Cigs.	40	---	Weekly
12.	Matches	2 boxes	---	Weekly
13.	Margarine	1 1/2 ozs	1 ozs	
14.	Paper toilet	4 sheets	4 sheets	

Note: "A" The authorised equivalents ruling in the Command will be issued in lieu of items which are unobtainable.

"B" The Hard Scale should not be issued for more than seven consecutive days.

Akhtar.

SUMMER RATION SCALE 1.5.44 to 15.10.44

Scale No 1b - Children 8 to 15 years.

AHWAZ

Items	Unit	Daily	Calories
Bread	Gr	400	1000
or flour	"	300	960
Meat or liver	"	125	266
Sugar	"	50	198
Milk fresh	Ltr	0.50	34
Eggs	Nos	2	140
Cooking flour	Gr	30	96
Margarine or fat	"	30	72
or butter or bacon	"	30	66
Jam or marmalade	"	30	33
Cheese	"	125	97
Potatoes	"	75	36
Onions	"	200	200
Fresh fruits	"	100	100
or dry fruits	"	200	200
Vegetables	"	50	165
Rice	"	100	35
or beans	"	100	71
or lentils	"	20	
or tinned soup	"	1.5	
Tea	"	4	
Coffee	"	0.012	
Vinegar	Ltr	10	
Salt	Gr	30	238
Cooking fat	"	25	84
Fruit juice or sirop	"	60	180
Biscuits	"	15	12
Potato flour	"	3	18
Chocolate or sweets	"		

Mutton 4 times per week

Beef 2 times per week

Liver 1 time per week

approximate calories 2938-3168

COPY

SUMMER RATION SCALE 1.5.44 to 15.10.44

Basic Scale No. 1A Adults.

AMNZ

Items	Unit	Daily	Calories
Bread	Gr	400	1000
or flour	"	300	960
Meat or liver	"	125	266
Sugar	"	50	198
Milk fresh	Ltr	0.25	17
Eggs	Nos	2	140
Cooking flour	Gr	30	96
Margarine or fat	"	30	72
or butter	"	30	66
Jam or marmalade	"	30	33
Cheese	"	125	97
Potatoes	"	75	36
Onions	"	200	200
Fresh fruit or	"	100	100
dry fruit	"	200	200
Vegetables	"	50	165
Rice	"	100	35
or beans	"	100	71
or lentils	"	20	
Tinned soup	"	1.5	
Tea	"	4	
Coffee	"	0.012	
Vinegar	Ltr	10	
Salt	Gr	30	
Cooking fat	"		

Mutton 4 times per week
 Beef 2 times per week
 Liver 1 time per week

Approximate calories 2627-2857

POLISH RATION SCALE

TEHERAN AND ISFAHAN

SUMMER RATION SCALE 1.5.44 to 5.10.44

Scale No 1c - Old and weak

Items	Unit	Daily	Calories
Bread	Gr.	400	1000
or flour	"	300	960
Meat or liver	"	125	266
Sugar	"	50	198
Milk fresh or skim	"	0.50	34
Eggs	Nos	2	140
Cooking flour	Gr.	30	96
Margarine or fat,	"		
or butter or bacon	"	30	72
Jam or marmalade	"	30	66
Cheese	"	30	33
Potatoes	"	125	97
Onions	"	75	36
Fresh fruits or	"	200	200
Dry fruits	"	100	100
Vegetables	"	200	200
Rice or	"	50	165
Beans	"	100	35
or lentils	"	100	71
or tinned soup	"	20	
Tea	"	1.5	
Coffee	"	4	
Vinegar	Ltr	0.012	
Salt	Gr	10	
Cooking fat	"	30	238
Fruit juice or sirop	"	25	84
Biscuits	"	60	180
Potato flour	"	25	20

Butter 4 times per week

Meat 2 times per week

Liver 1 " " "

Approximate calories 2928 - 3158.

POLISH RATION SCALE

TEHERAN AND ISFAHAN

SUMMER RATION SCALE 1.5.44 to 15.10.44

Scale No 1d - Mother with children up to 1 year and Expectant mothers

Items	Unit	Daily	Calories
Bread	Gr.	400	1000
or flour	"	300	960
Meat or liver	"	125	266
Sugar	"	75	297
Milk	Ltr	0.75	51
or Klim	Gr.	60	
Eggs	Nos	3	210
Cooking flour	Gr	30	96
Margarine or fat	"	30	72
or butter or bacon	"	30	66
Jam or marmalade	"	30	66
Cheese	"	30	33
Potatoes	"	125	97
Onions	"	75	36
Fresh fruits	"	200	200
or dry fruits	"	100	100
Vegetables	"	200	200
Rice	"	50	165
or beans	"	100	35
or lentils	"	100	71
or tinmed soup	"	20	
Tea	"	1.5	
Coffee	"	4	
Vinegar	Ltr	0.012	
Salt	Gr.	10	
Cooking fat	Gr.	30	238
Fruit juice or sirop	Gr.	25	84
Potato flour	"	25	20
Biscuits	"	60	180
Chocolate or sweets	"	3	18

Mutton 4 times per week

Beef 2 " " "

Liver 1 " " "

Approximate calories 3132-3362

POLISH RATION SCALE
TEHERAN AND ISFAHAN

SUMMER RATION SCALE 1.5.44 to 15.10.44

Scale No 2 - Children from 1 to 8 years.

Items	Unit	Daily	Calories
Bread	Gr.	200	500
or flour	"	150	480
Meat or liver	"	125	279
Sugar	"	50	198
Milk	Ltr	0.50	34
or klin	Gr.	40	
Eggs	Nos	2	140
White flour	Gr.	30	96
Margarine or fat, or butter, or bacon	"	30	72
Jam or marmalade	"	15	33
Cheese	"	15	17
Potatoes	"	100	70
Onions	"	30	11
Fresh fruits or dry fruits	"	150 75	150 75
Vegetables	"	125	125
Rice	"	20	61
or beans	"	20	7
Tea	"	0.5	
Cocoa	"	3	100
Salt	"	10	
Cooking fat	"	30	238
Honey	"	15	49
Fruit Juice	"	30	84
or sirop	"	30	
Biscuits	"	70	210
Chocolate or sweets	"	3	18
Potato flour	"	25	20
Oatmeal	"	30	170

utton 4 times per week
eef 2 times per week
iver 1 time per week

Approximate calories 2546-2675

POLISH RATION SCALE

TEHERAN AND ISFAHAN

SUMMER RATION SCALE 1.5.44 to 15.10.44

Scale No 3 - Sick people in Hospital

Items	Unit	General		Diete III		Diet IV		Diete V	
		sick		Diarrhoea		Strict		Milk diete	
		Daily Cal.		Daily Cal.		Daily Cal.		Daily Cal.	
Bread	Gr	300	750	200	500	-	-	400	1000
or biscuits	"	100		125	313	250	625	-	
or flour	"	250							
Meat or liver	"	125	279	-		-		-	
Sugar	"	50	198	75	297	75	297	75	297
Milk	Ltr	0.50	34	-		-		0.50	34
or Kefir	"	0.25		0.25	85	-		0.25	85
Eggs	Nos	3	210	2	140	1	70	1	70
Cooking flour	Gr	30	96	50	160	-		75	240
Margarine or fat or									
butter, or bacon	"	30	72	30	72	30	72	40	96
Jam or marmalade	"	30	66	-		-		30	66
Cheese	"	30	33	-		-		50	55
Potatoes	"	125	97	200	152	-		200	152
Onions	"	75	36	-		-		-	
Fresh fruits	"	200	200	250	250	-		500	500
Dry fruits	"	100	100	150	150	-		200	200
Vegetables	"	200	200	200	200	200	200	500	500
Rice	"	50	165	100	330	100	330	50	165
or beans	"	100	35	-		-		-	
or lentils	"	100	71	-		-		-	
or tinned soup	"	20		-		-		-	
Tea	"	1.5		3		3		3	
Coffee	"	6		10		10		10	
Cocoa	"	-		20	700	-		-	
Vinegar	Ltr	0.012		-		-		-	
Gelatine	Gr	-		5		5		5	
Salt	"	15		15		-		-	
Cooking fat	"	30	238	-		-		-	
Sirop	"	20	60	-		-		-	
Honey	"	-		-		-		30	162
Fruit Juice	"	25	84	25	84	25	84	25	84
Biscuits	"	60	180	-		-		-	
Potato flour	"	25	20	-		-		-	
Oatmeal	"	15	85	50	282	50	282	50	282

3.	Approximate calories	(General sick)	2789-3019
3a.	"	(Diarrhoea)	3152-3452
3b.	"	(Strict diet)	1960
3c.	"	(milk diet)	3307-3607

POLISH RATION SCALE

TEHERAN AND ISFAHAN

SUMMER RATION SCALE 1.5.44 to 15.10.44

Scale No 4 - Sanatorium, T.B.

Items	Unit	Daily Sick	Calories	Daily Personnel	Calories
Bread	Gr	250	625	400	1000
Meat or liver	"	250	558	250	558
Sugar	"	75	297	50	198
Milk	Ltr	0.75	51	0.25	17
or Kefir	"	0.50			
Eggs	Nos	4	280	2	140
Cooking flour	Gr	50	160	50	160
Margarine or fat					
or butter or bacon	Gr	45	108	30	72
Cheese	Gr	100	110	60	66
Potato	"	125	97	125	97
Onions	"	75	36	75	36
Fresh fruits	"	750	750	200	200
or dry fruits	"	200	200	100	100
Vegetables	"	300	300	300	300
Rice	"	50	165	50	165
or beans	"	100	35	100	35
or lentils	"	100	71	100	71
or tinned soup	"	20		20	
Tea	"	2		2	
Coffee	"	7		7	
Vinegar	Ltr	0.012		0.012	
Salt	Gr	15		15	
Cooking fat	"	30	238	30	238
Honey or sirop	"	50		-	
or sweet jam					
Fruit juice	"	25	84	-	
Biscuits	"	100	300	-	
Potato flour	"	25	20	-	
Oatmeal	"	30	270	30	170

Approximate calories for sick 4899-5349
" " " personnel 3187-3417

POLISH RATION SCALE

TEHERAN AND ISFAHAN

ITEMS ADDITIONAL TO NORMAL SCALE

1. Cream

Camp No 2	10 Kilos daily
Hospital	5 Kilos daily
Sanatorium	5 Kilos daily

2. Laurel leaves and pepper monthly

Camp No 2	5 Kilos Pepper & laurel leaves
Hospital	2 " " " "
Sanatorium	2 " " " "

3. Cinnamon and red pepper monthly

Camp No 2	3 Kgs. cinnamon	2 Kgs. Red Pepper
Hospital	2 " " "	2 " " "
Sanatorium	2 " " "	2 " " "

4. Garlic - monthly

Camp No 2	50 kilos
Hospital	25 kilos
Sanatorium	25 kilos

POLISH SCALES OF CLOTHING

Subject: Standards for the year 1944
/supply of clothing & shoes for refugees/.

The circular dated April 13th 1944, No. 4769/Z/44 settled the allotments of clothing and shoes for the year 1944, as follows:

For men

- 1 pair of trousers
- 1 pair of shoes or sandals
- 1 change of underwear
- 2 pairs of socks

For women

- 1 summer dress
- 1 change of underwear
- 1 dressing gown or pyjamas
- 1 pair of shoes or sandals
- 2 pairs of socks

For girls

- 2 summer dresses
- 1 change of underwear
- 1 pair of sandals
- 2 pairs of socks

For Boys

- 1 pair of summer trousers
- 1 summer shirt
- 1 change of underwear
- 1 pair of sandals
- 2 pairs of socks

For infants born after April 15th 1944 according to the standard of dressing consisting of a special set. This set should be noted in the supply book of the mother.

The above mentioned allotments were already given to the refugees. As our stock of made up clothing is now exhausting we will have in the majority of cases to supply the clothing standards for 1944 not in sewed clothing but in length of material in such an amount of metres as needed for the particular part of clothing.

The Polish Delegation has received lately new instructions from London about supplying clothing for refugees, which will be issued shortly after being confirmed. These instructions consider also:

3.

Clothing, shoes, underwear, bed-clothes:

1. All refugees registered in any Institution of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare living in Iran, military or civilian, who do not earn more than 2000 Rls monthly are entitled to receive clothing, shoes, underwear and bed-clothes free of charge.
2. Families of military and civilians whose salary is less than 3500 Rls are entitled to receive free of charge clothing, shoes, underwear and bed-clothes.

3. Military and civilians and their families mentioned in No. 1 & 2, who because of higher salaries are not entitled to the free-of-charge issue of clothing, shoes, underwear and bed-clothes, can obtain it without paying if they have an especially numerous family according to the decision of the Delegate of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare in each particular case.

In consequence of the above paragraphs No 1 & 2 all civilians whose salaries are higher than 2000 Rls have to pay for their clothing. The same applies to families of those whose salaries are higher than 3500 Rls - they can receive clothing and shoes on repayment only.

As in the meantime the Delegation has received allotments of materials for men's clothes, women's costumes, flannel for dresses, and white material for men's summer suits - the standard of clothing for 1944 is increased as follows:

For men 1 made up suit (trousers & coat) - or material for a suit from 2.90 m. to 3.20 m., or white summer material for a summer suit (long trousers & coat) from 4.50 m. to 5.25 m. - or for 2 1 sheet.

For women 1 costume made up (consisting of a skirt & jacket or blouse) or material for costume from 2.50 m. to 2.80 m., or white summer material for costume from 4 m. to 4.75m., - or one made up dress or material for 1 dress of flannel /single width/ 5 m. or white summer material/width 1m./ from 3 m. to 4 m. 1 sheet.

For boys (a) above 6 years - 1 made up suit consisting of trouser and coat or trousers and shirt or white summer material for 2 pairs of shorts from 2.80 m. to 3 m., for a bush shirt or a sport shirt 1 sheet.

(b) under 6 years - a made up coat or jacket, trousers and blouse.

/ As the store has a sufficient amount of made up clothes the distribution of materials will not take place./

For girls (a) above 6 years - 2 made up summer dresses / 1 of percale and 1 of linen /, or white summer material for 2 dresses a 2.50 m., or uniform: 2 skirts, 1 blouse or shirt - 5 m. 1 sheet.

(b) under 6 years - 2 made up dresses. 1 sheet.

/ As the store has a sufficient amount of made up clothes the distribution of materials will not take place./

For infants in the supply back of the mother - 2 m. of white summer material.

Sheets can be given only to those refugees who do not use sheets belonging to the Camps, Institutions, Hospitals, etc. as inventory.

The sheets are not all new so nobody is entitled to claim for a new one.

People who are paying for the materials are entitled to make their choice according to samples. For those who do not pay the choice is up to the chief of the Supply Dept. The distribution of materials chosen according to samples can take place only if the Delegation has a sufficient amount of that particular material.

A further allotment of clothing and shoes will take place after the arrival and inspection of imports, which are now on their way.

Referring to the above supplementary standards of clothing, it is required for all sub-units of the Delegation to send their requests enclosing a detailed list including: name and surname, sex, age, salary, family and what he or she asks for.

Refugees who, according to the standard, want to receive material instead of made up clothes, can not count on any help such as buttons, lining, thread or cost of sewing the clothes.

The Delegation will be able to lend a certain number of sewing machines for the necessary period for the Institutions.

When all the requests are received, the Delegation will start to fulfill them.

Delegate
/A. Szewczyk/

Chief of the Supply Dept.
/L. Gronkowski/

translated by A. Dawidowicz.

C O P Y

P E R M A N E N T S T A F F

of the Branch of the Delegation of the Polish Ministry
of Labour and Social Welfare in Ahwaz

on 26th Sept. 44.

No.	Christian name Surname	Function	Pay
<u>Directorate</u>			<u>Rials</u>
1.	Galusinski Mieczyslaw	Officer Commanding	4.950.-
2.	Matusiewicz Wacław	Assistant of the Officer Commanding	3.630.-
<u>Secretarial Staff</u>			
3.	Dr. Kuhn Jozef	Secretary	2.200.-
4.	Langie Zofia	Assistant of the Secretary	1.800.-
.	Lukaszewska Henryka	Personal Clerk	1.800.-
.	Kuhn Maria	I/C Statistical Clerk	1.800.-
7.	Typrowicz Maria	Military Clerk	1.200.-
8.	Korman Janina	Typist	1.200.-
9.	Brzozowska Jozefa	"	1.200.-
<u>Financial Staff</u>			
10.	Nowosad Marian	I/C Book-keeper	1.800.-
11.	Staniewicz Boleslaw	Cashier	1.500.-
12.	Gostkiewicz Włodzimierz	Office Clerk	1.200.-
<u>Subordinate Daily Paid Staff</u>			
13.	Jasinska Maria	Messenger	Daily 28 rls.
14.	Lewkowicz Weronika	"	" 28 "
15.	Lozinski Michal	Janitor	" 31.7 "
16.	Tyczynski Stanislaw	"	" 31.7 "
7.	Powazka Anna	Office Cleaner	" 28 "
.	Urban Anna	"	" 28 "

NO.	Christian name Surname	Function	Pay
<u>The Supervisor of Polish People Working for American Units</u>			<u>Rials</u>
9	Luszczewska Cecylia	Supervisor in Andimeshk	1.600.-
	<u>Billetting Staff</u>		
10.	Bogucki Wojciech	I/C Billetting Office	2.200.-
21.	Belicaj Mieczyslaw	Clerk	1.500.-
22.	Woch Janina	Clerk of Labour Staff	1.300.-
23.	Suracka Leokadia	Clerk Post Office	1.200.-
24.	Majewska Wanda	Clerk	1.200.-
25.	Fermentowicz Jozefa	Clerk	1.200.-
26.	Ortyl Jadwiga	Block Commandant	800.-
27.	Harbak Julia	" "	800.-
28.	Dychton Izabela	" "	800.-
29.	Zyczynska Katarzyna	" "	800.-
30.	Stosur Stefania	" "	800.-
31.	Nikiel Janina	" "	700.-
32.	Kujbieda Maria	" "	700.-
33.	Rozek Apolonia	Oil Issue Storewoman	900.-
	<u>Clothing Issue Staff</u>		
34.	Misiak Roman	Liet Quartermaster	
35.	Tobiasiewicz Irena	Clerk	1.500.-
36.	Skwirzynska Zofia	"	1.200.-
37.	Salmonowicz Antoni	"	1.200.-
38.	Klepaczewska Zofia	Store Keeper	1.200.-
39.	Pociej Maria	Clerk	1.200.-
40.	Kosinska Stanislaw	Assistant Store Keeper	1.000.-
	<u>Rations Issue Staff</u>		
41.	Nanowski Ludomir	Chief Book-keeper of Stores	
42.	Friedberg Rudolf	I/C Stores	1.500.-
43.	Stelmach Ludmila	Assistant	1.200.-

No.	Christian name Surname	Function	Pay
<u>Rations Issue Staff (Cont.)</u>			<u>Rials</u>
44.	Pfiaterer Regina	Book-keeper	1,200.-
45.	Czulczynska Tamara	Clerk	1,200.-
46.	Langie Irena	"	1,200.-
47.	Lowczynowski Feliks	Store-keeper	1,200.-
48.	Figlarz Gabriela	Clerk	1,200.-
49.	Plewko Nina	"	1,200.-
50.	Riess Maria	"	1,200.-
51.	Kubis Elzbieta	Assistant Store-keeper	1,000.-
52.	Kuzmicz Leontyna	Chief Cook	1,500.-
<u>Medical Staff</u>			
53.	Dr. Hilewicz Stanislaw	Chief Doctor	3,750.-
54.	" Winogron Jakub	Physician	3,500.-
55.	" Hubert Slawa	"	3,500.-
56.	Rodkiewica Wladyskaw	Assistant	2,000.-
57.	Kupferblum Edward	Student Doctor	2,750.-
58.	Trzaska-Durski Czeslaw	Dentist	3,300.-
59.	Reiier Juliusz Edward	"	3,300.-
60.	Monkielewicz Stanislaw	Assistant Pharmacist	2,750.-
61.	Zundulewicz Michal	Pharmacist	3,500.-
62.	Lipinski Edward	General Practitioner	1,700.-
63.	Bajolek Julia	Midwife	1,500.-
64.	Lipinska Salomea	"	1,500.-
65.	Watrasiewicz Nina	Matron	1,800.-
66.	Wlasak Maria	Section Sister	1,500.-
67.	Kleska Julia	" "	1,500.-
68.	Koczan Wacław	" "	1,500.-
69.	Ozga Apolonia	" "	1,500.0
70.	Mocarska Zofia	Nursing Sister	1,200.-
71.	Bartoszek Stefania	" "	1,200.-

No.	Christian name Surname	Function	Pay
Medical Staff (Cont.)			<u>Rials</u>
72.	Klosek Barbara	Nursing Sister	1,200.-
73.	Tarnowska Laura	" "	1,200.-
74.	Kessler Maria	" "	1,200.-
75.	Zajaczkowska Weronika	" "	1,200.-
76.	Petrulanis Helena	" "	1,200.-
77.	Petrulanis Leokadia	" "	1,200.-
78.	Jasinska Walentyna	" "	1,200.-
79.	Sosabowska Zofia	" "	1,200.-
80.	Polinska Maria	" "	1,200.-
81.	Epler Irena	" "	1,200.-
82.	Zietek Helena	" "	1,200.-
83.	Swiecicka Walentyna	" "	1,200.-
84.	Szumaska Janina	" "	1,200.-
85.	Bara Janina	" "	1,200.-
86.	Kunda Jadwiga	" "	1,200.-
87.	Nagorska Stefania	" "	1,200.-
88.	Skowronska Anna	Hygienic Sister	1,000.-
89.	Kwaskiewicz Maria	" "	1,000.-
90.	Gizowska Janina	" "	1,000.-
91.	Liwich Helena	" "	1,000.-
92.	Szczawinska Leokadia	" "	1,000.-
93.	Bednarska Zofia	" "	1,000.-
94.	Fokorska Jozefa	" "	1,000.-
95.	Wlasak Henryka	" "	1,000.-
96.	Gawrys Julia	" "	1,000.-
97.	Furtak Maria	Ward-cleaner	800.-
98.	Daruk Lucja	" "	800.-
99.	Bazylewska Anna	" "	800.-
100.	Slowikowska Konstancja	" "	800.-

No.	Christian name Surname	Function	Pay
<u>Medical Staff (Cont.)</u>			<u>Rials</u>
101.	Daruk Maria	Ward-cleaner	800.-
102.	Ochyra Teresa	" "	800.-
103.	Szpunar Anna	" "	800.-
104.	Banas Wiktoria	" "	800.-
105.	Zapior Antonina	" "	800.-
106.	Mudryk Franciszka	" "	800.-
107.	Stopa Maria	" "	800.-
108.	Jablonska Maria	" "	800.-
109.	Sobon Elzbieta	" "	800.-
110.	Kmita Stanislaw	" "	800.-
111.	Janson Karolina	" "	800.-
112.	Mierzwa Franciszka	" "	800.-
113.	Foremnik Stanislaw	" "	800.-
114.	Ziarkowska Feliksa	" "	800.-
115.	Dull Aniela	" "	800.-
116.	Karwacka Maria	" "	800.-
117.	Przeplata Salomea	" "	800.-
118.	Nikiel Anna	" "	800.-
119.	Bis Franciszek	I/C of Bath House	1,200.-
120.	Zalewski Pawel	Attendant	1,200.-
121.	Michalowska Maria	Chief Cook in Hosp.	1,500.-
122.	Klosek Krystyna	Clerk	1,000.-
123.	Putkowski Jakub	"	1,000.-
<u>Welfare Staff</u>			
124.	Rechowicz Aleksandra	Clerk	1,000.-
125.	Czerwinska Jadwiga	Welfare Clerk	900.-
126.	Solarska Raisa	Stage Manager	1,200.-
127.	Mikolajska Jadwiga	Dressmaker&Cutter	1,200.-

No.	Christian name Surname	Function	Pay
	<u>Welfare Staff (Cont.)</u>		<u>Rials</u>
128.	Zarczynska Maria	I/C Children's Creche	900.-
	<u>Security Guard</u>		
129.	Kropiwnicki Karol	Commandant	2,200.-
130.	Liwoch Antoni	Assistant	1,500.-
131.	Pankiewicz Stefan	Camp Watchman	1,200.-
132.	Jasinski Michal	" "	1,200.-
133.	Dziekonski Franciszek	" "	1,200.-
134.	Koscielak Kazimierz	Watchman	1,000.-
135.	Jusko Stanislaw	"	1,000.-
136.	Lysakowski Franciszek	"	1,000.-
137.	Stefanowski Aleksander	"	1,000.-
138.	Karnas Jozef	"	1,000.-
139.	Kolasa Franciszek	"	1,000.-
140.	Mialkowski Jozef	"	1,000.-
141.	Nowak Franciszek	"	1,000.-
142.	Stapor Mikolaj	"	1,000.-
143.	Lewkowicz Leonidas	Asst. Watchman	900.-
144.	Surowka Jozef	" "	900.-
145.	Eysinski Stanislaw	" "	900.-
146.	Cudzik Stanislaw	" "	900.-
147.	Kowalik Wawrzyniec	" "	900.-
148.	Kozak Piotr	" "	900.-
149.	Wolanski Jan	" "	900.-
150.	Woch Jan	" "	900.-
151.	Kaminski Cyprian	" "	900.-
152.	Januszcwski Wladyslaw	" "	900.-
153.	Foremniak Ludwik	" "	900.-
154.	Grabowiecki Jan	" "	900.-
155.	Mglosik Jan	" "	900.-

No.	Christian name Surname	Function	Pay
<u>Security Guard (Cont.)</u>			
156.	Ambrozik Maria	Asst. Watchman	900.-
157.	Skarzynska Aleksandra	Camp Watchman	1,200.-
158.	Narkiewicz Krystyna	Pass Clerk	
159.	Kowalik Rozalia	Watchman	700.-
<u>Priest & Church Workers</u>			
160.	Jazdzewski Jan	Priest	
161.	Wenta Wladyslaw	" Assistant	700.-
<u>General Workers</u>			
162.	Mrozek Franfiszek	Store-keeper (Barrack Stores) daily	38 rls.
163.	Petrulanis Konstanty	Hygienic Officer	" 38 "
164.	Balchawithin Michal	Sanitation Worker	" 42 "
165.	Kaminski Wladyslaw	" "	" 42 "
166.	Sobolak Franciszka	Cookhouse Watchman	" 34 "
167.	Sobolak Albina	" "	" 34 "
168.	Zajac Anna	" "	" 34 "
169.	Skrok Eugenia	" "	" 34 "
170.	Duda Zofia	" "	" 34 "
171.	Mazgajczyk Bronislawa	Workman	" 28 "
172.	Wysocka Janina	"	" 38 "
173.	Truczka Maria	"	" 30 "
174.	Zbik Paulina	"	" 30 "
175.	Gasowska Anna	Statistical Clerk	" 30 "
176.	Dziakiewicz Marcelina	Office Cleaner	" 28 "
177.	Bogatek Weronika	" "	" 28 "
<u>Camp Kitchen Staff</u>			
178.	Mihucka Wanda	Assistant Chief Cook	" 50 "
179.	Durbak Aniela	" " " "	" 50 "

No.	Christian name Surname	Function	Pay
<u>Camp Kitchen Staff (Cont.)</u>			<u>Rials</u>
180.	Kwiatkowska Helena	Cook	daily 47 rls.
181.	Azgin Franciszka	"	" 47 "
182.	Rublewski Jerzy	"	" 47 "
183.	Zieba Wladyslaw	"	" 47 "
184.	Jesionka Maria	"	" 47 "
185.	Reiser Maria	"	" 47 "
186.	Cicha Dorota	"	" 47 "
187.	Misiag Jozefa	"	" 47 "
188.	Ranosz Katarzyna	"	" 47 "
189.	Pankiewicz Rozalia	"	" 47 "
190.	Zadorozna Maria	"	" 47 "
191.	Wrona Anna	"	" 47 "
192.	Blazewicz Stanislaw	"	" 47 "
193.	Brodko Rozalia	"	" 47 "
194.	Flaczynsla Anna	"	" 47 "
195.	Mleczek Krystyna	"	" 47 "
196.	Twarda Anna	"	" 47 "
197.	Skorkiewicz Jadwiga	"	" 47 "
198.	Gromadzka Stanislaw	Assist. Cook	" 44 "
199.	Czerniak Katarzyna	" "	" 44 "
200.	Frankiewicz Maria	" "	" 44 "
201.	Grocholska Paulina	" "	" 44 "
202.	Czekalinska Jozefa	" "	" 44 "
203.	Kuczkowska Franciszka	" "	" 44 "
204.	Strokowska Stefania	" "	" 44 "
205.	Urban Apolonia	" "	" 44 "
206.	Czapnik Stefania	" "	" 44 "

No.	Christian name Surname	Function	Pay
<u>Camp Kitchen Staff (Cont.)</u>			<u>Rials</u>
207.	Jagielska Helena	Asst. Cook	daily 44 rls.
208.	Przyrodzka Stefania	" "	" 44 "
209.	Sudol Jozefa	" "	" 44 "
210.	Wilczek Aleksandra	" "	" 44 "
211.	Blicharska Olga	Kitchen Serv.	" 29 "
212.	Zobniow Emilia	" "	" 29 "
213.	Mihucka Kazimiera	" "	" 29 "
214.	Grocholski Michal	" "	" 29 "
215.	Srutwa Jozef	" "	" 29 "
216.	Jolop Michal	" "	" 29 "
<u>Hospital Kitchen Staff</u>			
217.	Stefanowska Elzbieta	Cook	" 47 "
218.	Czerniak Maria	"	" 47 "
219.	Janson Stefania	"	" 47 "
220.	Dziekonska Izydora	"	" 47 "
221.	Leszczynska Maria	Assistant Cook	" 44 "
222.	Sobolewska Genowefa	" "	" 44 "
223.	Dolata Jan	" "	" 44 "
224.	Janson Julia	" "	" 44 "
225.	<u>Bath House Staff</u>		
225.	Gierut Wladyslaw	Assist. of I/C of bath room	" 42 "
226.	Pelc Andrzej	Stoker	" 42 "
227.	Reiser Marcelli	"	" 42 "
228.	Dubinska Maria	Attendant	" 32 "
229.	Filonczuk Maria	"	" 32 "
230.	Reiser Aniela	"	" 32 "
231.	<u>Tradesman</u>		
231.	Dymek Michal	Joiner	1,000.-

No.	Christian Name Surname	Function	Pay
<u>Tradesman (Cont.)</u>			<u>Rials</u>
232.	Papinski Piotr	Locksmith	1.000.-
233.	Sieradzki Jan	Bricklayer	1.200.-
234.	Moczulski Wincenty	"	daily 32 rls.
235.	Gomelko Jan	Shoemaker	" 32 "
236.	Bereznowski Antoni	"	" 32 "
<u>Transport Staff</u>			
237.	Rahim Maphust	Driver	1.500.-
238.	Ali Nazar	"	1.500.-
239.	Azis Nazar	Handyman	800.-
<u>Administrative Staff</u>			
240.	Kaszkowski Stefan	Driver	1.800.-
241.	Dlugokecka Romana	Clerk Transport	1.200.-
242.	Stankiewicz Stanislaw	" "	1.000.-
243.	Suszczezewicz Stanislaw	" "	1.000.-
244.	Zawidzka Zofia	Interpreter (21 C.G.H.)	2.000.-
245.	Studnicka Irena	Interpreter	2.000.-
246.	Wlasiuk Helena	"	2.000.-
<u>Schools</u>			
247.	Machalski Andrzej	School Inspector	2.500.-
248.	Basinska Maria	Manager of the Secondary School	2.000.-
249.	Brodnicka Lucja	Manager of the Primary School	1.800.-
250.	Dabrowski Franciszek	Teacher of Secondary School	1.800.-
251.	Narkiewicz Jozef	" "	1.800.0
252.	Skowronska Irena	" "	1.800.-
253.	Radek Maria	Secretary	1.800.-
254.	Gasowska Anna	Teacher of Primary School	1.700.-

No.	Christian name Surname	Function	Pay
<u>Schools (Cont.)</u>			<u>Rials</u>
255.	Dabrowska Stanislaw	Teacher of Primary School	1.700.-
56.	Swithkowska Jadwiga	" "	1.700.-
57.	Choina Zofia	" "	1.700.-
258.	Golowczynska Teodozja	" "	1.700.-
259.	Szpunar Jozefa	" "	1.700.-
260.	Zoltowska Maria	" "	1.700.-
261.	Wrobel Kazimiera	Manager of Children's Creche	1.700.-
262.	Wierzbianska Helena	Janitor	840.-
263.	Leszczynska Anna	Messenger	1.000.-
264.	Tkaczka Maria	School Cleaner	1.000.-
265.	Butrym Antonina	" "	1.000.-

B.M. Report

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

SPECIAL REPORT NO. 3

14 November 1944
CAWA/378

TO: Mr. T.M. Cooley, Deputy Director of Displaced Persons
Division, Washington.

FROM: C.M. Pierce - Director, Displaced Persons Division,
Cairo.

I wish to report that W. P. Montgomery, Displaced Persons Specialist assigned to the Greece Mission, was sent on a special trip from Cairo to the freed Greek Islands for the purpose of securing information on the status of those islands with reference to the possible return of refugees. Over ninety percent of the Greek refugees in UNRRA camps, as well as those in the camps in East Africa, Belgian Congo and Ethiopia, are from these Greek Islands, and this trip therefore has special significance.

I enclose herewith a copy of Mr. Montgomery's report, which is self-explanatory, as well as a report by the Deputy District Director of UNRRA District 4 of the Greece Mission, which sets forth a tentative schedule for the repatriation of Greek refugees of those islands. This schedule is by no means sufficient authority for the return of the refugees. Before we can act upon it it is necessary to secure the official approval of the Greek Government in Athens and the ML Military Headquarters in Greece. For that purpose I am attempting to get Mr. Barger into Greece at the earliest possible moment. Mr. Kaloudis is an official representative of the Greek Islands for the prefecture of Chios. If the Greek Government supports him it might be expected that this schedule would be acceptable to the Greek Government. The schedule also has an unofficial verbal approval of the ML Commander of District 4. It may therefore be expected that the schedule will receive approval by the ML authorities in Athens. We might expect, however, that there will be other considerations on the part of the Greek Government in Athens and ML which will give rise to questions about this schedule. It will be the responsibility of Mr. Barger to resolve those questions.

After the general plan has been approved by the Greek Government and ML in Greece, the problem of transport must be solved. Inasmuch as Greece and these islands are still theatres of military operations, all transport in that area is controlled by AFHQ at Caserta. Because of this I have sent Charles Alspach to Caserta to establish permanent liaison with AFHQ on problems of allocation of transport and other problems with reference to displaced persons which may be the concern of AFHQ. Mr. Alspach will service Displaced Persons operations in the Balkans, Middle East, Italy or in other areas where their problems have to be submitted to AFHQ. Therefore, as soon as Berger has completed his work on this schedule in Athens, it will be sent to Alspach at Caserta for securing allocation of transport by AFHQ. Alspach will then send it to me for negotiation with the Ministry of War Transport here for actually scheduling the transport.

We have actually completed the registration of all Greek in UNRRA camps in the Middle East. The D.P.2 cards have been visaed from Moses Wells. Beginning today a Greek Consular representative is at our camp at Nusoirat to visa the cards of refugees in that camp. Therefore, it is expected that by the time we can arrange transport we will have individual acceptance on the part of the Greek Government for the return of refugees from UNRRA camps.

14 November 1944

It is the plan of the Camps Division to abandon Moses Wells as soon as possible because of the difficulty of arranging suitable sanitary facilities without tremendous capital investment. Our tentative plan for repatriation will therefore be to begin returning refugees from Nuseirat. We will attempt to arrange an embarkation camp at Haifa, possible on the site of the old camp, Athlit. As refugees are repatriated their places will be filled by drafts from Moses Wells until that Camp is cleared. We will then approach the problem of returning the Greeks from Ethiopia, Belgian Congo and Tanganyika, possibly transporting them up to Nuseirat or to some other spot in the Middle East, depending on what facilities we have available. Mr. Jacobs is leaving shortly for Ethiopia and East Africa to start the registration in those Greek camps (as well as the Polish camps). We expect that that situation will be in hand by the time it is necessary to move those refugees. I expect shortly to appoint a permanent representative to Displaced Persons who will be stationed at Nairobi. I expect also to appoint a permanent representative shortly at Cyprus.

Regarding Cyprus, Mr. Jacobs has returned from there with comprehensive reports which will be attached to the next general report from this office. While there, he completed the registration of the Greek refugees in the camps. The authorities of the Colonial Government of that island are completing registration of the rest of the refugees. We expect that the D.P.2 cards, properly visaed, will be in this office before the end of this month. At the time we are returning refugees from UNRRA camps other movements will be taking place, originating in Cyprus. Our representative at Cyprus will direct these movements.

C.M. Pierce
Director.

Enclosures:

1. Report by Mr. Montgomery, as above.
2. Report by Deputy District Director
OF UNRRA DISTRICT 4, as above.

Copy: Mr. Haehler.

<u>dist.</u>	Fia (8)	Welfare
D.G.	ORL	Health
G.C.	Sec.	Dis. Pers.
	Sup.	
	Areas	

4 November 1944

TO: Evert Barger, Director Displaced Persons, Greece Mission

FROM: W. P. Montgomery, Displaced Persons Specialist.

SUBJECT: Repatriation to No. 4 District.

I went to No. 4 District specifically for the task of observing and discussing conditions generally with both AML and the Greek Government Officials on the whole question of the repatriation of the Greeks in the Egyptian and Middle East Camps, at the earliest possible moment, my reconnaissance extending from October 12th - 28th.

Speaking generally local conditions were confirmed as to their being better than was anticipated (the northern part of the island requires much more assistance) and the over-riding factors governing the return of these people may be classified under the following headings:-

- (a) The District is in the direct field of military and naval operations.
- (b) The difficulty AML is experiencing in securing adequate transport and supplies for its food distribution scheme.
- (c) Political conditions in general.
- (d) Currency.

Discussing this briefly (a) is of course at the moment all important but should soon cease to have any bearing with the success of Allied Operations.

(b) This follows as a result to (a) in as much as AML have a certain location of caiques to them but due to naval considerations they find this number considerably less at any time than anticipated, and this has a repercussion locally as it causes dissatisfaction regarding the quantity of rations distributed. This would also affect extra transport and supplies required for the refugees. Again, however, if the area generally was free except for the two islands of Rhodes and Kos the return of the refugees in caiques and merchant ships would be a hazardous one involving naval protection, etc.

(c) and (d) are very closely bound together. Political trouble on all the islands is being caused by EAM and both AML and the Civil Commissioner are anxious to have law and order properly established before the influx of a number of citizens whose political ideas might be a further unsettling element. The stabilization of the currency is the first essential as at the moment confusion exists; wages are paid by extra rations, no BLM money can be used although issued as the authorities feel once this is so money can be put into circulation, wages paid, industry set into motion again, and people absorbed into work instead of their having nothing to do as at the moment and thinking and talking politics.

TO: Evert Barger

- 2 -

4 November 1944

As the result of interview with Mr. Kaloudis, President of the Food Victualling Committee, and Mr. Apostolos Amygdalos, Mayor of Khios, a schedule for the return of these people was arrived at

All parties small, with a maximum of 50 per party to commence with

1st month	-	500
2nd month	-	1000
3rd and subsequent months	-	1500

and subsequently verbally confirmed by the Civil Commissioner as to December 1st being the starting date and it is anticipated that by the time they return transport inside the island will be running on a bigger scale, giving a smoother even distribution of supplies all through the island, enabling people returning to proceed quickly to their homes thus obviating the need for transit camps and their attendant problems.

On the grounds of D.P. internally displaced arriving Captain W.W. Pattison was asking Mr. Kaloudis for the formation of a special Committee to deal with problem, which would energetically tackle the question of housing, food, blankets, etc. This is a possible development which Sir Michael Creagh might care to examine in the event of AML suggesting that we take over the whole problem. In this connection AML were handicapped by their SHAEF registration system being on caiques which were considerably overdue, with the result that they had no registration working, and was able to assist them in a certain number of routine assignments.

It may well be that this Division will have eventually to deal with the problem of a number of Greeks in the island of Chios who claim American citizenship. Before I left I requested Mr. Kaloudis to issue a proclamation in the two local papers asking all people claiming American citizenship to register giving certain details which information when received here can be further examined.

To conclude I found no animosity shown against the refugees for having left, but a keen desire evinced by all for their return directly a certain measure of normal condition comes into effect. The opinion of Major Walters when I left was that their return could perhaps be sooner but I feel that his opinion was too optimistic, and that the agreed schedule should stand, unless the possibility of their return through Turkey is to be considered. I found AML apart from a certain desire to have it understood that they are in complete control where UNRRA is concerned (Mr. Deacock's letter) most co-operative and helpful.

WPM/jd.

C O P Y

Subject: Report by UNRRA : KHIOS

Deputy District Director
No. 4 District UNRRA

17 Oct. 44.

TO: COMD.

4 District

Copy to : Comd.

"I" Region

Mr. Montgomery,

UNRRA.

1. In company with Mr. Montgomery of UNRRA Headquarters, Cairo, I yesterday called on the Prefect of Khios (he was absent and we conferred with Mr. Maikousi and Mr. Kaloudis instead), and today on the Mayor of Chios, to discuss the problem of the return to Chios of the population from this island who are at present in the Middle East and elsewhere.

2. Mr. Kaloudis informed us that he was arranging a census of the population of the island of Khios within the next 15 days. He would then deduct this figure from the 1940 census figure, deduct deaths, and the balance could be considered more or less representative of the number of men women and children who were absent from the island and would require repatriation. He explained to us that official figures of departures of this nature were not kept by the Prefecture to obviate reprisals by the Germans on the relatives left behind of those who had escaped.

3. Mr. Montgomery then asked Mr. Kaloudis at what rate he felt that this displaced population could return bearing in mind that they would have to be fed and housed, and, in general, absorbed by the community. Mr. Kaloudis gave as his opinion the following:

1. All parties small, with a maximum of 50 per party to commence with	
1st month	- 500
2nd "	- 1000
3rd and subsequent months	1500

4. Mr. Kaloudis gave us the following official population figures according to the 1940 census.

Census held 16th Oct 1940.

Chios town	25,259)	
" villages)	69,687
(66)	44,428)	
Oinousai		2,274
Psara		<u>738</u>
		72,699

5. Both Mr. Kaloudis and Mr. Markousi were of the opinion that no displaced population should return to the island until the Greek Government in Athens has established a stable currency and conditions had begun to swing back to normal.

6. Mr. Montgomery here remarked that although this opinion was possibly sound in principle, any movement of refugees would necessarily be subject to the approval of AML who, in arriving at their decision would have to take into account questions of availability of supplies and transportation.

7. Mr. Apostolos Amygdalos, Mayor of Khios, was not of the opinion that Mr. Kaloudis' method of arriving at the number of displaced persons would give accurate results, and suggested (which suggestion was immediately accepted by Mr. Montgomery and myself) that by proclamation the inhabitants of the island should be invited to submit the names of all relatives who had left during the German occupation. When the list was complete (it will take roughly 20 days to complete) we should know the exact number, broken down into terms of complete families isolated members and possibly number of able-bodied men able to render immediate service to the community in one form of labour or another.

8. I gave him the name of Major T.R. Waters, Cmd. "I" Region, as the suitable person to submit his list and observation to.

9. Mr. Amygdalos agreed to the rate of return of the displaced population as suggested by Mr. Kaloudis, and given above, and confirmed Mr. Kaloudis' statement that transit camps would not be required and that existing housing accommodation is more than sufficient.

10. When Mr. Montgomery and I pointed out that this extra male population would be a dead weight as it could not at present be absorbed in industry, Mr. Amygdalos said that once he obtained the necessary credit from the Greek Government in Athens, there was considerable repair work on roads to be done on the island, there was also a project to build a dam to ensure better irrigation of regions given over to citrus fruit growing.

11. The work of obtaining the necessary statistics will be put into hand forthwith.

Major,
Deputy District Director
No. 4 District UNRRA.

1 Verballly agreed by the Civil Commissioner at an interview on Saturday, October the 21st. When he suggested December 1st as a starting date.

To: Mr. M. Menshikov For: ^{CAWA/322} Mr. Salisbury
From: Sir William Matthews From: L. P. Birk
Subject: Mr. Birk's trip to Italy and England

The following is a summary of my chief activities on my trip to Italy and England.

On September ninth, I arrived in Naples to join Lt. Col. Baird Ryder, Public Relations Officer for ML Balkans. Together we reviewed the situation brought about by the imminent dissolution of PWB on whose services ML had depended for all publicity aids to their operations in Greece, Yugoslavia and Albania.

For Greece an extensive publicity kit had been completed, and was in the final stages of approval and printing so that no large worries arose on this score.

For Yugoslavia and Albania no actual work in publicity had been begun by PWB. All of the publicity materials for the Balkan countries were of distinct interest to UNRRA since we would inherit the result of any Public Relations impressions and policies created by ML during the military period.

After several days of conferences in Naples, OWI and PWE, in clearance with ML Headquarters Balkans, at Portici, an agreement was reached whereby the services of PWE would be made available in Bari for work in Yugoslavia and Albania on ML publicity.

Col. Ryder and I proceeded to Bari with this agreement, reached at the Naples level with PWE and ML-UNRRA concurring.

At Bari, we met with Col. Anderson and four members of the technical staff of PWE, including Mr. James Stewart. It was agreed that work would begin immediately on the preparation of publicity material for Yugoslavia and Albania and that Capt. Parker, Public Relations Officer of ML Yugoslavia would guide the material from the standpoint of ML. Capt. Parker would have policy control subject to Brigadier Forrester-Walker's final approval for ML.

Since, in the main, the Yugoslavia and Albania publicity material would be modeled upon existing Greece publicity material which had been reviewed by Homer Davis on behalf of this Division, UNRRA's concern was satisfied. I have learned subsequently, through Col. Ryder, recently in Cairo, that Yugoslavia and Albania publicity materials were in satisfactory progress. They cannot be completed until the problem of ML Yugoslavia relationships is resolved.

At Bari, I had occasion to discuss UNRRA with Mr. Broad, the Resident Minister of State, and Major Walker of his staff, and also with Mr. Carl Norden, of the U. S. State Department stationed at Bari. These gentlemen were interested in learning as much about UNRRA as they could, and information given to them was of the general

nature of UNRRA's structure, organization, and broad objectives.

On returning to Naples, talks were had with Mr. Cochrane, UNRRA's liaison officer of AFHQ and Mr. Leeper, British Ambassador to Greece at Salerno, and reports of these conversations were sent to you earlier. Also, other conversations were held with Mr. Russell Barnes, OWI, Mr. Terry Harman, PWE, and several members of their respective staffs concerning personnel to be recruited for UNRRA Public Relations. Col. Letheridge of PWE participated in these discussions.

No personnel was immediately available for UNRRA Public Relations, and the urgent necessity to fill Public Relations positions in Yugoslavia and Albania led me to continue my trip to London, that office having requested my visit at an earlier date.

Arriving in London October 4th, I was able to interview about twenty prospects for budget line openings for the three Balkan nations and for the Balkans Mission. Attached to this memorandum are brief biographies of the people recruited both in the London group and elsewhere on leads supplied by London. Although I regard as my chief responsibility at this time the organization of my staff for the four Public Relations offices, there was an opportunity in London to make valuable Public Relations contacts.

1. PICTURE POST asked me for a 2000 word article on the Balkans, centering on UNRRA camps, which I wrote, and which was accepted by PICTURE POST, unsigned. This was suggested by Mr. Leonard Ingrams, London office Director of Information, and additional photographs have been sent to him to accompany this article. Interviews were held with press representatives of newspapers in London, and articles initiated to be completed by the correspondents of the newspapers.
2. During my London stay, the unfavorable publicity from the free Yugoslav radio appeared in the London press, and Sir F. Leith-Ross was able to correct the situation by conversations with the Yugoslav officials in London and cables to and from Washington. I was asked for comments by Sir Frederick on the entire Balkan set-up. Also other London office officials were keenly interested in all material on our Balkans operations and were informed.
3. Through acquaintance with Mr. Frederick Sheppley, of the Italian desk of BBC, I met Mr. Richie of BBC, European Chief. In consultation with Mr. Ingrams, discussions were held on the possibility of radio material prepared by UNRRA for BBC's use. Mr. Richie agreed that, if we could supply from the Balkans, news or feature items interpreting various forms of our operations, BBC would prepare final scripts, and beam these items to the Balkan nations as well as nations of the Western part of Europe. It was agreed that through our channels of communication, if they are good enough and if our material is of sufficient volume and interest, we might work into a regular

fifteen minute UNRRA program at a specified time on BBC stations. Maturity of these plans will probably have to wait until the end of the military period, and certainly until the existence of UNRRA Public Relations personnel on the scene for possible radio news. The foundation, however, of such a program is laid, and BBC's cooperation is assured.

4. Much closer cooperation with Mr. Ingrams of the London office was planned, including more exchange of source material between the Balkans Mission and the London Regional office. Mr. Ingrams agreed with me that it would be well to personalize the operations of the Balkans Mission; namely, to select key personalities as a subject for feature stories and articles in both London and America, and in other United Nations press outlets. Again, such releases should take place after the military period in the Balkans is well under way so as not to further confuse the public by giving UNRRA operations in this period undue prominence. The matter of publicizing UNRRA's true relationship with ML in the Balkans concerned Mr. Ingrams deeply, and other London and Washington Public Relations advisors believe these to be of urgent importance. However, both London and Washington believe that news originating in the Balkans would have better attention than the more or less formal releases issued in the two capitals. This is a matter to be ironed out between UNRRA-Balkans and ML-Balkans, and has been discussed fully since my return to Cairo. Censorship plus our over-all relationship with ML complicate our work in this respect.
5. Miss Elizabeth Barker, head of the Political Intelligence Division of the Foreign Office, was extremely helpful in the matter of personnel, as was the London office of OWI and BBC. I hope you will agree that the four people secured directly through London and the one person secured on my return to Cairo (list attached) represent a high caliber of personnel for Public Relations.

Three of these individuals are being processed as rapidly as possible through the London office. It was explained to the London office that I had been given authority in Washington to fill these budget line openings.

At the present time, Public Relations work in the Balkans and country missions cannot proceed satisfactorily. When the new recruits have reported for duty, and when personnel still held in Washington also reports for duty, valuable work can begin in supplying press and radio channels with first-rate information concerning the Balkans Mission.

IBIRK-wwt

31 October 44

Attachment: 1

Public Relations personnel recruited in London (4) and in Cairo (1.) As a result of my trip to London, the work of recruiting Public Relations personnel for the Balkans has been virtually completed. It remains for personnel recruited in Washington earlier and in London and locally to report for duty since at the present time. Public Relations personnel for the Balkans and country missions is not actually at work save in the case of three principal budget positions in the Balkans Mission, and two in the Greek Mission.

London Recruitment

1. Robert Daniel Hogg, age 37 years, Chief of Publications for Yugoslavia, Political Intelligence Division, Foreign Office. British Subject.

Mr. Hogg is highly recommended by Miss Elizabeth Barker, and approved by Mr. Leonard Ingrams of the London office. In addition to his present position which he has held for more than a year, his experience includes employment by the Society of Friends in Paris, 1933-36; by the ILO 1936-38; Ministry of Information 1938-42; the Yugoslav Government in exile 1942-43 (advisor to this government for the British press). For PID he has been in charge of publication of the London Letter, the Youth Letter, Slovenia, and Pictures. Previously, he was the author of the successful book on Yugoslavia. He speaks Serbo-Croat, Russian, French, German and Italian, and is acceptable to the Ministers in the Subasic Government of Yugoslavia.

His salary requirement is 1200 lb. annually, and his file is in process at the London office. He would be my choice as "second man" of the Yugoslavia Public Relations office.

2. Major Stephen Clissold. Mr. Ingrams in London recommended Major Clissold, now in Bari. He has worked with the Political Intelligence Division. He is the author of the Gray Book on Yugoslavia which you allowed me to read. On my return to Cairo, a cable from Alan Hall strongly recommended Major Clissold as head of Public Relations for our Yugoslavia Mission. The cable stated that Major Clissold was persona grata to all parties concerned in Bari. He has been inside Yugoslavia during the past two years; speaks Serbo-Croat fluently, and has the most thorough knowledge of the country and its history. On the basis of Mr. Ingrams's recommendation and of the cable from Bari, I cabled acceptance of the recommendation, and asked that Major Clissold be sent to Cairo for general briefing for about ten days. He will have to be civilianized from the British army, which I understand from Bari is possible.

His salary would be 1500 lb. to fill the budget line already authorized for this grade. British Subject.

3. Mrs. Isabel Hunter, age 32, British Subject. Mrs. Hunter was recommended through OWI London to Mr. Phillips, Liaison Information Officer between Washington and London, and interviewed by Mr. Cummins, assistant to Mr. Ingrams, and me, as well as by the Personnel Division of the London office.

She lived for ten years in Greece prior to the war, working as lecturer and writer, with numerous published articles. During the war she has lectured extensively in Greece, and has written articles for a variety of publications. Her languages include a perfect knowledge of Modern Greek. She was recruited as interpreter attached to the Balkans Mission with the proviso that she could be placed at the services of the Greece Mission if the interests of UNRRA appear to be best served by this shift.

Her salary requirement is 800 lb. annually. Her file is being processed through the London office.

4. Mrs. Eirlys Cullen, age 33, British subject. Previous to her work at PID, beginning April 1944, Mrs. Cullen's background included editorial and research work on various English magazines. At PID, she has been editing work for the BBC, and has prepared propaganda for consumption in Albania. Her languages are Albanian, French, German, and Modern Greek.

Her salary requirement is 600 lb. annually, and her file is being processed through the London office.

5. Recruited in Cairo

Sydney Morrell, age 33, British subject. Mr. Morrell has a background of eight years with the Express papers in London, four of which he spent in charge of the Balkans desk. During the war, he has worked for the Ministry of Information, and was loaned to the OWI in New York, operating under Robert Sherwood. He also served in Washington, D.C. in the office of Colonel William Donovan, head of OSS.

He spent a year with Young & Rubicam, advertising agency, working with Dr. Gallup of the Gallup Poll, who makes that agency his headquarters. He was called back to the Middle East to reorganize the TEHERAN NEWS under a six months' contract, and he successfully completed this assignment. He left October twenty-fifth on MOI business for Canada and the States, and will return to Cairo by 25 November to report for duty at this office. His papers are already in process by the Balkans Mission, and he has instructions to report to Washington, D.C. and become acquainted at headquarters there. In my opinion, he would ably fill the post of Head Public Relations Officer in Albania.

His salary requirement is 1250 lb. and he has been assigned to the budget line open at that figure. His years in the Balkans have furnished him with suitable language proficiency.

There remain open on the approved budget lines for Public Relations Balkans, including country missions, a third officer for Greece, and a third officer for Yugoslavia. Also for the Balkans Mission, a Serbo-Croat translator-writer and a staff writer have not been recruited, aside from stenographic assistance. All these positions

were cleared in the Balkans Mission in September, but Washington has approved only posts for the two country missions up to this date, the other positions being given further consideration. It seems advisable to allow the respective heads of the country Public Relations offices to fill the remaining positions open on country mission budget lines and to present their own staff requirements on the basis of full UNRRA operations in the Balkan countries.

LBirk-wwt

31 October 44

Distribution:

Public Relations (original incoming)

Bureau of Areas

O.R.L.

Personnel & Training Division

Diplomatic Adviser

11th November, 1944

CAWA /345

To : Mr. Mikhail Menshikov, Deputy Director, Bureau of Areas
From : Sir William Matthews, Chief of Balkan Mission
Subject: Note on supplementation of the military program by UNRRA during the military period.

It is understood that UNRRA Washington has decided as a matter of policy not to make UNRRA supplies available to liberated countries during the military period. According to the Director General (Report to the Second Session of the Council)

A. "The combined military authorities have pointed out ... that the actual quantities and types of supplies which will be imported into any country will depend, not on any overall estimates but on the actual requirements stated by the responsible combined military commanders framed in the light of actual needs of the liberated areas and coordinated with shipping programs, port facilities, operational needs and other factors which cannot be accurately assessed in advance."

On the other hand the Director General in his report also makes two other statements which have a bearing on this question and indicate that it may be necessary to modify or adapt the Washington policy in order to attain UNRRA's major objectives. The statements are as follows:

1. "The combined military authorities have accepted responsibility for the procurement of the necessary relief supplies subject to the availability of supplies and shipping for distribution during the military relief period in the areas for which they are responsible....."

The supply programs for this period are calculated on a standard of provision designed to prevent disease and unrest among the civilian population."

2. "The supplies that are made available during the military relief period will obviously have an important bearing on the types and quantities of supplies that will be required during the subsequent period of civilian responsibility."

Statement 2 is so acutely true that UNRRA cannot absolve itself of all interest in the decisions the military commanders may make regarding their implementation of statement 1. There is room for

- Over -

27th October 1944

a wide range of alternatives in any program whose sole directive is "to prevent disease and unrest among the civilian population" and some alternatives may be much more favorable to UNRRA's subsequent plans than others. The fact that the military supplies will depend "on actual requirements stated by the responsible combined military commanders framed in the light of actual needs and coordinated with shipping programs, port facilities, operational needs and other factors which cannot be accurately assessed in advance" does not alter this situation.

In view of UNRRA's interest in supplies provided during the military period we will work as closely as possible with AML on revisions made in the military program. Our success in this respect will be limited as CCAC does not recognize UNRRA's interest or responsibility for screening, demanding or procuring supplies of any description during the military period.

Since the objectives of the military and those of UNRRA are not in all instances identical, equipment which we consider essential may be considered unessential by the military. It is, therefore, highly desirable that supplementation be specifically defined. A few of the problems which we anticipate are as follows:

a. Fishing Nets.

We expect to have approximately 10 tons of nets ready for use by Christmas. Although these nets will be used in Greek waters primarily for training purposes during the military period, the catch will be consumed by the Greek people. If additional supplies of twine for nets can be provided an important source of food can be utilized. Is or would this be supplementation?

b. Textile Raw Materials

Now that Greece is partially liberated AML has agreed to import raw woolen and raw cotton. Pending the determination of the quantity of such supplies we cannot predicate their adequacy. In the event that only limited amounts of raw supplies be imported it would appear highly desirable for UNRRA to import additional quantities of raw wool and raw cotton in order that finished garments can be manufactured during the military period for use in the UNRRA period. Would this be supplementation?

c. The above point in connection with industrial rehabilitation will apply to many industries besides the textile, e.g. the food preserving industries which will need tinplate etc.; various metal using industries, machine shops etc., the glass and chemical industries, would also help reduce UNRRA imports if working.

27th October 1944

d. Shelter Materials

Unless materials for housing construction are made available during the spring of 1945 it will be impossible to complete shelter construction before the winter of 1945-46.

We realise that shipping may be the limiting factor, but even if this is the case, we would like to have a clear definition of supplementation during the military period.

We will appreciate receiving your reply as soon as possible.

B.M. - Reports

FORM 0/2/3

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
8, SHARIA DAR EL-SHIFA - GARDEN CITY - CAIRO

F

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
UNRRA-CAIRO
TELEPHONES
47816-41317

10th November, 1944.
CAWA/354

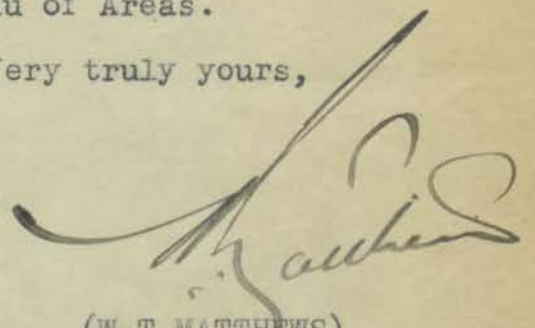
*A-DO. C. Jekhaus
Mr. M. Menshikov*

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

Dear Mr. Menshikov,

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

Very truly yours,



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

509720

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
ADMINISTRATION.

-O-O-O-

Cairo, November 4, 1944.

TO: Sir William Matthews, Chief of Balkan Mission.

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

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

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

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

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

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

509720

accurate when operations begin, but I am inclined to believe that our original budget for that mission should be reasonably adequate.

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

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

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

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

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

W.C.

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discussed with all interested parties present. I believe these minutes speak for themselves.***

- V. S & R DIRECTIVE NO.3 - ML GREECE : Before leaving Cairo, District 3 of ML(Greece/ prepared and issued its so-called "S & R Directive No.3", a copy of which is attached hereto. I find this of considerable interest as a model which defines admirably the functions of UNRRA distribution and transport personnel in the field during the military period. Unfortunately other ML Greece Districts have not reduced this problem to writing with equal thoroughness, and a satisfactory working relationship between ML (Greece) and our personnel will have to be developed in the field.***
- VI. TRANSPORT SECTION : The transport plan and appreciation for the Greece Mission has been completed during the month. Standards of procedure have been established to determine truck requirements in the Balkans during the post-military period. A survey of all motor vehicle equipment now in the Middle East Refugee Camps is in process and when concluded will provide a complete inventory for the Camps Division.

Geo Gerstung
+ forwarded to Sec of Supply Areas (Post Section)
*** S & R Directive #3 - forwarded to Southern European
Div, B. of Areas.
** forwarded to Transportation Sec., B. of Areas.

list:
g.c. 2
O.R.L. 2
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Sec. 3

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UNRRA BALKAN MISSION, CAIRO

APPRECIATION AND PLAN FOR GREECE MISSION

BUREAU OF DISTRIBUTION AND TRANSPORT

I. OBJECT

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

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

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

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

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

-
- 1) The policies governing distribution during the AML period are not fully developed yet. Under the AML - UNRRA directive of 16 September 44, "all decisions of policy rest with the Military Command. Decisions of policy, however, will be made by each Military Comd. or Staff Officer, after consultation with his UNRRA opposite number". Note that the objectives of AML as contained in the AML - UNRRA directive provide a satisfactory approach. While UNRRA will be completely under military direction and control, "at all times it will be the policy of the military to hand over to UNRRA at the earliest possible moment, the entire responsibility for relief and rehabilitation in the Balkans." Further, among the AML policy objectives "to hasten the end of the Military period it will be the policy of the Military to encourage UNRRA to continue and develop its existing organizational pattern". Moreover Senior UNRRA executive officials are encouraged to develop the UNRRA organization during the AML period "for the eventual complete transfer of responsibility to UNRRA" and are authorized to "maintain independent liaison with the civilian authorities as to the post military period".

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

1) (Cont.)

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

- (1) That there shall be rationing of AML commodities;
- (2) That AML commodities shall be "distributed equally without regard to race, creed or politics"; and
- (3) "distribution shall be carefully controlled to ensure that each person receives enough for his minimum need".

- 3 -

- (8) "The suppression of black markets should not be left to general pronouncements and decrees, but should be the subject of active measures of enforcement applied vigorously and unremittingly." (Res. 7, par. 4)
- (9) "That the government or recognized national authority which exercises administrative authority in the area should take appropriate measures to insure that so far as the distribution within a liberated territory of relief and rehabilitation goods is done through private trade, the remuneration earned by private traders for their services is no more than is fair and reasonable". (Res. 7, par. 5)
- (10) "That use should be made to the maximum practicable extent of normal agencies of distribution (governmental, commercial, cooperative), to the particular ends of combating inflation and restoring normal economic activity." (Res. 7, par. 6)
- (11) The principle stated in 10 above, "however cannot be pursued at the expense of measures found necessary under emergency conditions to insure an adequate control of the distribution of supplies and their direction to the appropriate consumers". (Res. 7, par. 6)
- (12) "That the Director General should be kept fully informed concerning the distribution of relief and rehabilitation supplies within any recipient areas, and under all circumstances there should be the fullest working cooperation between the governments of recognized national authorities concerned and the Administration for this purpose". (Res. 7 par. 9)

C. UNRRA Responsibilities and Relations with Greek Government

While the exact nature of the Bureau's functions will depend upon the terms mutually agreed upon in the agreement with the Greek government, the Bureau has the responsibility to ensure that the policy stated above is followed in areas where supplies are being furnished by UNRRA. Any agreement between UNRRA and the government of a liberated area must include certain minimum assurances that supplies will be distributed to the entire population in a manner consistent with the Council's resolutions. This does not mean that we contemplate entering such an area with a large staff of outside personnel and attempting physically to conduct an operation in terms of warehousing, transport or distribution. In fact, paragraph 2 of Resolution 7 states:-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Subject to the agreement between the UNRRA and the Govt.

D. What are Relief and Rehabilitation Supplies?

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

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

2) (Cont.)

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

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

This should serve as a model arrangement for other districts.

E. What the term "Distribution" means

It is clear from an examination of the Resolutions and particularly Resolution No.7 that the Council conceived the term "Distribution" in the broadest sense and did not restrict it solely to physical aspects. This intent of the Council is carried out in Administrative Order No.1, Sec. B-2 which establishes the functions of the Bureau of Distribution and Transport. Consequently, the field of distribution in which UNRRA and the Greek Government will cooperate will include among other things, the establishment of measures concerning the determination of relative needs, non-discrimination, equitable distribution, price control, suppression of black markets, non-profiteering, utilization of established media to combat inflation and restore normal economic activity, and emergency economic measures. These activities are in addition to cooperation in selecting and supervising the physical aspects.

II. FACTORS

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

1. The Bureau of Distribution and Transport
based on Washington directives

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

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

2. The Distribution Methods and Control Branch

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

- 7 -

recommend price control and rationing measures, recommend sanctions, examine economic problems of distribution, and select media of distribution. A plan and appreciation of the Branch has been issued.

3. The Transport Branch

The Transport Branch will cooperate with the Greek Government in planning all activities relating to the physical transfer of goods. As requested, it will engage in supervision of personnel and equipment and dock and lighterage operations. It will cooperate in planning effective rehabilitation of transport and will coordinate its activities with Distributions Methods and Controls Branch. An appreciation and plan of the branch has been issued.

4. The Warehousing Branch

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

B. Organization of the Bureau

1. Greek Country Level

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

2. Field Operations Level

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

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

- 8 -

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

C. Communications and Bureau Directives

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

III. PLAN

A. General Method of Operations

1. Headquarters at Athens

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

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

2. The Country Allocation Plan

(a) Preliminary Work within UNRRA

In order to determine the best possible allocation of the limited supplies among the several geographical districts, the Chief of the Bureau of Distribution and Transport and the Chief of the Requirement and Supply Bureau will establish an allocation Plans Committee at Athens to advise the Chief of the Distribution and Transport Bureau about the numerous problems affecting allocation. From time to time the Committee will call upon such bureaus and divisions as are concerned with matters then before the Committee and will receive information and advice from the persons called upon. The committee will meet regularly, make available all information which its members receive from their field officers and present views and ideas to aid the Distribution and Transport Bureau in developing UNRRA's proposals for allocation. The committee will not assume the separate functions and responsibilities of its members, divisions and bureaus.

This whole section on III is not consistent with the previous assumptions. - requests are to be presented by the Nat. Govt and not by districts! H.T.

If our goods are turned over to the Govt we have nothing to do with allocations by districts. H.T.

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

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

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

3. Warehousing

provided by the Greek Government

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

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

4. Transport

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

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

*C.I.F. if we deliver
nothing to go
with warehouses.
H.T.*

- 10 -

5. Movement of Supplies into Districts

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

*same
remarks
as under
para. 3
H.T.*

6. Priorities in Transport

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

7. District and Regional Operations

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

The District Distribution Officer will in conjunction with local Greek Government Officials and other interested UNRRA officers develop local allocation plans within the policy limits and procedures established at Athens. District allocation plans will deal with such problems as :

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

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B. Special Measures to assure fair and equitable Distribution

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

1. Rationing

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

2. Licensing

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

3. Price Control

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

4.

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

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

5. Conservation and Protection Programs

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

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

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

Yes - No duplication (1)
Subject:- Directive on S & R Organisation and Duties

SECRET

Main HQ 3 District
AML (GREECE)
Tel: BALKANS 377
3/1029/L
Oct 44

"F" Region
"G" Region
All Dépts.

Copies to: Comd
D/Comd
S & R

*Hold for study
by Greek Branch*

*Cawa 354
11/10/44
#509720*

1. General Organisation

(a) The task of AML, that is, bringing relief to the Greeks, is so complex and difficult that in 3 District it has been decided that, rather than set up an S & R Branch, the whole of the HQ shall be considered as S & R (with the exception of the Adm staff under DAA & QMG).

(b) In addition to the specialist and technical depts it has therefore been decided to form two groups, the "getting" and the "giving". The former will be under DCSPO who, in order to differentiate this work from his normal S & P duties, will be called SO.I Stats, and the latter will be under SO.II(L).

(c) SO.I Stats will be responsible for :-

- (i) procurement of all sups and stores other than from GREECE;
- (ii) shipments;
- (iii) assessment of availability of sups of all sorts from all sources;
- (iv) ration scales.

(d) SO.II(L) will be responsible for :-

- (i) rationing systems;
- (ii) distribution system - defined for this purpose as method and priorities of the movement of sups from the major ports to the ultimate consumer;
- (iii) transportation - defined as the allocation of carriers for the movement of supplies and time tables

(e) Supervising both groups will be the Dep Comd who will be responsible for S & R work in the District.

(f) Both groups will have direct access to the Liaison Depts at District HQ and will work in the closest co-operation. A chart showing the suggested lay-out is attached as Appx "A".

2. Duties

Details of duties allocated to each Staff Officer, including UNRRA, are shown in Appx "B" (i to viii) attached hereto. For the purpose of the plan UNRRA personnel are treated as Staff Officers and their duties have been allocated bearing in mind the responsibilities which they will undertake on completion of the Military phase. The importance of a smooth change over from AML to UNRRA is stressed.

3. Reports

(a) No details of reports required by AML HQ (GREECE), except General Intelligence Report, have yet been received.

(b) In the early stages and until further notice weekly progress reports in duplicate will be required from each Region and Technical and Specialist Dept.

(c) It is assumed that the head of each Technical and Specialist Dept at AML HQ (GREECE) will call for weekly reports from Districts and copies of these, in duplicate, will take the place of the special report as mentioned in sub-para (b) above.

(d) It is proposed to issue as soon as possible a detailed list of returns and reports required showing dates on which they will be submitted.

4. District responsibility

4. District responsibility

(a) Intelligence. Region Comds alone can decide allocation in Regions and assessment of needs based on Region intelligence and must ensure demand of adequate supplies. District Comd may have intelligence of District as a whole, e.g. movement of refugees, which will modify Region assessments. He will, therefore, require to be able to make adjustments in assessments sent in to AML. He is also responsible to AML for his Regions and must know what is going on.

(b) Procedure. Regions will collect all info needed to enable them to assess all requirements and forward these to District HQ. Alterations will only be made when necessary to give effect to District intelligence not taken into account by Region Comds or to correct any departure from policy by Region Comds. Region Comds will be notified immediately of any such alterations.

(c) Ration Scales. These will be as laid down by S & R Branch, AML HQ (GREECE) as far as possible. In no event will these scales be exceeded, but it is possible that they may have to be reduced in accordance with conditions which may exist in each particular Region. Stats Dept at District HQ will keep records of total availability and populations throughout the District and any proposed change in ration scales must be immediately notified to District HQ in order that the total position may be examined to see if transfers from another Region are possible.

5. S & R Organisation within Regions

(a) It is desirable that Region Comds should consider in detail their own S & R organisation bearing in mind their full responsibility to the Greek authorities and to AML. This implies a necessity to see that rationing, distribution and transportation systems acceptable to AML are instituted and controlled and that proper checks to prevent fraud and abuse are made.

(b) It is fully appreciated that Regions have not the necessary staff available to institute an organisation exactly parallel to that proposed for District.

(c) It is essential, however, to decentralise and allocate responsibilities amongst the available staff bearing in mind that UNRRA personnel attached may be used as Staff Officers and take responsibility as such. In allocating duties and responsibilities to UNRRA personnel Region Comds must consider the duties such personnel will carry out after the Military phase and will consult with UNRRA Region Directors.

(d) To enable the whole organisation to start off on a sound basis, Region Comds are requested to submit as early as possible their detailed proposals for consideration and approval by Comd and Dep Comd.

A/S Mathurst
Maj.
SO. II (L),
for Comd.

3 District AHL (Greece) - S & R Organisation

Appendix 'A'

Deputy Comd
UNRRA Dist Director -----
Control and supervision of all S & R duties. UNRRA Field Officer

SO I S & P
UNRRA Distribution Offr
(a) Procurements S & P Duties as
(b) Shipments laid down by CSPO
(c) Assessment of availability

SO II S & P
Duties as laid down by CSPO

Lt. Turansky U.S.A.
Statistics and Records.

SO III S & P
Duties as laid down by CSPO

SO III (L)
UNRRA Distribution Offr
(a) Delivery Orders
(b) Surplus crops collection schemes
(c) Co-operation with Greek Govt in locating and taking available local supplies

SO II (L)
UNRRA Chief Distribution Offr
(a) Rationing system
(b) Distribution
(c) Transportation

UNRRA Distribution Offr
Rationing Schemes control and checks

UNRRA Tpt Offr
(a) Census and Registration of Transport
(b) Allocation of Transport
(c) Supervision and co-ordination of all available transport facilities.
(d) Collaboration with Greek Authorities in restoring inland transport

S & P Depot	Public Health	Relief	Finance
UNRRA Warehouse man and assist	DPMO UNRRA C.H.O. Sanitary Eng Bacteriologist Med. Stores Offr Reg. Nursing Consultant	SO I Relief UNRRA Chief Welfare Dist Offr	ADCEA UNRRA Acc.

Agriculture
SO II Agric
UNRRA
Agric Offr

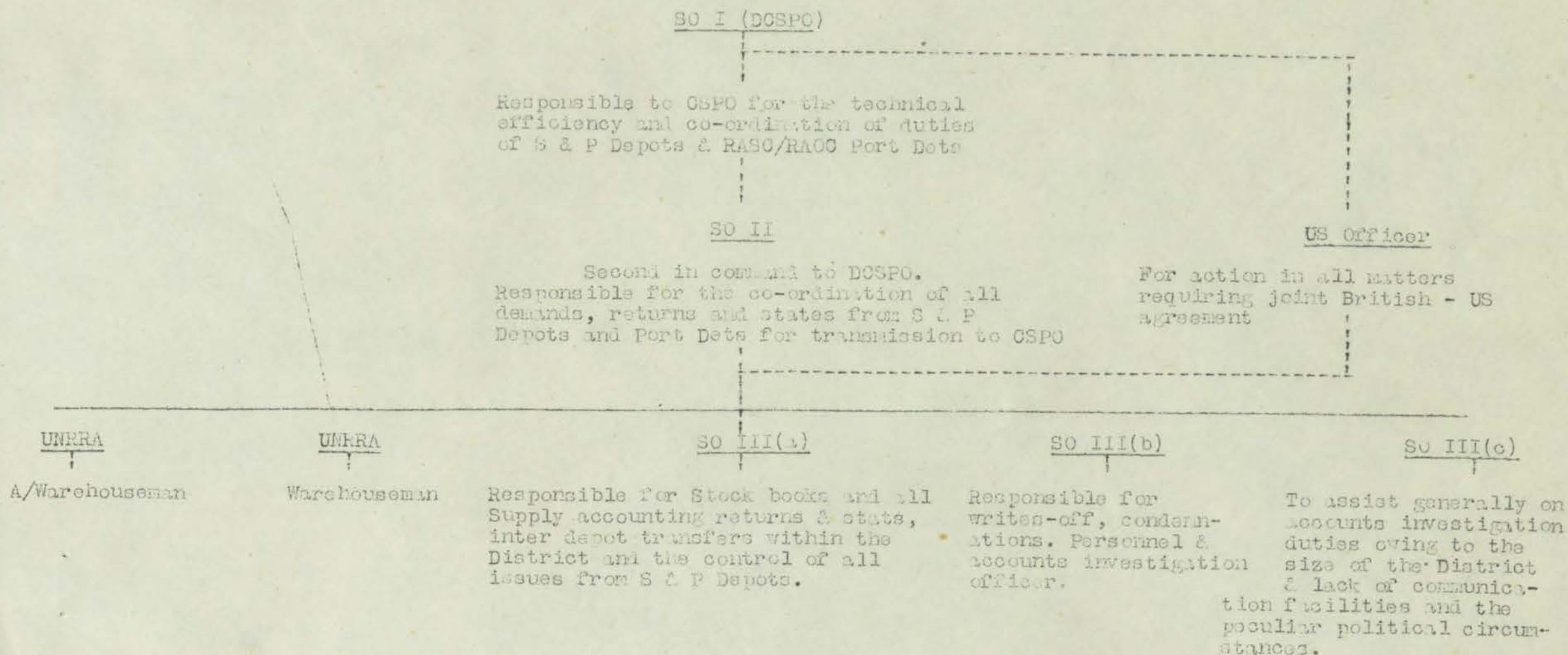
Veterinary
SO II Vet

Legal
SO II Legal

Police
SO I Police

Allocation of Staff Duties, S & P Dept 3 District

Appx B(i)



COSPO and SO I (Stats)

16.
Responsible for the Dist Comd for the preparation of statistics and advice on technical matters affecting S & R in his District. Will act as adviser to the Dist Comd on all phases of Supply Plan, particularly as regards the implementing of any proposed Ration Scales.

US Officer (Stats)

Responsible for:-

- (a) Preparation of statistics relating to populations throughout the District, including classification by categories, e.g., male, female, children under 14, nursing and expectant mothers, heavy workers, etc.
- (b) Collection of statistics in connection with availabilities of supplies from all sources for information of the Ration Committee.

SO II (Stats)

Second in Command to SO I (Stats)

Responsible for:-

- (a) Co-ordination of all demands, returns and statistics prepared by URR.
- (b) Distribution Officer and US Officer (Stats) dealing with population figures and availability of supplies.
- (c) Procurement of stores and supplies through HQ MIA (Greece) after taking into account estimated quantities of similar supplies available from local resources.
- (d) Advice as to pending arrival of shipments, including cartloads.

Distribution Officer (URRA)

Responsible for:-

- (a) The assessment of availability of supplies from local resources bearing in mind actuals and forecasts.
- (b) Co-operation with Greek Authorities in locating local supplies.
- (c) Advice and assistance on all matters relating to distribution of supplies, particularly as regards any suggested Ration Scales.

Interpretation of Allocation of Staff Duties of Liaison Officers on HQ 3 District

Appx B(111)

SO II(L)

- (a) Collection and collation of information from all Liaison Depts
- (b) Preparation of intelligence reports and progress reports as required by AML HQ (Greece)
- (c) Preparation of agenda, minutes and reports for District Adm Committee (Secretary)
- (d) Allocation of supplies and stores in accordance with directives issued under joint responsibility of Comd and Dep Comd
- (e) Staff duties as already laid down

UNRRA Chief Distributing Officer

- (a) In liaison with Greek authorities - Registration scheme
- (b) Data in connection population figures by categories - including refugees and destitute
- (c) Issue and control of ration cards of all types
- (d) Organisation of Grocers Federation and the appointment and control of A, B and C stations
- (e) Control of supply line - i.e. from military warehouse to consumer

SO III(L)

UNRRA Dist Officer

- (a) Preparation, control and recording of all delivery orders
- (b) In liaison with Greek authorities supervision of surplus crop collection schemes
- (c) Staff duties as already laid down

UNRRA Dist Officer

- (a) Checking of rationing system for abuse and fraud with particular reference to price control and black market activities

UNRRA Tpt Officer

UNRRA Asst Tpt Officer

- (a) Census and registration of all local tpt facilities whether mechanised or animal drawn
- (b) Allocation of carriers for movement of supplies inland; for collection and movement of surpluses

B(14)

NOTES OF LIAISON OFFICER

A. DO II(B)

(i) He will be responsible for collection and collation of information from Regions and all Liaison Branches. Each Region and Branch will submit the following reports in duplicate:-

- (a) General progress report - weekly.
- (b) General intelligence report - weekly, in accordance with instructions already issued.

The following special reports by Branches will be submitted weekly until further notice:-

- (a) Relief Dept - Report (or copy of report) on refugees and destitutes. This report will include details of any work units established to deal with refugees, destitutes, soup kitchens, postes de secours, etc.
 - (b) Public Health Dept - Report (or copy of report) on general health conditions, epidemics, water supply, sanitation, etc.
 - (c) Police Dept - Report (or copy of report) on security measures, crime, general police organisation, etc.
 - (d) Ag Dept - Report (or copy of report) on estimated surplus crops and any other relevant matters.
 - (e) Vet Dept - Report (or copy of report) on animal diseases.
 - (f) ULIRA Distribution Officer - Reports on checks carried out in connection with rationing system with particular reference to price control and black market activities.
- (ii) From the information available, he will be responsible for preparation of Intelligence Report required by AML HQ (Greece) and any other reports on Liaison matters which may be called for.
- (iii) As secretary of District Admin Committee he will be responsible for preparation of agenda, minutes and reports for the Committee.
- (iv) In accordance with the recommendation of the Comd & J Comdtee and decisions under the joint responsibility of Comd and Jcy Comd, he will be responsible for allocation of supplies and stores throughout the District.
- (v) He will be responsible for the carrying out of such staff duties as are already laid down or which may be assigned to him in the future.
- (vi) He will be responsible for the general supervision of :-
- (a) Rationing systems.
 - (b) Distribution systems.

B. UNRRA Chief Distribution Officer.

- (i) In consultation with competent Greek authorities and rep of JRC or other existing relief organisation, he will examine registration and rationing system which may be in force and will be prepared to make recommendations to the appropriate Committee for the expansion of any such scheme to cover the whole District.
- (ii) In cases where no registration or rationing scheme exists, he will prepare a scheme as outlined in S & R District and Regional Rationing Directive No. 6 and in conjunction with Greek authorities will advise on and assist in its institution.
- (iii) In collaboration with the Greek authorities he will examine and advise on the distribution chain through A, B and C Stations.
- (iv) He will collaborate with the Greek authorities in instituting a system of controls and checks for the purpose of ensuring an equitable distribution of supplies and to prevent abuse and fraud. Particular attention will be given to price control and black market activities.
- (v) In order to carry out these duties he is empowered to deal directly with the local Governmental authorities within the policy laid down by the District Comd. In the event of such authorities failing to take prompt and corrective action as to non-compliance with agreed controls, the matter will be reported to the District Comd for his action.
- (vi) He will act on behalf of the District Comd on such Committees and Sub-Committees as may be assigned to him by the District Comd for the purpose of assisting the Greeks in carrying out measures necessary to ensure an equitable distribution of supplies.
- (vii) In all matters he will act under the instructions of and be responsible to Comd 3 District during the military phase.

C. UNRRA Distribution Officer.

- (i) He will collaborate with SO III(E), and at the same time be responsible to the UNRRA Chief Distribution Officer, in the following duties.
- (ii) He will be responsible for supervising the correct completion and recording of Delivery Orders and preparation for signature by District Comd.
- (iii) He will advise and assist the Greek authorities in the examination and control of surplus crop collection schemes for the purpose of locating surpluses and making them available for the Greek people.
- (iv) Where no such scheme exists, proposals will be prepared and submitted to the appropriate Committee for consideration.
- (v) He will keep SO I(Stats) advised of whatever information has been provided by either Greek or UNRRA sources in regard to the availability of local supplies, present and prospective.
- (vi) He will be responsible for cooperation with the Greek authorities in reporting on and advice in connection with processing requirements e.g. mills, bakeries, oil extracting plants etc.
- (vii) He is empowered to deal directly with the local Governmental authorities on the above matters within the policy laid down by the District Comd.

Appendix B(vii)D. UNRRA E Region Distribution Officer (Controls).

- (i) He will be responsible to the UNRRA Chief Distribution Officer for the examination and supervision of such controls and checks as are decided upon.
- (ii) He will report to the Chief Distribution Officer on the smooth and efficient working of:-
 - (a) Registration Schemes.
 - (b) Rationing Schemes.
 - (c) Distribution Systems.
- (iii) All cases of fraud and abuse, with particular reference to price control and black market activities, will be immediately reported to the Chief Distribution Officer

E. UNRRA Transport Officer.

- (i) He will advise and assist The Greek authorities in the census and registration of all means of Greek transport, rail, MT and animal drawn.
- (ii) In collaboration with the Greek Govt he will be responsible for allocation of transport subject to the priorities established by the Distribution Officer for the equitable distribution of available supplies.
- (iii) He will collaborate with Greek authorities for the purpose of restoring inland transport.
- (iv) In consultation with Mov & Tn and S & T he will coordinate all transport facilities.

NOTE: During the military phase UNRRA transport personnel can have no responsibility in respect of berthing and unloading of ships, dock equipment, lighterage or movement of supplies from docks to warehouse. This is a responsibility of Mov & Tn alone. Similarly, military transport will be the sole responsibility of S & T. Facilities will be given, however, for UNRRA personnel to study the system and procedure employed in order that the change-over from AML to UNRRA may be made smoothly at the end of the military phase.

- (v) He will represent the Comd on the Transportation Committee or any other Committee to which he may be assigned.
- (vi) He will be responsible for advice to the Comd on issue and distribution of POL for civil transport requirements.
- (vii) In all matters he will act under the instructions of and be responsible to Comd 3 District during the military phase and a final draft.
- (ii) In collaboration with the Greek Govt he will be responsible for allocation of transport subject to the priorities established by the Distribution Officer for the equitable distribution of available supplies.
- (iii) He will collaborate with Greek authorities for the purpose of restoring inland transport.
- (iv) In consultation with Mov & Tn and S & T he will coordinate all transport facilities.

During the military phase UNRRA transport personnel can have no responsibility in respect of berthing and unloading of ships, dock equipment, lighterage or movement of supplies from docks to warehouse. This is a responsibility of Mov & Tn alone. Similarly, military transport will be the sole responsibility of S & T. Facilities will be given, however, for UNRRA personnel to study the system and procedure employed in order that the change-over from AML to UNRRA may be made smoothly at the end of the military phase.

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(iii) He will collaborate with Greek authorities for the purpose of restoring inland transport.

B.M. - Report
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Office of Chief of Mission
UNRRA Balkan Mission,
8, Sh. Dar El Shifa,
Garden City,
CAIRO.

9 Nov 44
CAWA/353

UNRRA
1344 Connecticut Ave.,
Washington 25, D.C.

Forwarded with the compliments of the Chief of
Balkan Mission.

Approved by Chief of Mission.

Date. *9 November 1944*
.....

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

November 8, 1944.

CAWA No. 353
Ref. No 153(5)

To: Dr. James A. Crabtree, Deputy Director of Health
U.N.R.R.A., Washington, D.C.

From: Lt. Col. W.E. Brown, Director Health Division
Balkan Mission

Subject: Medical Report Greek Refugee Movement

I am sending for your information copy of the Medical
Report on the Greek Refugee Movement, NARC to Middle East, October
26, 1944.

W. E. Brown
Lt. Col. USPHS
Director Health Division

Distribution
Health (orig inc.)
Areas
General Counsel
Supply
Displaced Persons
Welfare

MEDICAL REPORT GREEK REFUGEE MOVEMENT

NARC TO MIDDLE EAST OCT. 26, 1944

DESTINATION: Middle East Refugee Camps

PURPOSE: To provide escort and medical care enroute

PERSONNEL: (i) 348 Refugees - Spanish Greek Jews
(ii) Medical staff - 2 M.O.s & 2 nurses (Administrative officer and 2 assistants as far as Algiers only)

I. CASABLANCA TO ALGIERS: Left Casa. Fri. Oct. 13, 1944 at 2015 hours. Train 74 hrs. Medically uneventful. Major problem: food and water sanitation. Water chlorinated enroute in lyster bags on each car of train. Dist-American "C" and "K" rations. Evaporated milk reconstituted for children enroute and served twice daily. Kitchen utensils sterilized with chlorine solution.

Health hazards: (i) numerous flies (ii) filthy open squat hole type toilets on train and in stations (iii) Non potable water and contaminated fruit and vegetables bought from Arabs indiscriminately by both refugees and staff. (iv) crowded quarters-staff and refugees slept on floor and benches of train compartments, often in shifts. The preceding statement takes on additional significance when the age distribution of the refugees is considered; there were but fifteen or twenty young adults, the vast majority being over fifty five years of age.

Nuisances: (i) numerous bedbugs, which only became more blood thirsty under massive doses of UNRRA insecticide (ii) no light at night save four flashlights and a box of candles, which represented considerable fire-hazard. (iii) dirt, soot and carbon monoxide through the numerous long railroad tunnels in the Atlas Range. (iv) hitch-hiking and predatory Arabs requiring American M.P. guard on train.

Two clinics held in so-called hospital car of train daily at 1030 and 1500 hours. Most common complaints were minor lacerations and indolent ulcers about the ankles at site of previous minor trauma. Three known cases of gastro-enteritis developed during the following week; all were quite mild.

Arrived Algiers Mon. Oct. 16, 1944 at 22.30 hours. Sporadic cases of bubonic plague reported in Algiers and had been observed by both M.O.s the week previous. Refugees unexpected to native population at any time and were transferred directly from train to boat the following morning.

II. ALGIERS TO NAPLES: Left Algiers Wed. Oct. 18, 1944 at 1800 hrs. Boat 37 hours. British Senior Medical Officer and staff on board ship were extremely cooperative supplying drugs, and hospital space for patients and clinic which was held daily.

Major medical problems: (i) irreducible inguinal hernias in elderly males. Two such cases, both hospitalized before signs of strangulation obstruction developed. First case, David Saporta 68, admitted French civil hospital Algiers. Second patient Mair Benveniste age 74, treated at sea by sedation, ice packs, postural taxis and manipulation was admitted to 118th Station Hospital U.S.A. at Naples. Following reduction of hernia was discharged improved without operation and rejoined party at Taranto. (ii) observation and inspection of refugees for communicable

disease especially plague (iii) management of adolescent imbecile and a potential schizophrenic- both were kept under moderate sedation and constant observation by relatives.

Health hazards: (i) crowded quarters - refugees slept on floor or tables of lower mess-decks; blankets were plentiful and by second night all had either mattresses or hammocks. Six cabin berths and four hospital berths were obtained for the sick and debilitated. The four members of the medical staff likewise rated cabin berths. (ii) Special difficulty was encountered in encouraging the refugees to keep clean their quarters, wash-rooms and toilets - a problem which became acute for a short period when a wave of sea-sickness left quarters reeking and slippery with vomitus. (iii) disembarkation was hazardous to the elderly because of the nature of the temporary dock facilities in Naples. Particularly risky for these debilitated arteriosclerotics was the narrow steep gangplank which lead to a swaying pontoon bridge: all required aid and several were strapped into stretchers and carried (iv) There was no food or water problem on shipboard; hot meals were served in refugee quarters under supervision of experienced British mess stewards.

Arrived Naples Fri. Oct. 20, 1944 at 0800 hours. Disembarkation complete by noon but remainder of day was consumed in trans-shipping the 70 tons (shipping) of refugee baggage, which had already become one of the major non-medical problems. About forty tons was transferred to invasion barges and transferred to trucks at a nearby beach. The remainder was likewise carried by hand by refugee baggage parties over the single narrow gangplank which disembarked the passengers as well.

III. NAPLES TO TARANTO: Left Naples Fri. Oct. 20, 1944 at 1700 hours. Train 14 hours Medically uneventful. Uncomfortable night trip. British officer in charge of transport claimed to have first heard of the refugee movement only a few hours before and had apparently commandeered a regular civilian train; this perhaps explains why disgruntled Italians had to be cast off the train at each station.

Absent window glass left many of the cars wide open with the result that almost half of the group suffered from exposure and severe chilling.

Arrived Taranto Sat. 21 October 1944 at 0700 hours. British Transit Officers again apparently misinformed as to the number of refugees and weight of their baggage, were naturally somewhat shaken to find they had a trainload instead of a compartment - full of refugees to deal with. Their recovery was rapid however and finally, adequate housing facilities were arranged for the entire group. The baggage was again a great stumbling block and much of the heavy labor involved in its transport was reluctantly performed by the few able-bodied refugees.

All who had lost or sold the blankets furnished by NARC were issued British blankets at the Taranto Transit Camp; eighty-four of these were reported missing the following day.

IV. TARANTO TO PORT SAID: left Taranto Mon. Oct. 23, 1944 at 1900 hours. Boat 94 hours Cooperation of Senior Medical Officer and staff again excellent. Small outbreak of respiratory infections noted but no major problems. Hospital cases included mild Uris, acute dacryocystitis with conjunctivitis, follicular tonsillitis, bronchial asthma and lymphangitis following one of the skin infections so common among the refugees.

No problems of food and water sanitation; quarters were reluctantly

cleaned by refugees with the aid of Russian P.W.s also in transit.

Medical problems observation for plague and other communicable diseases continued; final inspection (10/25/44) was negative. Five cases of scabies were uncovered and responded to treatment within benzyl benzoate.

Embarkation of children and elderly patients from small harbor vessels across open water without aid of gangplank was particularly hazardous but was again miraculously negotiated without mishap. Arrived Port Said 10/27/44 at 1500 hrs. 10/28/44 1430 hrs Disembarkation smooth uneventful. Escort proceeding TRANTO for further assignment.

A.J.M. McQueeney
E.L. Chambers
A.M. Finley
M. Sears

Forward Copies to:

Col. L. Enge
Mr. Becklemann

B.M. - Report
F

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

Telegrams: UNRRA, CAIRO

(51421)

Telephone (55439)

October 25, 1944

CAWA 310

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

FROM: Harry Greenstein
Director of Welfare Division
Balkan Mission

RE: Transmission of Material, Welfare Division,
Balkan Mission

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

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

ENC: 3

Distribution

Welfare Division (Original incoming copy)

Bureau of Areas

Bureau of Supply

Health Division

Displaced Persons Division

O.R. L.

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

Secretariat

WELFARE DIVISION

GREEK MISSION

U. N. R. R. A.

CHILD WELFARE APPRECIATION AND PLAN

I OBJECT

A. Military Stage

1. Responsibilities as Advisers and Technical Consultants.

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

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

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

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

2. Responsibilities as Agent of ML.

a. To supervise UNRRA child welfare program and personnel.

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

B. UNRRA Stage

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

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

II FACTORS

A. Military Stage

1 Physical Condition of the Children

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

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

3. Lack of Schooling

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

4. "Lost" Children

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

5. Children with Only One Parent Living

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

6. Child Welfare Programs Now Operating

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

7. Organization of Child Welfare Services Prior to 1940.

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

extensively developed outside of the principal centers of population.

B. UNRRA Stage

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

III. PLAN

A Military Stage

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

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

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

2 Organization

a Headquarters

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

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

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

b. Field Organization

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

c. Voluntary Agency Personnel

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

3. Aid to Children Living with their own Families

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

a. Child Feeding Programs

- 1) Milk Distribution Centers - Infant-Feeding Stations
The objective should be to distribute milk through the normal commercial channels for consumption at home. Certain factors, however, indicate the necessity for the continuance of special centers for the distribution of milk to children - the limited supply of milk; the serious nutritional need of children for milk; supervised distribution of milk to children in centers to make sure that they are receiving it.
- 2) Children's Canteens
It is not considered desirable to establish congregate child feeding centers under artificial circumstances

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

b. Special Aid to Fatherless Children

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

c. Day Nurseries

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

d. Schools

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

e. Recreation and Youth Programs

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

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

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

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

a. Registration of Homeless or Unattached Children

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

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

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

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

b. Child-Caring Institutions

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

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

c. Foster Family Care

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

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

d. Rest Homes or Rehabilitation Centers for Children

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

B. UNRRA Stage

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

APPROVED BY:

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

5 October 1944

WELFARE DIVISION - GREEK MISSION

U.N.R.R.A.

OCCUPATIONAL TRAINING AND SELF-HELP
PROJECTS
APPRECIATION & PLAN

I. OBJECT

A. Military Stage

1. Responsibilities as Advisers and Technical Consultants

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

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

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

2. Responsibilities as Agent of ML

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

B. UNRRA Stage

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

II. FACTORS

A. Military Stage

1. Supplies

1. Supplies

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

2. Loss of Skilled People.

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

3. Lack of Opportunity for Learning Trades

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

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

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

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

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

B. UNRRA Stage

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

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

III. PLAN

A. Military State

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

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

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

2. Organization

a. Headquarters

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

b. Field Organization

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

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

c. Voluntary Agency Personnel

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

3. Types of Occupational Training and Self-Help Activities

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

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

1) Production of Subsistence Food

- a) Provide assistance in the growing of a year-round vegetable garden by making available information on improved methods of planting and cultivation in order to obtain maximum production.
 - b) Provide assistance in the growing of a home orchard by making available information on the selection and care of indigenous fruit trees.
 - c) Provide assistance in the raising of a home poultry flock by making available information on improved methods of feeding, sanitation, general control of diseases, and adequate housing. Housing should be adapted to existing means, and within the family's scope of provision.
 - d) Provide assistance in the production of honey by making available information on improved methods of production. Hymettus honey, produced in certain areas of Greece, is a well-known product.
 - e) Provide assistance in the production of a home milk supply by making available information on improved methods of the care and maintenance of sheep and goats.
- These phases of this program will be planned in close cooperation with the Agricultural Rehabilitation Division of UNRRA. The main approach will be with farm women, who, traditionally, have helped to produce the family food supply.

2) Preservation of Surplus Foods for Home Use

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

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

a) Drying

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

b) Brining

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

c) Canning

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

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

a) Clothing

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

b) Raw Cotton

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

c) Furniture

Some furniture can be made or repaired from salvage materials.

4) Spinning and Weaving for Home Use

a) Silk Industry

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

b) Raw Wool

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

5. The Training of Persons who Have No Trades

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

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

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

6. The Provision of Constructive Work Opportunities

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

- 1) Sanitation surveys
- 2) Malarial control work

B. UNRRA Stage

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

APPROVED BY: _____

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

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

GREEK MISSION

GENERAL REGULATIONS - Welfare Division

Responsibilities of the
Welfare Division:

Subject to the general supervision of the
Chief of Mission:

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

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the
Director of the Welfare
Division:

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

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

Organization of Division:

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

Policy Section
Field Operations Section, and
Office Management Section

The Policy....

General Regulations. Welfare Div.

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

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

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

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

6. Headquarters Staff

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

7. Field Operations

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

Duties of District Welfare Officer.

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

Examples of Duties and Responsibilities

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

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

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

(2) who have...

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

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

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

- (a) extent and effectiveness of current and welfare activities;
- (b) Welfare needs for which provision should be made,
- (c) Appropriate means whereby resources of voluntary societies may be coordinated with the UNRRA program to the best advantage; and do such other work as is required.

General Regulations - Welfare Div.

Field Welfare Officer

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

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

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

Reports:

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

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

Relations with other functional units:

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

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

18. Close...

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

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

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

Relations with District
Director:

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

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

Bm- Reports

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26th October, 1944

CAWA 303

With the compliments of

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Bureau of Supply
Secretariat

NOTES ON ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL POLICY

- by -

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

17th October, 1944.

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

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

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

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

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

/profits....

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cairo.

17th October, 1944

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*Cover - General
B.M. Report*

U.N.R.R.A.

Notes on Economic and Financial Policy

by E.M.H. Lloyd, Economic and Financial
Adviser, Balkan Mission. October 10th.,
1944

At the time of writing the first instalments of relief supplies are being taken by the armed forces into parts of Greece and discussions are taking place with the Yugoslavs at Bari about the supply of relief to Yugoslavia. Plans for the relief of Albania are still in the air. However much we may seek to pursue a common policy in the Balkans, the application of the policy may differ considerably in the three countries. In Greece allied forces are helping an emigre Government to establish itself in the face of enemy resistance, currency chaos, an acute shortage of goods and internal strife. In Yugoslavia the Partisans are in virtual control of the country and may not welcome outside intervention. In Albania there is no recognised authority with whom to negotiate. These notes will be confined to comments upon the Greek situation.

2. The outstanding problems are (i) supplies and (ii) currency. U.N.R.R.A. has no primary responsibility at this stage but during the next few weeks decisions will be taken and precedents established which will closely affect U.N.R.R.A.'s future operations. During the military period U.N.R.R.A. personnel will be acting as observers and helpers attached to the military.

SUPPLIES.

3. During the first few weeks supplies of most things except flour will be below even the military programme owing to the time lag between shipment and arrivals. Food supplies will be well above the Swedish-Swiss level but only about half the Greek Government's "agreed" demand. Noticeably lacking will be clothing and shelter material. In other items there will be progressive improvement as shipments arrive.

Proceeds of Sale.

4. During the military period proceeds of sale of relief goods will go to the Greek Government and, unless the decision is changed, the military will merely obtain receipts for quantities handed over. During the U.N.R.R.A. period proceeds in local currency will have to be paid into a special account and the Greek Government will only be allowed to draw on this account for approved purposes. This will raise issues of policy which will need discussion with Washington. The proceeds of sale of relief goods will have an important bearing on fiscal and monetary policy; the question is being studied in connection with the draft agreement with the Greek Government.

Financial Assistance.

5. The Greek Government's application for relief will need to be carefully scrutinised from the financial angle. In certain respects, though not in others, it appears probable that total resources may have been under-estimated, e.g. local supplies of wheat are put at 250,000 tons from the current harvest compared with

a more.....

a more probable figure of 360/375,000 tons.

Exports.

6. The possibility of early resumption of exports will need to be examined. During the military period there is no provision for assisting exports. U.N.R.R.A. will be interested in seeing a resumption of exports if only to reduce the financial assistance needed for relief and rehabilitation. The extent to which spare parts, fertilizers, packing materials etc. can be provided to rehabilitate export industries may raise questions of policy.

Payments in Local Currency.

7. During the military period the pay of the troops and that part of the allowances to U.N.R.R.A. personnel which has to be paid in local currency may be met in the first instance by the issue of B.N.A. notes, against which credit will be given in pounds or dollars. During the U.N.R.R.A. period local currency requirements will be met from proceeds of sale of relief goods. The precise interpretation of the Montreal decisions on this subject may raise questions of policy on which a decision will be sought.

Monetary Policy.

8. The position at the time of writing is that Greece has virtually a gold currency in circulation consisting of sovereigns and other coins imported both by the Germans and by the British. Possibly about 2 million sovereigns are in circulation which, at their current quotation in drachmas, are worth about fifteen times the total of notes and bank deposits. Wages as well as prices are now expressed in gold and to an increasing extent gold coins are used as a medium exchange.

9. Discussions are proceeding in London about the fixing of a rate of exchange for the paper currency and various formulae have been suggested involving a greater or lesser degree of over-valuation. If the old drachmas are too much over-valued the Government will be committed to a long-drawn-out and artificial deflation of prices and wages which it may be unable to enforce. Strict application of the original Varvaressos formula (which ignores the role played by gold) might result in a sharp disequilibrium between internal and external prices and considerable risk of a continuance of the black market, against which statutory price control would be powerless.

10. U.N.R.R.A.'s task of ensuring equitable distribution would be much facilitated by a policy which allowed a substantial fall of prices to take place through the free play of market forces in the initial stages of liberation; and thereafter by the establishment of equilibrium between wages and internal and external prices without too frequent changes in the rate of exchange. This is not going to be easy but the fact that the Greek Government will receive the proceeds of local currency in full during the military period will give it a powerful weapon for monetary control. If a sound policy is pursued there need be no resumption of inflation and a successful policy of stabilisation would reduce the necessity for price control and the danger of black market activities.

Fiscal Policy.

11. When U.N.R.R.A. comes into the picture it will need to urge the necessity for a sound budgetary policy involving adequate taxation, including of course indirect taxes. Some phrases in the draft agreement

with the Greek Government, which limit the imposition of taxes on goods imported by U.N.R.R.A., may need reconsideration. Imported goods will need to be sold at the appropriate local price, which will not necessarily be the same as the landed cost expressed in drachmae.

Price Policy.

12. One of the chief difficulties that will be met with in the early stages is the wide differences of prices in Athens, in the islands and in other parts of Greece. To fix uniform prices for the whole of Greece might be a serious blunder; and to delegate powers of price fixing to local authorities might hamper the restoration of equilibrium. A solution depends primarily on the restoration of communications so that prices may largely adjust themselves through the operation of market forces. The extent to which price control by decree will be necessary or practicable cannot be determined until the results of monetary policy and the fixing of exchange rates are known.

Collection Schemes for Grain and Oil.

13. Urgent attention will need to be given to schemes for collection of home produce, particularly cereals and olive oil. Attempts at compulsory requisitioning are to be avoided but an effective buying monopoly will need to be established with control of bottle necks at flour mills and oil refineries. The pre-war system of grain marketing under the auspices of the Agricultural Bank may be revived.

Inducement Goods.

14. Energetic and timely efforts must be made to collect the olive oil crop from the districts where there is a surplus in order to increase the fat ration in Athens and other towns. In order to ensure success it will be necessary to offer a price containing an element of inducement but even this may be insufficient unless producers have the opportunity of buying something with the money offered. The best solution seems to be to use some of the coffee and sugar as inducement goods to be sold at prices adjusted to the price fixed for olive oil. The military programme includes a supply of coffee and a small additional supply of sugar designed for this purpose. During the U.N.R.R.A. period it will be necessary to decide whether coffee and sugar may be used for the purpose of securing equitable distribution of wheat and olive oil. If U.N.R.R.A. supplies cannot be used in this way it may be necessary to arrange that the Greek Government should use part of its own resources for acquiring coffee and other inducement goods.

Industrial Rehabilitation.

15. During the military period a limited amount of raw material will be provided for restarting consumer goods industries, particularly textiles and soap. It will be for the Greek Government to make appropriate arrangements for financing the industries concerned, many of which will have had their capital wiped out. It will also be essential for the Government to insist on limitation of conversion margins so as to prevent profiteering. In the initial stages it may be necessary for the Government to buy the whole output in order to ensure control of distribution. At a later stage payment would be made direct by licensed distributors.

16. To help in the refinancing of essential industries the Government may need to create an industrial corporation which would take shares or debentures in return for the provision of funds. During the U.N.R.R.A. period difficult questions may arise as to the line to be drawn between spare parts and new machinery required or

rehabilitation.....

rehabilitation and new machinery involving reconstruction and development. Decisions will also have to be taken as to how far rehabilitation may be provided free by a Government subsidy and how far it should be paid for over a period of years. These decisions, like those on budgetary policy, will be primarily for the Greek Government but, if U.N.R.R.A. is to be concerned both with the disposal of imported supplies and with the use of local currency proceeds, questions of U.N.R.R.A. policy will necessarily arise.

Payment of U.N.R.R.A.'S Services in local currency.

17. Difficulty is likely to arise in reconciling (i) the need for U.N.R.R.A. to maintain an adequate check on the distribution of supplies and on the disposal of the proceeds of local currency and (ii) the natural desire of the Greek Government to reduce to a minimum the number and cost of U.N.R.R.A. personnel and to manage its own affairs without undue interference. At the time of writing this clash of two opposing points of view is unresolved in the case of Yugoslavia and has been tacitly postponed in the case of Greece. It would undoubtedly help towards a solution if local currency requirements of U.N.R.R.A. personnel could be kept down to the minimum in order that it should not be said that a number of U.N.R.R.A. officials were living at the expense of a poor country. At present the number of U.N.R.R.A. personnel accompanying the military forces into Greece is hardly sufficient to carry out the full measures of supervision and checking contemplated as necessary during the U.N.R.R.A. period. During the military period there will be a minimum of control and a precedent will be set which it will be difficult to change when U.N.R.R.A. takes over. This may raise important issues of policy on which some practical compromise will have to be worked out.

CAIRO.

12th, October, 1944.

Distribution

D.G.

Areas

F.I.A.

Supply

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

Treasurer

General Counsel

Jackson

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