

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

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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 drachmae, 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 drachmae 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 Varvaresos 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.R.A.)

Treasurer

General Counsel

Jackson

444496

FUNCTIONS AND LIMITATIONS OF THE DIVISIONS OF INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION FOR GREECE
YUGOSLAVIA AND ALBANIA.

10/24/1944

1. It is well always to bear in mind the declared purpose of UNRRA. This cannot be more clearly and concisely expressed than in Article 1e of the original UNRRA agreement which describes it as follows :-

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

2. This calls for the emergency rehabilitation of such

INDUSTRIES

as can provide essential relief goods, viz.

Ginning factories
Spinning and weaving mills
Fertiliser and other chemical works
Cement works brick and tile factories
Glass works
Lumbering and wood-working establishments
Mines and smelting plants
Rolling mills
Oil wells and petroleum refineries
Solvent extraction plants
Soap works
Pulp and paper mills
Shipyards, machine shops, foundries
Flour mills
Canning factories
Sugar mills
Grain silos
Clothing and shoe manufacturing
Medical supplies
Manufacture of rubber goods

but the I.R. Division are also entrusted with :-

SHELTERS

by which is meant the provision of :-

Emergency shelter for the homeless
Emergency warehouses
Emergency schools
Emergency hospitals
Emergency hutments for camps
Etc.

where all such new emergency accommodation is essential. However, wherever possible, the Divisions will only provide for the repair of damaged essential buildings in any of these categories, that is, if repairs can be carried out in a sufficiently short space of time.

3. Finally the I.R. Divisions are also concerned with the rehabilitation of essential

PUBLIC WORKS AND SERVICES

which include:-

Road, Bridges, tunnels
Railways (including permanent way, signalling equipment
and repair workshops.

Telecommunications
Harbour Works (including lifting and conveying machinery
and refrigeration plants
Electricity supply and distribution
Water works and distribution
Sewerage disposal works
Land drainage
Irrigation
Gas works including distribution (when essential to relief)

to the extent that the military may not have rehabilitated these during the Military period sufficiently to ensure the carrying out of the relief planned by UNRRA.

4. In all cases, essentiality is measured by the contribution brought to the various forms of relief that are planned by UNRRA - namely food, fuel, clothing, housing, medical aid, welfare and the handling of displaced persons.
5. The help to be given by the I.R. Divisions in all these matters consists in procuring from abroad through the Bureaux of Supplies the machinery, equipment, spare parts, construction materials and maintenance or consumable stores (hereinafter collectively called I.R. goods) that may be necessary if these are not available within the country, in investigating the possibilities of improvisation and cannibalization recommending these wherever possible and in giving technical advice generally.
6. The rehabilitation of industries etc. that do not contribute to relief will not be helped by UNRRA. Thus repairs to breweries or to tramway systems, for instance, are outside the scope of the Divisions.
7. Reconstruction is also outside the scope of the Divisions. By reconstruction is meant the more or less complete rebuilding of industrial establishments, houses, etc. requiring considerable time and expenditure. The distinction between rehabilitation and reconstruction cannot be exactly defined. There will be borderline cases where the exercise of judgement and tact will be called for if differences of opinion arise. Decisions that are difficult to make should be referred to District Directors or to the Chiefs of Missions, for guidance or settlement.
8. Cases may arise in which the rehabilitation of an industry which does not contribute to relief seems called for. This may occur in the case of a factory employing a large number of people ~~work~~ who would be in distress if the factory were not working and who would, therefore, have to be given relief by UNRRA. In such cases, the Chiefs of Missions may approve of rehabilitation if the Government is satisfied that the output of the factory has an assured sale provided that the cost of rehabilitation is definitely less than the cost of the relief which would otherwise be necessary taking into consideration, of course, the time it would take to rehabilitate the factory.
9. The I.R. Divisions will not carry out any repairs nor will they use any of the construction materials, nor instal any of the machinery or equipment supplied by UNRRA and they will not employ any contractors or labour for such work. All such work will be done by the ultimate recipients of the I.R. goods or by the Governments; the Division will supervise such installation whenever possible but they will in all cases inspect as soon as possible the ultimate installations etc.
10. Should any hutments or buildings have to be constructed for other UNRRA Divisions such as the Medical, Welfare, Displaced Persons or Camps Divisions, the divisions concerned will employ contractors and the I.R. Divisions may provide designs. requisition materials to be imported, supervise and inspect if requested.
11. The rehabilitation of "HOME INDUSTRIES" is an interest of the Welfare Division. Establishments having a maximum of three of such units of machinery as sewing machines, spinning wheels, hand looms, shoe or stocking making machines etc. are classed as Home Industries.
12. The global requisitions for the anticipated requirements of individual sewing

machines for the three Balkan countries will therefore be submitted to the Bureau of Supplies by the Welfare Division. The I.R. and Welfare Divisions will co-operate and make any necessary decisions in cases where there is any doubt as to which Division should submit requisitions for other home-industry machinery or as to whether or not an establishment shall be classed as a Home Industry establishment.

13. All I.R. goods (except those intended for stockpiling by the Bureau of Supplies for direct sales) will be supplied by UNRRA nominally to the Governments, against payment by the Governments, or free of charge, as may be arranged at a higher level. The Governments will take delivery of and use the I.R. goods intended for themselves and consigned to them but in the case of I.R. goods which in agreement with the Governments are imported for the use of industrial firms etc. (irrespective whether such goods are consigned to the firms in question or not) the Governments will charge the individual selected firms for such goods or lease them to such firms or dispose of them to such firms against payment or free of charge as they will see fit in each case.
14. I.R. goods will be physically handed over by the Divisions of Distribution and Transport on behalf of the Bureau of Supplies, ex ships or ex UNRRA warehouses or at the installation sites as may be arranged at a higher level.
15. Any unloading from ships, warehousing and transportation which may be an UNRRA charge will be dealt with by the Distribution and Transport Divisions.
16. Provisional prices will be determined by the Bureau of Supplies as soon as possible and communicated by them to the Governments. Definite invoices will be rendered to the Governments by the Bureau of Supplies when the goods are actually handed over.
17. In the case of imported I.R. maintenance and consumable stores such as belting, jointing materials, lubricants, tool steel, files etc. etc. it may prove to be advantageous for the Warehouse officers of the Distribution and Transport Divisions to keep, in suitable places, stocks available for direct sales across the counter to authorised firms against payment in cash in the national currencies. The prices to be charged for such direct sales to firms will be calculated by the Bureau of Supplies.
18. The I.R. Divisions are therefore not directly concerned either with prices of I.R. goods or with terms of payment in connection either with sales to the Governments or with direct sales to national firms. They may, however, be consulted by the Bureau of Supplies as to the adequacy of prices to be charged.
19. I.R. Directors or their subordinates will not enter into contracts or agreements on behalf of UNRRA, with the Governments or with any nationals, in which money payments are involved. Any casual personal services required by members of the I.R. Divisions in connection with their duties should be paid for in cash subject to refund.
20. Office accommodation, stationery etc. for I.R. Divisions at Headquarters of Missions will be provided by the Chiefs of Missions. Should accommodation be required in the provinces it will have to be requested from the appropriate District Directors.
21. If and when I.R. Directors of Country Missions require personnel, technical or clerical, over and above those allocated to them by the Director for the Balkans from the number at his disposal in the Division's overall Balkans budget, they may request their Chiefs of Missions to engage locally such persons as they desire to employ.
22. The functions of the Industrial Rehabilitation Divisions can therefore be enumerated as follows :-

1. In collaboration with the Governments of areas involved to undertake field surveys of damaged public services, as a basis for developing specific lists of requirements of I.R. goods needing to be imported for their rehabilitation.

ascertain from the Bureaux of Supplies, what kinds and quantities of final products have to be manufactured and to determine accordingly the qualities and quantities of raw materials and fuels which will be required. To communicate such information to the Bureaux of Supplies.

3. To ascertain from the appropriate Bureau of Supplies the order of priorities for the production of relief goods and to determine in collaboration with the Bureaux of Supplies, the consequent priorities for the shipment of I.R. goods, raw materials and fuels that will have to be imported.
4. To determine, in agreement with the Governments and Bureaux of Supplies, which of the factories capable of manufacturing the required essential relief goods should be rehabilitated, bearing in mind the damage sustained, the locations, the raw materials which can be made available and the required outputs of final products as laid down by the Bureaux of Supplies.
5. To place with the Bureaux of Supplies of the Missions, firm requests - as fully detailed as possible - for the I.R. goods required to be imported, indicating the priorities established under Clause 3.
6. To ascertain from the Divisions of Agricultural Rehabilitation and from the Divisions of Distribution and Transport what maintenance and repair facilities all over the countries are needed for the upkeep of agricultural tractors and of mechanical transport vehicles respectively, ~~and to promote~~ and to promote accordingly the rehabilitation of existing facilities and if necessary to cooperate with the Governments for the setting up of new ones.
7. To determine, in consultation with the Divisions of Distribution and Transport whether the specialized building and repair facilities for railway rolling stock which will be available at the end of the Military periods will be adequate for relief needs, and if not considered adequate, to promote in agreement with the Governments the procurement abroad and eventually the installation of whatever equipment may be necessary by way of rehabilitation and/or new facilities.
8. Under the direction of the Chiefs of Missions to collaborate with UNRRA District Director and with the technicians of other UNRRA Divisions to assure the most effective use of I.R. goods for the purposes intended.
9. To co-operate with the Governments by providing them and industrial establishments etc. with technical advice concerning rehabilitation problems.
10. Country I.R. Divisions will submit to their respective Chiefs of Missions monthly reports on their activities, stating any changes in their personnel and giving particulars as to background and field of specialisation in the case of new appointments. Copies of all such reports will simultaneously be sent direct to the Chief for Industrial Rehabilitation at Washington and to the Director of Industrial Rehabilitation of the Balkans Mission.
11. District Directors will be kept informed of the Divisions' activities in their territories and their assistance and suggestions may be sought whenever practicable. I.R. Directors are entitled to request District Directors to obtain for them and to transmit to them information which it may be difficult for the I.R. Divisions to obtain direct either on account of insufficiency of staff or distance to be travelled or for any other reasons.
12. Technical matters on which Directors of I.R. in country Missions may require guidance or instructions will be submitted by them to the Director of Industrial Rehabilitation of the Balkans Mission, who should also be kept informed by them of any matters of policy which they may be discussing with their respective Chiefs of Missions in order that he may intervene if necessary and so that he may inform the I.R. Divisions of the other Country Missions of any decisions made on policy ~~and~~ which may be applicable to them also.
13. Relations between I.R. Divisions of different Country Missions (such as may be required in connection with any proposed purchases of I.R. goods by UNRRA in one of the countries for use in another) will be conducted through the I.R. Director for the Balkans and Bureaux of Supplies at Balkans Headquarters

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UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

8 SHARIA BAR EL SHEFA GARDEN CITY CAIRO
A.F.H.Q. (G-5) C.M.F.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
UNRRA-CAIRO
TELEPHONES:
47816-41317

23 October 1944

Mr. Michail Menshikov
Deputy Director General, Bureau of Areas
UNRRA
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Menshikov:

With reference to Cable No. 541 from Lehman and our No. 9 from Naples concerning requirements, supplies, and stockpile deficiencies for the military period of responsibility in the Balkans, we are enclosing two copies of the following documents:

1. Undated memorandum on supplies prepared by A.M.H.Q. (Balkans) CMF (Attachment 1)
2. Balkans Requirements Progress Report dated 16 October 1944 (Attachment 2)

The document referred to in No. 2 above contains tables (Appendices A through D) setting forth for (1) The Balkans, (2) Greece, (3) Yugoslavia, and (4) Albania the CCAC approved requirements for the military period, the CCAC approved stockpile in terms of the time period to be covered, the approximate availabilities or amounts stockpiled in this theatre and in the final column the unfilled portion of the approved stockpiles as of October 1, 1944.

The information contained in these documents represents the latest appraisal of the supply situation by the military authorities here. I trust that this information will clarify the situation to you.

Please note that the information enclosed is Secret and must be handled in full accord with Military Security Regulations. Infringements will call for imposition of penalties, including the cessation of transmittal of such information.

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Elkinton
C. M. Elkinton
Deputy Chief of Mission

cc - Sir William Matthews

Distribution

Men. (orig)

es. X. Supply

Brown

es. C.

Carson

RECEIVED

NOV 8 1944

Returned for duplication
+ received 30 Nov.
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Attachment #1

SECRET
AM HQ (BALKANS),
CMF

MEMORANDUM

To:-
Comd.

Ref UNRRA Minute dd 14 Sep attached, the following sets out the position.

(1) CCAC have clearly ruled that responsibility for estimating and providing relief supplies during military period rests exclusively with them, and they do not recognise UNRRA's interest or responsibility for screening, demanding or procuring supplies of any description during the military period.

(2) AVAILABILITY OF SUPPLIES: It was not considered at any time that flow of availability of supplies ex US/UK would commence before Sep 15.

(3) FOOD: In general terms, food is adequate to cover approx 60 days requirements for BALKANS, with the exception of certain items which have been called forward by AFHQ, and which it is considered will arrive in time to cater for the deficiencies.

(4) CLOTHING: CCAC have advised that clothing, to the extent of approx one-third of requirements, is available ex UK, and have instructed us to requisition, which has been done. Arrival date will probably be December.

They have further advised that the balance of clothing will commence to become available in the US from 15 Oct onwards. Requisitions are being prepared to cover these additional items in good time, but it is unlikely that shipping potential will permit of their delivery much before Dec onwards in monthly instalments.

(5) BLANKETS: Approx 200,000 blankets have been made available in the Middle East, and instructions have been received from CCAC to call forward a further 1,200,000 immediately, for approx arrival Dec. Balance of 1,000,000 blankets will commence to become available in US from 15 Oct onwards, and will be shipped in monthly instalments as available.

(6) MOTOR TRANSPORT: Has now been covered to the extent of the full agreed provision which, barring accidents, will become available in total over the next 2 months.

(7) SOAP: Adequate supplies of caustic soda for the manufacture of soap are on hand for despatch to GREECE on demand. Instructions have been received from WASHINGTON to call forward soap, which has been done, but this is not likely to arrive before end Nov - middle Dec.

(8) AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES: Bulk of autumn programme, both machinery and seeds, had to be cancelled as a result of the lapse of time and consequent unsuitability of programme for early Spring requirements. Revised programme for Spring is now before CCAC for approval, but demands

for machinery, which remain largely unchanged in both programmes, have been requisitioned through AFHQ, availability and source of supply having been notified from WASHINGTON on 31 Aug.

In consequence of the move of this HQ, and receipt of relevant files only on 15 Sep, action on this demand was delayed, which was unavoidable.

(9) SUPPLIES EX UNRRA STOCKS N. AFRICA: Extent of these stocks has not been advised us, but is believed to be in the neighbourhood of 4-million yds of Piece Goods, and CCAC have been signalled to authorize their use as military supplies. Reply is being awaited. UNRRA have been asked to disclose the extent of stocks, but have not yet done so.

(10) UNRRA's proposals for provision of SURGICAL, X-RAY and LABORATORY supplies, and for emergency HOUSING REPAIR, at para 5 of Draft Cable, do not accord with CCAC estimates of what should be provided in the military period, and it would appear that our responsibility is to support CCAC decisions. UNRRA have been advised of this in the past when raising this point.

(11) (a) MEDICINES: in general, with the exception of certain items, are sufficient for approx 6 months, and major additional deficiencies will be available ex Army stocks if need is proved on the ground. There will be no shortage of medical supplies for treating any widespread epidemic on a scale which it is considered at present by the Surgeon-General here might arise.

(b) HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT: is however in short supply, and of the 72 Hospital Units approved by CCAC, only 20 can be made available from UK: these have been ordered, and are expected to arrive about Dec.

(c) Remaining Hospital units ex US are not available, but CCAC have undertaken to advise as soon as they may be called forward.

(d) It is the opinion of the Surgeon-General, AFHQ, that these Units have been demanded in excess, and that they are unlikely to be able to be used to the best advantage due to lack of staff and trained personnel generally. He requires that the closest check be maintained on the need for additional Hospital Units which, in proved emergency, will be provided on a limited scale from US military stocks in this Theatre, if supply from the US is still impracticable.

(12) Position of remaining supplies of a miscellaneous nature is still fluid, but CCAC are advising us almost daily of progress, and of calling forward instructions. Actual requisitioning is not possible until availabilities in UK/US have been established, and immediately upon receipt of this advice (which is now coming regularly) action is taken by us.

(13) Some delays ensue in the demands passing through the military machine, which have already been brought to notice, and there is no substantial improvement in this direction, although the staff of this Branch is constantly pressing and following up responsible Branches at AFHQ, GHQ, ME, and USAFIME.

(14) In the circumstances, it is the opinion of this Branch that no good purpose could be served by the intervention of UNRRA at this stage, since progress is as rapid as possible, and past apparent reluctance of UK/US to fulfil supply programme is no longer evident.

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Lt.-Col.
SO1 Econ & Sup.

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Attachment 2

SECRET
M HQ (Balkans)
CMF.
Tel: Balkans 33.
16 Oct 44.
Ref: 2412/ES/P.

Subject:- BALKAN REQUIREMENTS PROGRESS REPORT

UNRRA, Naples.

Your unreferenced Minute dated 14 Oct on above subject refers.

- 1) Attached at Appendices 'A' to 'D' is a general summary, by total and country allocation, of the position as at 1 Oct.
- 2) Itemized detail of deficiencies is in possession of CCAC in Washington, from where no doubt they can readily be obtained by your Washington office, if required.
- 3) It is impossible to give any statement on present monthly tonnage maintenance flow of supplies for Nov, Dec and Jan, other than to advise that clothing and foodstuffs in particular, required to complete basic first stockpile needs, have not arrived in the Theatre, and first loadings are notified as being Nov - against Dec arrivals.

Agreed clothing, which was requisitioned on US, has now been advised as not available, and a revised demand has been requested by WASHINGTON in the light of reduced availability position ex US production which has to cover the whole of this Theatre responsibilities.

This is being prepared, and WASHINGTON are being advised by AFHQ, but unavoidable, critical delays are inevitable as a result of the change of position at this late stage. A very serious position has arisen as the result of lack of clothing and blankets, due to the priority needs for these items for essential first relief, as proved on the ground.

- 4) Whilst requirements to maintain essential monthly flow of food supplies in particular for Dec, Jan, Feb, have been notified Washington, to date we have been advised only of partial acceptance of the Dec demand, and have no indication of the availability and shipping position to cover Jan/Feb demand.
- 5) Remaining items in Nil or short supply have been called forward to the extent advised by Washington to be available, but no information is yet to hand on possible shipping action, and resultant dates of arrival.
- 6) Proposed country allocation indicated on the Schedules will, in consequence of the lack of certain major items, be made in accordance with essential relief needs of those areas first liberated, and might result in non-availability to other areas subsequently liberated, until arrival of balances required to make up complete requirements.
- 7) This course is dictated by expedience in the circumstances.

Signed
Maj-Gen.
Comd M HQ (BALKANS).

AGK/AT.

BALKAN CIVIL SUPPLIES

Appendix 'A' to
2412/ES/pd. 16 Oct

AGREED REQUIREMENTS & APPROX AVAILABILITIES AS AT 1st OCTOBER 1944 TOTAL BALKANS

Item	6 Months agreed req'ments	Approved Stockpile	Approx Availa- bilities	Approx Qty's Outstanding Agst. Approved Stockpile
	Net M Tons	No. of Days	Net M Tons	Net M Tons
Wheat	642,600	42	104,000	Nil
Flour	60,000	42	46,000	14,000
Biscuits	8,500		412	8,088
Cheese	7,100	)	756	1,611
Fats	10,000	)	Nil	3,333
Meat Canned	48,000	)	5,414	10,619
Fish, Canned	10,000	)	71	3,252
Pulses	17,600	60)	1,750	4,117
Sugar	38,100	)	12,700	Nil
Coffee Green	8,460	)	2,340	480
Dehydrated Soup	4,300	)	700	733
Milk Powder	12,255	)	2,152	1,932
Salt	2,500	30	2,500	Nil
Coal	230,000	30	38,333	Nil
P. O. L.	118,720	42	118,494	Nil
Bituminous Prod (Inc. Par. Wax)	206	42	206	Nil
Soap	8,500	60	Nil	2,333
Caustic Soda	1,980	42	1,980	Nil
Chemicals for M.T.	164	180	108	56
Industrial Chemicals	803	180	204	599
Medical Comforts	2,314	90	2,314	Nil
Matches	155	180	155	Nil
Newsprint	2,438	73	730	270
Newsprint Comp. Items	132	73	Nil	55
Ready Made Clothing	12,419		Nil	12,419
Piece Goods (Yds)	8,140,600 yds	yds	110,000	8,030,600 yds
Raw Wool	1,000		Nil	1,000
Raw Cotton	1,000		Nil	1,000
Blankets (Units)	2,500,000 units	Units	119,716	2,380,284 Un.
Findings	135		Nil	135
Shoe Repair Materials	1,725		Nil	1,725
Dye	10		Nil	10
<u>AUTUMN PROGRAMME</u>				
Seeds	1,765		1,765	Nil
<u>SPRING PROGRAMME</u>				
Seeds	41,787)			
Pesticides	10,850)			
Agr. Machy	1,680)	NOT YET APPROVED BY CCAC		
Binder Twine	151)			
Fertilizers	30,000)			
Gunnies & Sewing Twine	4,175	180	4,175	Nil
M.T. Total Nos	2,495 nos.	180	2,495 nos.	Nil
Ambulances, Nos.	111 nos.		111 nos.	nil
Mats. for Man. Matches	21	180	10	11
Wrappings - Paper Bags	20	180	20	Nil
Fishing Tackle	301	180	70	241
Work sta es.	31,200	180	22,000	9,200

BALKAN CIVIL SUPPLIES, Cont'd.Appendix 'A' to
2412/ES/Pd 16 OctAGREED REQUIREMENTS & APPROX AVAILABILITIESAS AT 1st OCTOBER 1944TOTAL BALKANS

Item	6 months agreed req'ments	Approved Stockpile	Approx Availa- bilities	Approx Qtys Outstanding agst. approved Stockpile
P. O. Stores	53	42	15	38
Transportation Stores	30,094	180	20,619	9,475
Garage Equipment	1,123	180	175	948
Medical Supplies	7,135		1,542	3,297 (1)
Vet Supplies	150		Nil	100
Relief Camp Stores	1,603	180	Nil	1,603
Telecom. Stores	1,070	NOT YET APPROVED BY CCAC		
Ration Card Paper	32.5	180	Nil	32.5
Stereo Metal	10	180	Nil	10
Olive Oil Containers (Units)	10,000	180	10,000	Nil
Nails	120	NOT YET APPROVED BY CCAC		

(1) Of the 3297 M. tons outstanding 3095 M. tons represent Hospital Units

BALKAN CIVIL SUPPLIES
AGREED REQUIREMENTS & APPROX AVAILABILITIES
 AS AT 1st OCTOBER 1944

Appendix 'B' to
 2412/ES/P
 d/d 16 Oct

GREECE

	6 Months Agreed Requirements	Approved Stockpile	Approx. Availa- bilities	Approx Qties Outstanding against approved stockpile
	Net. M.Tons	No. of Days	Net Metric Tons	
Wheat	285,631	42	46,229	Nil
Flour	26,669	42	20,446	6,223
Biscuits	100	-	100	Nil
Cheese	4,066	60	433	923
Fats	2,400	60	Nil	800
Meat, Canned	14,366	60	1,619	3,170
Fish Canned	8,366	60	71	2,718
Pulses	10,382	60	1,032	2,429
Sugar	19,230	60	6,429	Nil
Coffee, Green	2,796	60	774	158
Dehydrated Soup	4,300	60	700	733
Milk Powder	9,980	60	1,752	1,572
Coal	200,000	30	33,333	Nil
P.O.L.	68,026	42	67,911	Nil
Bitumenous Products (Incl. Paraffin Wax)	193	42	193	Nil
Soap	3,915	60	Nil	1,305
Caustic Soda	1,917	42	1,917	Nil
Chemicals for M.T.	153	180	97	56
Industrial Chemicals	797	180	197	600
Medical Comforts	856	90	856	Nil
Matches	123	180	123	Nil
Newsprint	804	73	241	89
" Complementray Items	41	73	Nil	18
Ready Made Clothing	3,860		Nil	3,860
Piece Goods (Yds)	2,408,500 yds	yds	32,544	2,375,956 yds
Raw Wool	296		Nil	296
Raw Cotton	296		Nil	296
Blankets (Units)	739,700 units	units	35,400	704,300 units
Findings	40		Nil	40
Shoe Repair Materials	510		Nil	510
Dye		NOT YET ALLOCATED		
<u>AUTUMN PROGRAMME</u>				
Seeds	1,630		1,630	Nil
<u>SPRING PROGRAMME</u>				
Seeds	16,082)			
Pesticides	8,745)			
Agr. Machy	670)			
Binder Twine	50)			
Fertilizers	16,000)			
Gunnies & Sewing Twine	1,921	180	1,921	Nil
M.T. Total Nos.	951 nos.	180	951 nos.	Nil
Ambulances Nos.	40 nos		40 nos	Nil
Mats. for Man. Matches	nil	180	Nil	Nil
Wrapping Paper Bags	20	180	20	Nil
Fishing Tackle)				
Sup. " ")	136	180	31	105
Works Stores	15,900	180	11,500	4,400

NOT YET APPROVED BY CCAC

BALKAN CIVIL SUPPLIES, Cont'd
 AGREED REQUIREMENTS & APPROX AVAILABILITIES
 AS AT 1st OCTOBER 1944

Appendix 'B' to
 2412 ES/P
 dd 16 Oct

GREECE

Item	6 Months Agreed Requirements	Approved Stockpile	Approx Availa- bilities	Approx Qties outstanding against appvd. Stockpile
P. O. Stores	23	42	7	16
Transp'n Stores	11,967	180	8,538	3,434
Garage Equipment	509	180	79	430
Medical Supplies	2,652		497	1,428 (1)
Vet. Supplies	41		Nil	27
Relief Camp Stores	925	180	Nil	925
Telecom. Stores	754	NOT YET APPROVED BY CCAC		
Ration Card Paper		NOT YET ALLOCATED		
Stereo Metal		NOT YET ALLOCATED		
Olive Oil Containers Nos. 10,000		180	10,000	Nil
Nails		NOT YET APPROVED BY CCAC		

(1) Of the 1428 M. tons outstanding 1354 M. tons represents Hospital Units

BAIKAN CIVIL SUPPLIES
 AGREED REQUIREMENTS & APPROXIMATE AVAIL-
 ABILITIES AS AT 1st October 1944

Appx 'C' to
 2412/ES/P of 16 Oct

YUGOSLAVIA

Item	6 Months	Approved	Approx	Approx. qts
	Agreed	Stockpile	Avail-	outstanding
	Req'ments	No. of days	abilities	agst. appvd.
	Net M Tons		Net M. Tons	M. Tons
Wheat	544,165	42	55,703	Nil
Flour	32,135	42	24,637	7,498
Biscuits	8,400		312	8,088
Cheese	2,800	)	298	635
Fats	7,000	)	Nil	2,333
Meat Canned	30,500	)	3,432	6,734
Fish	1,400	(	Nil	466
Pulses	6,900	60	686	1,614
Sugar	15,300	)	5,096	Nil
Coffee Green	4,500	)	1,245	265
Milk Powder	2,020	)	356	317
Salt	2,500	30	2,500	Nil
Coal	30,000	30	5,000	Nil
POL	42,698	42	42,587	Nil
Bituminous Prod. (Inc. Par. Wax)	11	42	11	Nil
Soap	4,400	60	Nil	1,467
Medical Comforts	1,304	90	1,304	Nil
Matches	10	180	10	Nil
Newsprint	1,533	73	459	170
Newsprint Comp. Items	82	73	Nil	34
Ready Made Clothing	7,927		Nil	7,927
Piece Goods (Yds)	5,326,400 yds.		yds. 71,973	5,254,427 yd.
Raw Wool	655		Nil	655
Raw Cotton	655		Nil	655
Blankets (Units)	1,635,700 units		Units 77,800	1,557,900 U.
Findings	88		Nil	88
Shoe Repair Materials	1,129		Nil	1,129
Dye	Not Yet Allocated			
<u>Spring Programme :</u>				
Seeds	22,018)		
Pesticides	1,740	)	Not Yet Approved by CCAC	
Agr Machinery	940)		
Binder Twine	100)		
Fertilizers	12,500)		
Gunnies & Sewing Twine	1,990	180	1,990	Nil
MT Total Numbers	1,207 nos.	180	1,207 nos.	Nil
Ambulances, Nos.	60 nos.		60 nos.	Nil
Mats. for Man. matches	21	180	10	11
Fishing Tackle)	135	180	37	93
Sup. " ")				
Works Stores	9,160	180	6,400	2,760
P. O. Stores	25	42	7	18
Tptn Stores	18,670	180	12,050	6,020
Garage Equipment	509	180	79	430
Medical Supplies	3,477		951	2,636(1
Vet Supplies	95		Nil	64
Relief Camp Stores	618	180	Nil	618
Telecom. Stores	296	NOT YET APPROVED		
Ration Card Paper		" "	Allocated	
Stereo Metal		" "	Allocated	
Nails		Not yet Approved		
		represents hospital units		

1) Of the 2636 M. tons outstanding 1367 M. tons represents hospital units

BALKAN CIVIL SUPPLIES
 AGREED REQUIREMENTS & APPROX AVAILABILITIES
 AS AT 1st OCTOBER 1944

Appx 'D' to 2412/ES/p
 of 16 Oct 44

A L B A N I A

Item	6 Months Agreed Req'ments	Approved Stockpile No. of days	Approx Avail- abilities	Approx Qtns Outstanding Against apprl Stockpile
	Net M Tons		Net M. Tons	Net M Tons
Wheat	4,573	42	738	Nil
Flour	427	42	327	100
Biscuits				
Meat canned	3,000	)	336	664
Sugar	2,800	60)	935	Nil
Coffee Green	960	)	265	55
Milk Powder	135	)	23	22
P. O. L.	7,255	30	7,255	Nil
Bituminous Prod (Incl Par. Wax	2	30	2	Nil
Soap	100	42	Nil	33
Caustic Soda	48	42	48	Nil
Chemicals for MT	2	60	2	Nil
Medical Comforts	121	180	121	Nil
Matches	20	180	20	Nil
Newsprint	88	90	26	10
Newsprint Comp Items	6	180	Nil	2
Ready Made Clothing	575	73	Nil	575
Piece Goods (Yds)	368,800	73	4,983 yds.	362,817 yds
Raw Wool	45		Nil	45
Raw Cotton	45		Nil	45
Blankets (Units)	113,300 units	Units	5,916	107,384 U.
Findings	6		Nil	6
Shoes Repair Materials	78		Nil	78
Dye	NOT YET ALLOCATED			
<u>AUTUMN PROGRAMME.</u>				
Seeds	Nil		Nil	Nil
<u>SPRING PROGRAMME.</u>				
Seeds	3,234)			
Pesticides	195)			
Agr. Machinery	70)	NOT YET APPROVED BY CCAC		
Binder Twine	1)			
Fertilizers	1,500)			
Gunnies & Sewing Twine	210	180	210	Nil
M. T. Total nos.	337 nos.	180	337 nos.	Nil
Ambulances, Nos.	9 nos.		9 nos.	Nil
Fishing Tackle	15	180	2	13
Works Stores	5,460	180	4,400	1,060
P. O. Stores	5	42	1	4
Transp'n Stores	57	180	36	21
Garage Equipment	105	180	17	88
Medical Supplies	438		75	256 (1)
Vet Supplies	14		Nil	9
Relief Camp Stores	60	180	Nil	60
Telecom. Stores	NOT YET APPROVED BY CCAC.			
Ration Card Paper	NOT YET ALLOCATED.			
Stereo Metal	NOT YET ALLOCATED.			
Nails	NOT YET APPROVED BY Ccac.			

(1) Of the 256 M tons outstanding 243 M tons represents Hospital Units.

B M - Report

FORM 12/51

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

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

F

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS

UNRRA-CAIRO

TELEPHONES:

47816-41317

A-DO-B. Eckhoos

7 October 1944
CAWA 258

Mr. Mikhail Menshikov
Deputy Director General
Bureau of Areas
UNRRA
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Menshikov:

Shortly after Mr. Gerstenzang submitted to me a report of the Bureau of Distribution and Transport for September, the enclosed AML District and Regional Rationing Directive became available and he has asked me to transmit a copy of it to you. This directive represents the AML plan of the moment for rationing in Greece during the first few weeks after liberation.

Sincerely yours,

William Matthews
Sir William Matthews
Chief of Mission

Encl.

84098

RESTRICTED

Subject : District & Region
Directive.

MAIN AML HQ (GREECE)
MEF
Tel Ext Balkans 349

27 Sep 44.

Ref No G/13512/4/5R

District & Region Directive No 6 is forwarded herewith in
accordance with G/101/G dated 15 Apr 44.

Brig S & R

Distribution :

	<u>Copy No</u>		<u>Copy No</u>
Comd	1	"D" Region	73 - 73
BGS	2	"E" Region	73 - 75
Brig(L)	3	"F" Region	73 - 77
Dep Brig (L)	4	"G" Region	73 - 81
AM HQ(BALKANS)	5 - 11	"H" Region	82 - 84
Adv AML HQ (GREECE)	12 - 14	"I" Region	85 - 87
SR 1	15 - 19	UNRRA (Greek	
SR 2	20 - 21	Mission)	88 - 92
SR 3	22 - 23	British Embassy	
SR 4	24 - 25	to Govt of	
S & P	26	US Embassy near	
Public Health	27	to Govt of	
Relief	28	GREECE and	
Agr	29	YUGOSLAVIA	100
Vet	30	File G/13512/1/5R	101
1 Dist	31 - 35	War Diary	102 - 103
2 Dist	36 - 40	Spares	104 - 110
3 Dist	41 - 45		
4 Dist	46 - 50		
5 Dist	51 - 55		
6 Dist	56 - 60		
"A" Region	61 - 63		
"B" Region	64 - 66		
"C" Region	67 - 69		

DISTRICT AND REGIONAL RATIONING DIRECTIVE No: 6

Copy No: 110

I INTRODUCTION

It is important that all concerned keep a proper perspective as to AML's relationship toward rationing in GREECE. Since imported commodities will be turned over to the Greek Government, or its appointed agency, ex S & P Depots; the distribution and rationing of those commodities must also be a function of the government. On the other hand, two considerations make it essential that rationing be properly and in fact carried out :-

1. A prime consideration in the handing over of imported commodities to the Greeks is reasonable assurance that such commodities be "distributed equally without regard to race, creed or politics."
2. The quantities of supplies to be taken into GREECE are such that it is essential that distribution be carefully controlled so as to ensure that each person receives enough for his minimum need.

In view of the above, it can be seen that District and Region Commanders are vitally interested in rationing, even though they are not charged with its actual functioning, because :-

1. their issues to the Greeks in bulk must be based on a specific quantity per person per day, thus automatically establishing a basis for rationing,
2. checking on the functioning of the rationing system is the most effective method of discharging the responsibility for ensuring that fair distribution is made.

II THE RATION SYSTEM

1. The "Ideal" System

Since the basic reason for AML's existence is relief of the Greek people, there can be no justification for delaying issue of foodstuffs pending establishment of an "ideal" rationing plan. Such plan has been drawn up jointly by AML and UNRRA; and copies of this plan have been issued to each Region, but it should be emphasised that the plan was issued to serve as a guide only. It is possible that this plan, or an equivalent, may be established on a national scale in Greece; but such action will very probably be impossible until three months or more after AML entry.

2. Existing Systems

Immediately upon arrival in Greece, District and Region Comds should investigate any existing ration system and should arrange with the proper authorities to have the system continued. Commodities ex S & P Depots may then be turned over to the Greek Government in amounts sufficient to continue

/Continued on page 2

the system in operation, with total individual daily rations of commodities never in excess of the maximums laid down by S & R (Greece) for initial periods. (See Annexure 2 hereto). Remember that a fairly good plan already in operation is better for quick distribution of food than an excellent plan that takes time to set up. Immediately District and Region Comds have begun the flow of commodities into the existing system they can, and must, begin checking for abuses and inefficiency - careful checking, reference to the "ideal" system for guidance, and close co-operation with Greek authorities will result in the gradual tightening up of a loose system without disruption of the flow of food to the people. Comds should forward an outline of any existing plan adopted to AML(Greece) at the earliest possible moment.

3. Setting up a New System

In areas where no system is in operation, it will be necessary to set up an immediate emergency system. This must be very simple so that unnecessary delay in distribution of food will not be caused. In such cases, District or Region Comds should request that local authorities immediately form Committees somewhat along the lines laid out in Annexure SR 4, S & R (Greece) Appreciation and Plan.

These committees should organize and administer the ration system, but the commander will undoubtedly be called upon to advise and assist. In any case, he must satisfy himself that the system set up includes reasonable safeguards against double issues, favouritism, waste and other abuses. A suggested guide for setting up a simple emergency system is set out at Annexure 1 hereto.

III BASIS FOR BULK ISSUE

(a) It is an obvious elementary principle that releases of food commodities from S & P Depots will be determined by the following formula:

Ration per person per day X number of persons to be fed X number of days for which issue is made.

(b) Maximum rations per person per day are set forth at Annexure 2 hereto. These rations will not be exceeded. On the other hand, if the number of persons to be fed is found, upon entry into Greece, to be greater in any Region or District than estimated prior to entry, District or Region Comd must fix an initial ration which will be 10 or r than the maximum and which will permit all eligible persons to be fed on an equal basis from stocks allotted to the District or Region. Policy is that in no case will the ration be fixed at an amount lower than that received at time of entry. If District or Region Comd finds it necessary to issue an initial ration lower than that set forth in Annexure 2 hereto, the ration set and full details of reasons for the cut will be immediately communicated to S & R (GREECE).

(c) The number of days rations which will be issued from S & P Depots to Greek authorities at any one time will vary according to local conditions. Factors involved will include :-

/Continued on page 3

- (1) Availability of supplies:
- (2) Transport available for distribution:
- (3) Capacity of warehouses.

District and Region Comds must make their own decisions in this respect, considering at all times that the amount issued must be large enough to keep the supply "pipeline" primed, but, if too large, will increase the possibility of unauthorised diversions.

21 Sep 44

Ref G/13512/4/SR

For H. M. S.
Brig 3 & R

ANNEXURE 1

A SUGGESTED GUIDE FOR SETTING UP AN EMERGENCY RATIONING SYSTEM.

A. REGISTRATION

- (i) Places where issues are to be made should be selected as registration points.
- (ii) Data taken at registration should conform roughly to that required by 'Ideal' Plan (para 28 'Ideal' Plan, Form 130 - Consumers record Card)
- (iii) Greek committee should be represented at registration points by one or more reliable and prominent citizens. Registration clerks should be carefully chosen.
- (iv) Consideration should be given toward zoning of areas and requiring all people living within that zone to register at a point within the zone. This simplifies checking and control.
- (v) Try to register everyone within one 24 hour period. Keep exceptions to a minimum.
- (vi) Each registration point makes up a 'station list' (Form 201 'Ideal Plan') from completed registration. Make up in duplicate. Second copy should have space for signature of registrants, as this form will be used to acknowledge receipt of first rations.
- (vii) Families should designate one member authorised to pick up rations for whole family. Such person should be indicated on station list and bracketed with names of others in family.
- (viii) Registration cards and original of station list go forward and form basis of original issue to registration point, which now becomes distribution point.
- (ix) Announce that on a specific day registrants may pick up specified amounts per person of specified commodities at a specific price.
- (x) On distribution day registrants pick up and pay for rations. Acknowledge receipt of ration by signing (or 'x' with witness) second copy of station list.
- (xi) Distribution station copies station list, adding any bona fide registrants since registration day. Sends signed second copy of original list, together with any new registration cards, forward for basis of issue of second ration. Retains new copy for use as para (x) above. Repeat process each time ration is issued.

The above is considered to be a very simple plan which can be organised in a minimum of time and without use of ration cards, which take time to secure. Once instituted it can be elaborated on by addition of other safeguards, including ration cards.

Local conditions will make possible certain additional safeguards at the outset. For example, if identity cards are in general use, entry of ration registration can be made on the card, thus eliminating possibilities of duplicate registration.

ANNEXURE 2

MAXIMUM RATIONS

I. GRAIN AND FLOUR

<u>PERIOD</u>	<u>BASIC RATION</u>	<u>HEAVY WORKER RATION (TOTAL)</u>
Initial (if White Flour, until exhausted; otherwise at least 30 days)	Any Flour - 240 grams Grain - 266 " Equiv: in Bread - 300 grams	Any Flour - 320 grams Grain - 355 " Equiv: in Bread - 400 "
FIRST INCREASE (Depending on supply availability and at discretion of Dist Comd.)	Flour - 279 grams Grain - 310 " Equiv in Bread - 349 "	Flour - 359 grams Grain - 399 " Equiv in Bread - 449 "
SUBSEQUENT INCREASES (Depending on supply availability and only by instruction of AML HQ (GREECE))	As advised by Brig S & R (GREECE)	As advised by Brig S & R (GREECE)

NOTES.

- (a) Bread is figured at 125% of Flour.
- (b) If Army Biscuits are at any time issued in lieu of all or part of the Flour-Grain Ration, they will be substituted on a basis of 3 grams biscuits for 4 grams bread. Example: If biscuits issued in initial period, the basic ration would be 225 grams biscuits. (Army biscuits have a calorific value approximately 80% higher than bread, weight for weight).

II. OTHER FOODS (Except Milk)

The rations set forth below are the maximum rations which may be issued per person per day unless increase is specifically authorised by AML HQ (GREECE).

District and Region Comds must hold 20% of each shipment of such commodities as a reserve to be issued only upon authority of AML HQ (GREECE). After deduction of the reserve, Districts and Regions should consider supplies of these commodities available for issue in ratio to the number of persons to be fed and should reduce rations from these maximums if considered necessary. Any such reduction and the reasons therefor (supported by population figures) must be reported to Brig S & R (GREECE) immediately.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Ration per person per day</u>	<u>Remarks.</u>
(1) Cheese	6 grams	{ Urban population only 1,2 & 3 Districts only. For distribution to all urban populations and rural populations in non-coastal areas.
(2) Meat	21 grams	
(3) Pulses	15 grams	
(4) Soup	6 grams	
(5) Fish	6 grams	

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Ration per person per day</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
(6) Fats	4 grams	Urban populations in non-olive oil producing areas only (Region A - 3 District (Regions E, F and G) and 5 District).
(7) Sugar	12 grams)	For both urban and rural populations.
(8) Coffee	2 grams)	

III. MILK.

Milk should be distributed through "milkbars" established in schools, relief centres etc., and should be consumed on the premises.

For Children 0-14 years.

Pregnant mothers (after 4th month of pregnancy)

Nursing mothers.

For urban population only.

435 cc. per person per day.*

NOTE: 1 lb dried whole milk - 8 lbs fresh milk.

1 lb dried skim milk - 10 lbs fresh milk.

Ration of 435 cc. is based on dried skim milk after dilution. If dried whole milk is supplied in whole or in part the ration must be reduced accordingly.

* Expressed in terms of fresh milk equivalent.

B M - Reports

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

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

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS

UNRRA-CAIRO

TELEPHONES:

47816-41317

7 October 1944

CAWA 259

A-DO - B. Eckhaus

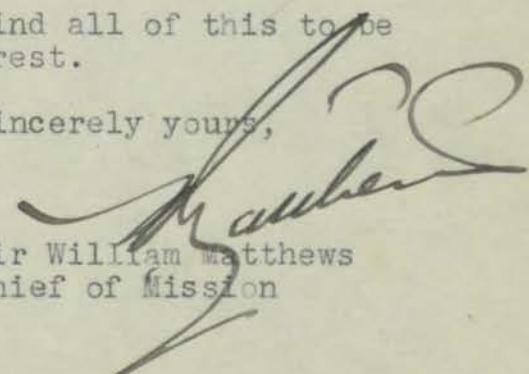
Mr. Mikhail Menshikov
Deputy Director General
Bureau of Areas
UNRRA
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Menshikov:

At the request of Mr. Leo Gerstenzang, I am pleased to transmit herewith the report of the Bureau of Distribution and Transport for the month of September 1944 together with copies of various material prepared by the bureau during the month.

I believe you will find all of this to be of considerable interest.

Sincerely yours,


Sir William Matthews
Chief of Mission

Encl.

84116

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

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

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS

UNRRA-CAIRO

TELEPHONES:

47816-41317

4 October 1944

TO: Sir William Matthews, Chief of Mission

FROM: Leo Gerstenzang, Deputy Chief of Mission, Bureau
of Distribution and Transport *Ref.*

SUBJECT: Report of the Bureau of Distribution and Transport
for September 1944.

I submit herewith for your consideration the report of the Bureau of Distribution and Transport, Balkan Mission for the month of September 1944. It has been a month during which the work of this bureau has proceeded at a steadily increasing tempo with substantial but still inadequate additions to our staff. I am setting forth below, under separate headings, the principal developments of interest during the month.

1. PERSONNEL ARRIVALS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Our staff increased during September to approximately forty persons, who have been assigned as rapidly as possible to country missions. At the end of the month, there were four men, all very recent arrivals, who had not yet been so assigned. We have concentrated on making a respectable showing in the Greece and Albanian missions, because of the probable imminence of field operations, with twenty-three assigned to the Greece Mission and six to the Albanian Mission. The continued uncertainty as to the nature of probable operations in Yugoslavia has made me somewhat reluctant to assign too large a proportion of our staff to that mission, but as soon as we are somewhat clearer as to our obligations there, I plan to redress the balance as fast as new arrivals make that possible, or by reassignment if necessary.

Due to the failure of any other Deputy Chief of Mission for Distribution and Transport to arrive in Cairo, I have continued to act in that capacity for both the Greece and Yugoslavia missions as well as in my permanent capacity on the Balkan Mission. I hope that this unhealthy condition will shortly be corrected by the arrival of at least one of the two men selected for this post on the country missions.

The necessity for quick assignment of personnel to country missions has forced us to many decisions which may have to be altered in the field. We have, however, made every

Report of the Bureau of Distribution and Transport
for September 1944.

effort, in the face of physical difficulties caused by the separation of our staff, to maintain contact with them on a bureau level and to keep them as fully informed of all developments in our field as time has permitted.

We are now represented at Bari on the Yugoslavia Mission by two members of the staff of this bureau, Mr. Virgil Lovett, as Chief Transport Officer and Mr. Vladimir Lazovich as District Distribution Officer. Other personnel assigned to this mission and the Albanian Mission will shortly be transferred to that place.

2. THE REVISED BUDGET

Our proposals for a revised budget which were approved by you in August were ratified by the Washington office during the month, with the exception of our request for an Inspectorate Section. We are still awaiting Washington's final decision on this. A subsequent cable indicated that our request for a large number of additional Warehouse Officers as well as for two Milling Specialists had been approved in principle only, and that we should recruit such personnel within liberated areas. We have appealed this decision to Washington, since in view of late developments it now appears that the number of warehouses in Greece alone will be increased to approximately one hundred twenty-five.

The new budget will, in theory, provide us with a reasonable addition to our distribution staff and our transport staff, but at the present rate of arrival of personnel the increase will necessarily be of academic importance for some weeks to come. I feel, however, that if we can eventually build our strength up to the budget limit, we shall be adequately staffed to carry out a proper program of distribution supervision in accordance with the policy in this respect which has been consistently laid down by Washington.

3. THE PLAN AND APPRECIATION OF THE BUREAU

The overall plan and appreciation of the Bureau of Distribution and Transport has unfortunately been delayed because of the pressure of other work and the lack of adequate staff until the last few days. It will be completed very soon.

4. MANUAL FOR PERSONNEL OF THE BUREAU

Much attention has been paid during the month to the development of a manual to serve as a guide to operations in the field for all members of the bureau's staff. This

Report of the Bureau of Distribution and Transport
for September 1944.

project is now in its final stages, and I shall submit a copy of the manual with the next monthly report of the bureau. It is not intended that this manual shall be a detailed guide covering all possible situations which may arise in the field, but rather a reasonably comprehensive outline of the responsibilities and functions of each man on our staff and the manner in general in which it is anticipated these functions and responsibilities should be carried out.

5. THE TRANSPORT SECTION

Mr. Virgil Lovett as Chief Transport Officer of the Yugoslavia Mission and Mr. Willard Rogers as Chief Transport Officer of the Greece Mission have devoted their time during the month (until Mr. Lovett's departure) between work for the Balkan Mission and for their respective country missions. The plan and appreciation of the Transport Section for all missions has been completed and is being processed for distribution.

After consultation with the Bureau of Finance and Administration, the responsibility for local transport supervision and control was turned over to that bureau on September 27, a completed survey and recommendations having been made by Mr. O. L. Schiller of the Transport Section.

Delivery of the caique IMERRA was taken at Ismailia, and a captain, engineer and one seaman have been employed to oversee and complete the rigging and equipping of the vessel. Operation procedures have been determined, and the vessel will probably be made available primarily for use in District No. 5, Greece.

An inspection survey was made of surplus and unfit army trucks held for sale by the FEA, but these vehicles were found to be unsuitable for UNRRA requirements. After completion and submission to AML of requirements for staff transport in the Balkans, we have cooperated with the Bureau of Requirements and Supply in its efforts to procure the necessary equipment from GHQ and other supply agencies. Washington has been informed that the results to date have been unsatisfactory.

Exchanges of information and occasional meetings have been had with the transport authorities of the Greek government. Particular attention has been paid to the peacetime transport organization of Greece, the war-caused devastation of transport facilities, and the specifications of Greek railroads and highways. Meetings will be regularly scheduled in the near future and close contact maintained.

Report of the Bureau of Distribution and Transport
for September 1944

All Transport Officers are combining to produce an appreciation and procedures for operations in Greece on the district level, and a Transport Officer's portfolio to contain all necessary information for intelligent operation is being prepared for the Transport Section of each mission.

6. THE WAREHOUSE SECTION

The arrival of Mr. J. W-Kent as Chief Warehouse Officer and Mr. Berry White as Assistant Chief Warehouse Officer has made it possible to develop plans and procedures for warehousing operations. The complete plan and appreciation of the Warehouse Section will be ready for distribution in the near future. Discussions of the warehousing problem with AML (Greece) have resulted in a tentative understanding that UNRRA will furnish personnel not only for each of the S. & P. depots planned for Greece but also to supervise the operation of a large number of subsidiary warehouses to ensure that controls agreed upon between AML and the Greek government are in effect observed. If this proposal develops, a heavy strain will be placed upon the Warehouse Section in view of the inadequacy of its staff at the present time. We have made efforts, where ever possible, to recruit additional warehouse officers locally, our intention being to provide within a liberated area a nucleus of warehouse officers brought in by UNRRA and augmented by a large number of warehouse supervisors recruited within the area.

Consultations have been held with a representative of the Agricultural Bank of Greece, which the Greek Government now plans to reorganize as a Reconstruction Bank with considerably wider powers, in an attempt to plan so far as possible the arrangements which it may be possible to make with that organization or a similar governmental organization, as well as the possible location of adequate warehousing facilities throughout the country.

7. THE DISTRIBUTION SECTION

This section was able to complete, about the beginning of the month, a proposed rationing plan which has now been adopted almost in its entirety by AML. The extent to which this rationing plan will be put into effect in the Balkans will depend largely on the result of negotiations with the respective governments in that area, but it represents at this time the fundamental basis of control of supplies so as to ensure equitable distribution. Plans have also been developed for the distribution of agricultural supplies, complete agreement on this having been reached with the Division of

Report of the Bureau of Distribution and Transport
for September 1944

Agricultural Rehabilitation and Fisheries, and a program for local wheat procurement has been completed. These have both been submitted to AML (Greece) and approved in principle by them. Discussions are proceeding with the Health Division and with AML (Greece) as to the proper method of distribution of medical supplies.

A preliminary discussion has been held with representatives of the Socony-Vacuum and Shell Oil Companies as to the method of distribution and rationing of petroleum supplies in the Balkans. It appears, however, that an agreement has already been reached by the oil companies and AML, and recognized in London, whereby the companies will enter liberated areas with the military, reestablish their organizations, and assume responsibility for distribution of petroleum products. It also is probable that the Greek Government has agreed to this arrangement.

8. RELATIONS WITH AML

During the time when members of the staff of AML (Albania) were available, cordial relations were maintained between them and this bureau and a complete agreement in principle as to the functions and responsibilities of warehouse, transport and distribution officers in Albania was reached.

Relations with AML (Greece) have developed considerably on the district level insofar as it has been possible to assign personnel to each district and region. Discussions with headquarters have resulted in a considerable clarification of the functions of our personnel during the military period, but complete understanding between us and AML (Greece) must perhaps await the results of the negotiations now proceeding between AML and the Greek Government.

The situation of this bureau vis-a-vis AML (Yugoslavia) has not been a happy one. You will recall that I visited Bari with Mr. Charles Elkinton as your representative to a conference scheduled between AML (Yugoslavia) and representatives of the Yugoslav National Liberation Committee. We were not welcomed by Brig. Forrester-Walker, the Commander of AML (Yugoslavia) who felt that our presence in Bari at that time was neither necessary nor desirable. He pointed out that the conference was to deal strictly with AML problems, in view of the fact that UNRRA would not in his judgment come into Yugoslavia within the period about which the conference would be concerned. At a subsequent meeting I pointed out to Forrester-Walker that we felt UNRRA should be responsible for supervision of the distribution program in Yugoslavia during the military period, and that the plan of AML (Yugoslavia) to deliver supplies to Yugoslav representatives at the

Report of the Bureau of Distribution and Transport
for September 1944

ports did not take us into consideration at all. After an exchange of views, it became apparent to me that no useful purpose could be served at that time by remaining longer in Bari, and that the viewpoint of Forrester-Walker, if it were to continue to prevail, would leave UNRRA with little or nothing to do in Yugoslavia. I am attaching to this report a copy of a memorandum addressed to you by Mr. Louis Birk which records the gist of conversations he had at that time in Bari with representatives of the British Foreign Office and the United States State Department. Mr. Elkinton's record of our visit to Bari also tells in detail the story of Forrester-Walker's thinking.

9. CONCLUSIONS

I feel that we are laying the foundations of a sound organization in each of the country missions insofar as this bureau is concerned. I am hopeful that we shall receive during the coming month substantial additions to our staff which will greatly relieve the pressure of work upon a few people.

I would like to stress once more my belief that transportation will be the key to the entire operation in the Balkans. At this moment the prospect of obtaining adequate transport either for the movement of civil supplies or for the movement of UNRRA personnel is not bright. All possible pressure must be brought to bear upon the military to remedy this situation with the least possible delay. We have apparently exhausted the possibilities here, and Washington must act.

We have made very real progress during the past month in clarifying our relationships with the other divisions of this mission. The recent directive of September 16 is considerably more satisfactory to us than the previous one. I believe from now on we must do all that we can to persuade the military to translate this directive and the terms of the Cairo agreement into practical action so as to enable UNRRA as an organization and this bureau in particular to meet the responsibilities which I have always envisaged for us. I believe the military must be persuaded to the view that the operation we face will rapidly become one which should be entrusted to civilian direction and that we must not be so restricted in the scope of our activity that we cannot operate effectively.

I will be very pleased if you will transmit this report to UNRRA-Washington, and I am attaching copies of several of the documents referred to herein in the belief that they will be of considerable interest to the appropriate officials of the Bureau of Areas.

Leo G. Struening

Report of the Bureau of Distribution and Transport
for September 1944.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Memorandum re Distribution of Agricultural Supplies
2. Memorandum re Local Wheat Procurement
3. UNRRA Rationing Plan
4. AML-UNRRA Rationing Plan
5. Memorandum of Mr. Birk
6. Duties of the Distribution staff
7. Report of Mr. Elkinton on visit to Bari

BM-Reports

19 Oct
Cawa 294

29-11-44

Sir William Matthews X
United Nations Relief and
Rehabilitation Administration
c/o American Legation
Cairo, Egypt

Attention: Mr. Leo Gerstenzang

My dear Sir William:

Your CAWA 294 has been read with interest, especially the specific information as to your proposed distribution of staff in the six districts in Greece as well as the assignments to Yugoslavia and Albania.

Your decision to go to Greece, if necessary, seems to us appropriate and wise.

Sincerely yours,

FOR THE DIRECTOR GENERAL

George Xanthaky, Chief
Southern European Division
Bureau of Areas

GLHouse/eg
29 Nov. 1944

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

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

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
UNRRA-CAIRO

TELEPHONES:
47816-41317

*Myrtle - control
This for Monday 5 PM*

A-Do-Eckhaus

19 October 1944
CAWA/294

Mr. Mikhail Menshikov
Deputy Director General, Bureau of Areas
United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration
1344 Connecticut Avenue
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Mr. George Xanthaky

Dear Sir:

We are attempting to send you, as it becomes available, all the material developed by the Bureau of Distribution and Transport which we think will be of interest to you. I believe, however, that in addition to this you will be interested to know what disposition we have made of the individual members of the staff of this bureau. I am accordingly sending you this report and hope to be able to keep you informed at regular intervals as to the location and type of work to which each of our men has been assigned.

As indicated in our monthly report for September, we have thus far felt it desirable to assign a large proportion of our staff to the Greece and Albanian Missions, on account of the apparent imminence of operations particularly in Greece. As of today, our total strength is forty-seven, all of whom have been assigned to a mission with the exception of Mr. Jerome Jacobson, who is at present completing the plan and appreciation of this bureau, and Mr. Robert Philbin, who has arrived only today. Of these people, thirty have been assigned to the Greece Mission, six to the Albanian Mission, two will remain with the Balkan Mission and the remainder will join the Yugoslav Mission.

G	30
abr	6
Balk	2
Yugo	7
	<u>45</u>

We have now been able to provide minimum coverage to each of the districts for Greece, although our total strength is far below what we hope it will eventually reach. We have assigned District Distribution Officers to Districts No. 2, 3, 4 and 6 but still lack men for districts 1 and 5. Since I anticipate that District No. 1 will be called forward into Greece in the very near future, I plan to send there Mr. Donald Davis, our Distribution Coordinator, Mr. Willard Rogers, our Chief Transport Officer and Mr. J. W. Kent, our Chief Warehouse Officer to act temporarily in a dual capacity, both as headquarters and district personnel. To support them in the A Region of District No. 1, we have at the moment only two Distribution Officers, Mr. Richard Garfield and Mr. Thomas Radley,

89259

Bureau of Distribution and Transport

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while in the E Region of District No. 1, one Distribution Officer, Mr. A. D. Wright-Harvey, is probably now at his post and Mr. S. Calvocoressi will follow shortly as a Warehouse Officer.

In District No. 2, Greece, three of our men have already gone forward with AML and are perhaps now at their posts. Mr. Russis is serving as District Distribution Officer and is assisted by Mr. H. P. Henderson as a Distribution Officer and by Mr. Panayis Matocorekos as a Warehouse Officer. They will be reinforced by Mr. J. Barkey as an additional Distribution Officer.

In District No. 3, Greece, which is still awaiting orders to move forward, we have assigned Mr. C. L. Fontaine as District Distribution Officer to be assisted in E Region by Mr. August Hausmann as Distribution Officer, Mr. Oscar Schiller as Transport Officer and Mr. William Gray-Walker as Warehouse Officer. In F Region there will be Mr. Theodore Casdagli as Distribution Officer and Mr. Gordon Richards as Transport Officer. In G Region, we have assigned Mr. Henry Barnes as Distribution Officer and Mr. Cecil Lee as Warehouse Officer. We hope soon to be able further to reinforce this district, since it is almost certain to present many difficult problems from a distribution and transport point of view including as it does the very large area of Macedonia, Thessaly and Thrace.

When District No. 4 was called forward some days ago, Mr. Robert DeForest and Mr. Richard Hill went with it as District Distribution Officer and Distribution Officer respectively. Unfortunately Mr. DeForest was forced to remain behind for hospitalization before arriving at his destination, but Mr. Hill has proceeded with AML and is now at work in Khios. Mr. William Finlayson, who is now enroute to his assignment as Distribution Officer in District No. 5 has according to our latest information likewise arrived in the Aegean Islands, and Mr. DeForest is on his way again, probably to the Cyclades. It is possible that we shall have to switch the assignments of DeForest and Finlayson, which will make no substantial difference in our plans. Mr. Ernest Mill, assigned to District No. 5 as a Distribution Officer, is in Cairo awaiting his orders.

District No. 6, Greece, has of course not yet been called forward, but the following men are ready to go when needed: Mr. Mortimer Burton as District Distribution Officer, Mr. Stuart Campbell as Distribution Officer, Mr. Harry Devitt as Warehouse Officer and Mr. Francis Modrzewski as Transport Officer.

When the main body of the Greece Mission is called forward to headquarters at Athens, which I anticipate will be in the near future, the organization of the Bureau of Distribution and Transport will probably be approximately as follows: If no Deputy Chief of Mission arrives in time, I am prepared to go to Athens

(Continued)

Bureau of Distribution and Transport

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myself for so long as necessary provided other commitments do not interfere. It is possible I shall take Mr. Patterson with me or leave him in Cairo as the needs of the moment may dictate. I have indicated the assignments of Mr. Davis, Mr. Rogers and Mr. Kent above. Miss Marie Berger, Mr. George Photiades and Mr. Francis Spinks have been assigned to headquarters as Rationing Specialist, Distribution Officer and Assistant Chief Transport Officer, respectively.

Five of the six men assigned to the Bureau of Distribution and Transport of the Albanian Mission have been at Bari for some time and the sixth man, Mr. G. M. Buthlay, Distribution Officer, has probably arrived there by now. I have assigned Mr. Wilson Henry, District Distribution Officer, as senior representative of this bureau. He will have serving under him three Distribution Officers, Mr. Erwin Watts, Mr. Harry Strong and Buthlay, one Transport Officer, Mr. Kenneth Aller and one Warehouse Officer, Mr. Stephen Girard. I have already had two requests from Henry for additional personnel to the extent of two more Transport Officers and eight more distribution men. I have had to inform him that it is quite impossible at this time to send him any reinforcements.

We have been represented on the Yugoslav Mission at Bari for some weeks past by Mr. Vladimir Lazovich as District Distribution Officer and Mr. Virgil Lovett as Chief Transport Officer. Other men now in Bari or enroute are Mr. Maurice Jashy and Mr. Robert Love. I have also assigned to the Yugoslav Mission, Mr. Berry White as Assistant Chief Warehouse Officer, Mr. James Lippert as Transport Officer and Messrs. J. deL. Gordon and Samuel A. Mamula as Distribution Officers. Some of these assignments may have to be altered, although our present plans are that these men will leave for Bari with the next group.


You have doubtless just received a cable from Mr. Alan Hall in Bari indicating the nature of the reply of the Yugoslav Government representatives to the initial proposals made to them by the military and I believe you will appreciate my reasons for not assigning more personnel to the Yugoslav Mission until now. While the Yugoslav reply is in no way binding upon UNRRA in respect to the post-military period, it is at least an indication that we need not feel pressed at this moment to provide the Yugoslav Mission with the full complement of personnel as planned for this bureau.

I trust this report will give you some idea of the basis on which we have proceeded in making assignments. You will note that wherever possible we have attempted to balance nationalities and, of course, we have taken into consideration the different qualifications of each individual. We have not known from day to day which of the Greece districts might be called forward first and I must confess that our original guess that No. 6 might be the first to open up has now been proven almost entirely incorrect. Since the AML organization

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is composed of district units which are very largely independent and self-contained, I have felt it desirable to disturb an assignment once made only in case of a real emergency. I am inclined to believe that when our entire staff is in the field, we shall have to make numerous adjustments, but as we move into Greece I think we have done the best we can with the limited number of people available.

Very truly yours,


Leo Gerstenzang
Deputy Chief of Mission

B M - Repob
F

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

Telegraphic Address

UNRRA- CAIRO

Telephones:

47816-41317

6 October 1944

Miss Mary Craig McGeachy
Director of Welfare
U.N.R.R.A.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Craig:

I am taking advantage of Dr. Dearing's return to the United States to forward you a copy of the September Monthly Report of the Welfare Division, Balkan Mission. The original report will be forwarded to you through the usual channels, but I thought this might be a quicker way for you to get it.

Best wishes to you and please remember me to the staff.

Sincerely,

s/ Harry
Harry Greenstein
Director of Welfare
Balkan Mission

Distribution

General

(Dispatch Officer, Bureau of Areas)

2nd October, 1944

MONTHLY REPORT - SEPTEMBER 1944 - WELFARE DIVISION, BALKAN MISSION

During the month of September special attention was given to the following matters:

- (1) Assignment and integration of Welfare staff with Country Missions;
- (2) Removal of Headquarters to Maadi to promote closer association and more effective working relations with AML;
- (3) Signing of an agreement with the Palestine Jewish Council, which will make available to UNRRA approximately 60 voluntary society workers;
- (4) Mobilization, equipment and training of voluntary society teams;
- (5) Establishment of a special training camp for team units called forward;
- (6) Participation in the setting up of Advance Headquarters in Italy for the Yugoslav Mission;
- (7) Preparation of Welfare material to be used during the military period;
- (8) Meetings with the Cairo Council of Voluntary Societies and the different Divisions of UNRRA;
- (9) Refugee camp problems.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETY WORKERS:

Arrivals during September:

British	32
American	6

Total number of voluntary society workers:

British	243
American	50
Allied	22
Total	315

Washington has decided that it will not send overseas personnel such as drivers, quartermasters and cooks. Also that except for refugees in camps such personnel should be recruited in the countries of operation. These two limitations are entirely sound, but unfortunately AML will not issue transport and other equipment to teams which do not have these positions filled. Efforts have been made to secure drivers and other non-technical personnel from the refugee camps, but without much success. As a result, it is difficult to organize self-contained American teams. The personnel from the U.S. are accordingly being utilized in camps and on the UNRRA staff until non-technical personnel can be secured from other sources.

MILITARY STATUS OF VOLUNTARY WORKERS:

After considerable discussion with AML, an agreement has been reached on the status of voluntary society workers during the military period. Certain members of teams will be designated as officers and other members classified as "Other Ranks." Privileges of personnel of "Other Rank" status will be on a scale as near to that afforded to personnel of Officer rank as can be arranged.

GREEK WELFARE MISSION - Staff Set-up.

Welfare staff consists of:-

On UNRRA Budget Line:

As of September 30th the Greek

1 Director of Welfare
1 Welfare Specialist (Child Welfare)
3 District Welfare Officers
1 Field Welfare Officer
6

Seconded from Voluntary Societies:

1 District Welfare Officer
1 Field Welfare Officer
2 General Welfare Officers
4

It should be noted that out of a total budget line of 25 Welfare personnel allotted for Greece only 6 are now in Cairo. In order to meet present needs 4 workers from the Greek War Relief Association have been temporarily assigned as Field Welfare Officers and 1 worker from the Near East Foundation as District Welfare Officer. In addition, 5 British voluntary society relief and refugee units have been assigned to Greece.

It has also been necessary to make temporary assignments of personnel to different responsibilities from those called for in the Budget, e.g. Miss Eunice Minton has been placed in charge of field operations a position not called for in the Budget but which is necessary in order effectively to utilize the services of personnel having limited experience in districts which are at present completely uncovered.

It has also been found desirable to organise the Greek Welfare Mission into three units:-

- (1) a Welfare Specialist unit;
- (2) an office management unit;
- (3) a field operations unit.

The Welfare specialist unit has responsibility for the development of plans and materials relating to Welfare policy. The field operations unit will consolidate and direct the activities of field welfare staff. Mr. John Duly is in charge of the Welfare Specialist unit and the office management unit and Miss Eunice Minton is in charge of the field operations unit. Attached is a report of the field operations unit which gives a summary of its work for the month of September.

Liaison Relations: (a) with other UNRRA Divisions and Personnel.

Through regular weekly staff meetings conducted by the Chief of the Greek Mission the staff is able to keep informed of the activities of the other Divisions of the Greek Mission and in turn to keep them informed of the progress of the Welfare Division. In addition special conferences have been held with Distribution & Transport, Health and Displaced Persons Divisions for the purpose of arriving at a clear understanding of the relationships involved and the respective responsibilities:

(b) with the military authorities. Close relationship has been maintained with the office of the acting AML Chief Relief Officer for Greece. Planning and other activities have gone forward with their knowledge and approval. In addition the District Welfare Officers have maintained close relationships with District Commanders and District Relief Officers;

(c) with Governments. A conference attended by Mr. Greenstein and Mr. Leet was held with Mr. Londres, Ministry of Health for Greece, at which there was general discussion with regard to relationships during the post-military period. Mr. Leet and Mr. Wahlberg met with AML officers and the Director General of the Greek Ministry of Health & Welfare for the purpose of discussing relief and welfare problems in District I.

Appraisal of Welfare Plan for Greece. The Welfare Appreciation Plan has been most favourably received by AML and other UNRRA Divisions. We feel it has some serious deficiencies but it represents the best that could be done on the basis of the rather meagre knowledge of conditions in Greece and the plans of other cooperating agencies.

JUGOSLAV WELFARE MISSION - Staff Set-up. As at September 30th the Yugoslav Welfare staff consists of:-

- 1 Director of Welfare
- 2 Welfare Specialists (Child Welfare and Feeding)
- 2 District Welfare Officers
- 3 Field Welfare Officers
- 1 General Administrative Assistant.

It should be noted that only 9 of the Welfare staff have arrived in Cairo as against a total of 26 persons allotted to Yugoslavia.

Because of pressure of work, staff members arriving during the month did not attend UNRRA Orientation Program at Maadi but reported immediately to the Welfare Division who took responsibility for their orientation to Balkan division and country mission plans.

As a result of the urgent need for standard setting materials to be used by UNRRA staff and voluntary agency personnel in their negotiations with nationals, the Welfare Director of the three country missions established a plan whereby materials would be developed jointly by the three Welfare staffs. In this way specific skills of staff members could be most effectively utilized and duplications of work between missions avoided. On the basis of this plan specific work assignments were given to Yugoslav Welfare staff members; assignments made and the status of materials under development are as follows:

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| Aleta Brow nlee | - Child Welfare Services and Standards.
First draft of material completed. |
| Ruth Pauley | - 1. Determination of Need and Assistance
Planning. First draft completed.
2. Family Welfare Services.
Statement under development. |
| Louise Blackham | - 1. Plans for Field Reporting
First draft completed.
2. The Development and Use of Advisory
Committees. First Draft completed.
3. Recreation for Children Receiving Con-
gregation Care. (Material under
development) |
| Alice Adanalian | - Youth Occupational Training and Placement.
Material under development. |
| Mary Wise | - Handbook of Background Material
Material partially completed. |
| Mr. N. Easterbrook | - Emergency Feeding.
Material under development. |

In the preparation of the above materials conferences have been and are being held not only with the Welfare staffs of the other country missions, but also with appropriate representatives of other Divisions of UNRRA including Health Intelligence, Distribution and Supplies, and Displaced Persons. Drafts of standard setting materials have been routed to Welfare staff members, discussed in special conferences and revised in the light of recommendations made. When completed, materials will be mimeographed and made available to the entire Welfare staff and Relief Teams.

Staff members attended Yugoslav Mission staff meetings which were held on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays of each week. Miss Lodge conducted one of these meetings. The subject of her discussion was Yugoslavia: Traditions and Customs. Staff also attended Welfare Division staff meetings and daily language classes.

Three Relief and Refugee Teams were assigned to the Yugoslav Mission during the month of September and plans completed for the mobilisation, equipment and training of these teams. Such plans involved numerous conferences between Miss O'Meara, AML officials, representatives of other Divisions of UNRRA and meetings with team leaders. The teams were mobilised, equipment issued and an intensive course of training developed and put into operation. The training program consists of the following two parts:-

- (a) AML Field Training in unit self-sufficiency, i.e. tent-pitching, loading and unloading of vehicles, checking of equipment, map reading, etc.
- (b) Health and Welfare functional training.

The functional training program was developed jointly with the Albanian Mission, UNRRA Health Division, AML and Team Leaders. The program includes planned discussions and committee or project work on specific health and welfare field problems. One part of the training program, namely registration, was carried out also in cooperation with the Greek Mission and the Division of Displaced Persons. A joint meeting of all Relief Teams was held at which time the Assistant Director of the Division of Displaced Persons discussed Registration and the use of the Schaefer Card.

In addition to the above meetings with Relief Teams, informal dinner meetings were held weekly with Yugoslav Welfare staff, Relief Teams and AML officials. Also Miss O'Meara participated in the regular UNRRA training program for new staff members.

The Yugoslav Cairo Mission Headquarters were moved to MAADI Camp on September 22nd. It is anticipated that during the week of September 30th, staff members will be quartered at Maadi Camp in preparation for the move to Bari. Battle dress for Yugoslav staff members is being issued on September 30th.

During the month of September Mr. Balls, Director of Welfare for Yugoslavia, accompanied the advanced party of the Yugoslav Mission to Bari, Italy where Advanced Headquarters were established. Subsequently Mr. Balls made a return visit to Cairo for important planning conferences.

Mr. Balls brought back to the staff information concerning the situation in Bari and the Mission's plans for preliminary meetings with Yugoslav officials during the week of September 24th. While in Cairo Mr. Balls met with the Welfare Division, the Yugoslav Mission, AML officials, representatives of other Divisions of UNRRA and Relief Teams. Important conferences in which Mr. Balls and Miss O'Meara, who acts as Chief of Welfare in Mr. Balls' absence, participated were concerned with personnel assignments and problems relating to the serious personnel shortages, training plans for voluntary agency personnel, the assignment of voluntary agency personnel to country missions and the seconding of voluntary agency personnel. Attention was also given by Mr. Balls to plans for the early transport of the Yugoslav Mission Welfare staff to Advanced Headquarters.

ALBANIAN WELFARE MISSION -- Staff Set-up. As of September 30th the Albanian Welfare staff consists of: -

- 1 Director of Welfare
- 1 District Welfare Officer
- 1 Voluntary Society Unit

In addition to the staff on the UNRRA budget line a relief and refugee unit organized under the auspices of the British Red Cross has been assigned to Albania. A number of informal meetings have been held and training in driving and hygiene is proceeding.

Welfare Plan and Meetings Prepared. The Welfare Plan for Albania has been completed and approved and memoranda have been prepared during the month on the following subjects: -

- (1) Emergency shelter;
- (2) Local surveys;
- (3) Training of relief units.

MEETINGS: The following meetings have been attended: -

- (1) 5 meetings of the Albanian Mission
- (2) 2 meetings of the Transport and Distribution Division
- (3) 4 meetings arranged for the training of voluntary personnel

LECTURES: The Director of Welfare presented the Welfare plan for Albania to the staff of the entire Mission and to the leaders of the relief and refugee units. He has also lectured on Welfare services to the Greek Mission relief units.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS: The departure of AML early in the month to Italy greatly reduced the effectiveness of planning and the resultant complete lack of contact with AML has been a most unfortunate handicap. Much useful time however has been spent in getting to know other members of the Mission and learning their plans and details.

REFUGEE CAMPS -- MIDDLE EAST. Welfare Officers as used in camps in the Middle East is an army title and the duties of such officers are those the army or camp commandant defines. In some instances this means services to staff but not to refugees.

Those services which were conceived by UNRRA to be welfare services have been initiated by Voluntary Agency personnel with the approval of the camp commandant or initiated by the camp commandant or carried out by Voluntary Agency personnel. The Voluntary Agency workers have shown considerable ingenuity in developing services in the face of the inadequate supplies and with no supervision and direction.

Co-incident with the arrival of Miss Selene Gifford, the Chief Welfare Officer for Camps, almost all Voluntary Agency personnel was withdrawn from camp for mobilization training. At the present time there are only 12 Voluntary workers available in the camps for welfare services for an indefinite period. This is extremely serious because none of them are persons with either experience or training in general relief or assistance or with a sound knowledge of family welfare. They are specialists or persons with experience in recreation, education, medical social work, etc. The prospect becomes more serious because it is impossible to give coverage on any phase of welfare to all six camps with such gaps in personnel. It is hoped that Washington's approval of the requested budget for camp welfare officers will be given and persons with relief experience in large scale emergency situations can be found in these positions. Since the lifetime of the camps is unknown and since personnel is difficult to secure the budget request is for a minimum number of persons to permit at least continuity of services.

Both the Division of Camp Operations and the camp commandants have objected to sudden influxes of Voluntary Agency personnel and their sudden withdrawal leaving no opportunity for orderly development of services and frequently completely disrupting orderly services. Most of this month has been spent in: -

- (a) Analyzing the personnel situation, and
- (b) Discussing with the Camp Operations Division the best method of meeting the serious situation caused by the withdrawal of Voluntary Society workers.

Plans for the Coming Month: -

- (1) The continued development of staff.
- (2) To continue work with the Cairo Council of Voluntary Societies which ties in with the total personnel situation for the Welfare Division and Country Missions as well as camps.
- (3) To visit all camps and make necessary evaluation of Welfare services in relation to needs of camps weighed against available personnel.
- (4) To attempt to stabilize staff so that minimum services can be provided even if certain camps are consolidated.
- (5) To further explore the needs of the camps for supplies other than food, clothing and shelter.
- (6) To continue to advise with the Division of Camps Operations and the Supplies Division on the allocation of Voluntary Agency contributions of cash and clothing in so far as these are earmarked for welfare purposes.

GENERAL COMMENTS - The material being prepared in Washington on welfare problems would be of enormous value if it could be received before operations begin. London has followed the policy of sending minutes and notes indicating the progress of their work instead of waiting until the work is completed. This has been most helpful to us. Suggest that if at all possible Washington should follow a similar policy.

HARRY GREENSTEIN
Director of Welfare Division,
Balkan Mission.

WELFARE DIVISION UNRRA
GREEK MISSION

Report for September, 1944 of Activities of Voluntary Societies and Headquarters Specialists assigned to the Greek Welfare Mission.

A. Voluntary Societies (assigned to Greek Mission)

1. AML Inspection of Relief and Refugee Units

On 20th September the five Relief and Refugee Units assigned (*) to Greece were reviewed in an inspection by Colonel Lubbock, A.M.L. Commander for District I, Wing Commander Paynter, A/CRO, and several other AML officers. UNRRA personnel of Districts I, II, and III to which teams have been assigned also attended. The inspection was very impressive, each team with its equipment in two lorries packed ready for movement.

Following the inspection Colonel Lubbock, in addressing the group, stressed the possibility that, although he hoped each team could be kept together as a unit, it was more likely that individual members of teams would have to be deployed once operations begin. Therefore, it was incumbent upon each member of a team to acquaint himself fully with the assignments and jobs of other members of a team. All "specialists" must be "general-ists", Colonel Lubbock emphasized.

2. Planned Sessions with Greek Relief and Refugee Units

Following a meeting on 21st September with all members of the Relief and Refugee Units assigned to the Greek Mission at which Mr. Leat led a discussion on the Welfare Division A and P, Mr. Dula discussed with the group the possibility of planning sessions with the teams designed to familiarize all personnel likely to be engaged in welfare work with AML and UNRRA plans, over-all and district. The object would be primarily to carry out Colonel Lubbock's charge to the group that each member of a team should acquaint himself fully with the assignments and files of other members of a team. It was agreed that Mr. Dula and the five team leaders would constitute a steering committee to initiate such sessions.

At the meeting of the steering committee on 22nd September in which Miss Edith Eccles (IWO for District VI) was invited to participate as a representative of the district viewpoint sessions were planned beginning 26th September through 6th October. (See Schedule, attached). It was agreed that the sessions had a four-fold purpose:

- a. To discuss welfare plans for Greece--UNRRA, AML.
- b. To secure the participation of voluntary agency personnel in the development of welfare plans for the districts of operation.
- c. To share knowledge of methods of welfare operations.
- d. To discuss any matters considered necessary to a successful field welfare operation.

(*)	Y.W.C.A.)
	Guides International Service	) District 1
....	British Red Cross	) District 3
	I.V.S.P. (Inter'l Vol. Service for Peace)	
	F.A.U.	--District 2

It was agreed that, while Mr. Dula would act as liaison from the UNRRA side and take the initiative in the first week, Miss Margaret Pilkington, leader of the GIS team, would act as chairman and liaison from the voluntary agency side. It was further agreed that:

- a. Meetings would be held at Camp B where the teams are now living in their own tents and under their own commandant;
- b. District AML and UNRRA personnel would plan the Tuesday and Thursday sessions with teams assigned to their particular districts;
- c. Following introductory sessions to be held on Monday, Wednesday, and Fridays, team leaders would discuss with members of their units the formation of inter-team working committees which would prepare reports expanding the introductory presentation and incorporating any pertinent experience they may have had, either in England or in refugee camps in the Middle East;
- d. Sessions would be planned to hear the reports of such committees and to discuss them fully;
- e. Detailed minutes of each meeting and committee sessions would be kept with the view of possibly editing such data, time permitting, in the form of a handbook, and with the view to assembling useful data for teams that would be organized in the future;
- f. The steering committee would meet periodically as an evaluation committee with power to adjust the schedule as necessary.

Wing Commander H. S. Paynter gave his approval of the plan, agreeing to appoint an AML officer for Districts I, II and III for the purpose of working out with teams some field exercises in the use of their equipment.

The sessions began on 26th September with each district meeting with its teams as follows:

- District I: Mr. Charles Lewis, Deputy District Director--UNRRA, presented case problems in welfare operations to small units of the teams which later brought back their answers for group comment and criticism.
- District II: Mr. Charles Cowell, Acting District Director, arranged for the FAU Unit to drive in their own transport to AML Headquarters to participate in a discussion and exercise on the proposed rationing scheme for Greece.
- District III: Mr. Carl Compton, District Director, Colonel Fuller, AML Deputy District Commander, and five UNRRA personnel of the District met with their teams for a discussion of the organization of AML in district and of conditions likely to be faced according to intelligence reports.

On 27th September, Mr. Elfan Rees, Director of Welfare for the Albanian Mission, introduced the subject "Making a Relief Survey", dealing with a questionnaire prepared by AML and a questionnaire drafted on a Balkan Mission basis. There was a lively discussion following Mr. Rees' concise presentation and considerable interest was indicated in methods of going about making a survey as well as in the type of information sought.

At the....

At the second session Mr. Dula presented the draft of a Child Welfare A and P for Greece. Wing Commander Paynter and Major Middleton, his deputy, attended this session. Working committees have been set up on schemes of child-feeding, youth programs, foster care, etc. Many of the voluntary agency personnel have had valuable experience in child-caring programs in England and in the ME Refugee Camps.

3. Participation in Registration of Refugees at Moses Wells Camp.

On 25th September Miss Barbara Murray and Miss Beryl Gibson, Welfare Officers (Registration) of the YWCA and GIS Units respectively, left for Moses Wells Camp to observe and participate in the registration of the refugees there on the SHAEF card. Since it was not possible to have all the Registration officers engage in this actual registration of refugees, Miss Murray and Miss Gibson will meet with all the registration officers after they return to give a report on their observations and experience.

B. Headquarters Specialists

1. Occupational Training and self-help opportunities

Miss Leila Bruce, specialist in this field, in consultation with other members of the staff began developing plans for occupational training and self-help measures. These plans follow the same pattern as the over-all AML and UNRRA Welfare Plans for Greece. Suggestions are made for work that could be initiated in the military period and in the UNRRA stage. Types of self-help measures suggested are as follows:

- a. Production by farm women of subsistence food;
- b. Preservation of surplus foods for home use;
- c. Making and repairing articles for family use;
- d. Re-establishment, and possible development in some areas, of home industries;
- e. Projects designed to teach trades to working-age boys and girls;
- f. Occupational therapy for the war-wounded;
- g. In-service training projects for semi-skilled personnel whose training was interrupted by the war;

Conferences are being scheduled with voluntary agency personnel, district welfare officers, and personnel of the Bureau of Supply and the Health Division for the further development and coordination of plans.

2. Child Welfare

A draft of a Child Welfare Appreciation and Plan, set up in similar form to that of the Welfare Division A and B, has been prepared in consultation with Miss Meverette Smith who has had many years experience in welfare work in Greece with the Near East Foundation. The Plan covers services to children in two major aspects:

- a. Supplementary assistance to enable families to care more adequately for their children, such as, child-feeding programs, special aid to fatherless children, youth programs, day nurseries, etc.

b/ Foster.....

- b. Foster care programs for children who have no family or whose families are unable to care for them, such as, foster family care, institutions, temporary hostels or rest homes, etc.

Major emphasis is placed upon the necessity of an immediate registration of children in orphanages and with families other than their own in order to aid in the identification of children who are "lost" and to expedite the restoration of children, wherever possible, to their own families. Because it seems likely that such registration may be one of the immediate tasks of the child welfare program following liberation, a special system, with appropriate cards, is being developed.

The material prepared for OFRRA by the Children's Bureau and the reports of the Expert Commission on Social Welfare Services for Mothers and Children have been exceedingly helpful in drafting a Child Welfare Plan for Greece. Practically any material dealing with the various aspects of child welfare may be very useful during the present planning period when data which will afford the basis for offering technical advice and assistance is being collected.

A close working relationship has been established with the Health Division. Since Child Welfare and maternal and child health programs are so closely related, particularly in Greece, it has seemed imperative for the Welfare and Health Divisions to make full use of this planning period to establish sound cooperation. Following a conference with Miss Baggalay, Director of Nursing for the Greek Mission, Mr. Dula was invited to meet with all the regional nursing supervisors to discuss welfare plans. There was agreement on the principle that, in view of the shortage of nurses and persons with nursing training and the great demand that will exist for them, nursing personnel should not be used on any operation that a person without such specialized training can perform. Further conferences are being planned to discuss child-feeding programs which, though they may be under either Health or Welfare, will in any event require the closest kind of collaboration between both Division.

3. Memoranda in Preparation

A plan has been made with the Yugoslav and Albanian Missions whereby work on welfare programs is allocated and reports shared by the three Country Missions. Miss Minton is preparing a statement on "Organization of a Local Welfare Center"; Miss Pauley (Yugoslavia) has submitted a draft dealing with the "Determination of Need"; Mr. Leet is organizing a statement on "Factors in the Use of Cash Relief"; Miss Brownlee (Yugoslavia) has reviewed the draft of a Child Welfare Plan and she and Mr. Dula are dividing work on certain aspects of child welfare to mutual advantage.

It is hoped that a manual, which will be the composite of various special plans, will be prepared by the time operations begin. If this is not possible, the Welfare Division will at least have drafts that may serve to cut down the time that would otherwise be required during hectic operations to formulate objectives and methods of welfare programs. For this latter reason, the

/importance....

importance of securing any pertinent material from Washington and London, even though it be un-perfected, cannot be overstressed.

4. Orientation for new arrivals

Miss Bruce, who, in addition to her other duties, has been assigned to cover orientation for new additions to the welfare staff, inducted Miss Emma M. Cavitt and Miss Allene Moss, voluntary agency personnel, into the Division. These two workers are now attending the planned sessions referred to earlier in the report. Prior to that, however, their orientation consisted of:

- a. General information of the office organization, transportation, location of UNRRA offices, mail service, and other routine procedures;
- b. Security regulations;
- c. Basic reading material, particularly on AML and UNRRA relationships and plans, late reports on conditions in Greece, the structure of the Greek Government, etc.
- d. Specific assignments to further familiarize themselves with the work of the Division as well as to help in some of the work.

B.M. - Report

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF & REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
8 Dar El Shifa, Garden City,
Cairo, Egypt.

3 October 1944
Cairo 253

To : Dr. James A. Crabtree, Deputy Director of Health, UNRRA,
Washington.

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

Subject : Monthly report - Health Division, September 1944.

1. General Review of activities.

a. Dr. Banks, Director of Health, Yugoslavia Mission, has gone to Bari for conference with the Yugoslav Government on medical problems.

b. Lt. Col. E. K. Musson, at the request of M.L., has gone to District #4, Greece Mission, for operational work.

c. Major R. E. Butler was relieved of his work in studying nutritional problems at the camps and went to Alexandria with personnel of District #1, Greece Mission, at the request of M.L. Unfortunately Major Butler developed dysentery of the Flexner type and is invalided at Camp Huckstep, U. S. Army.

d. Lt. Col. Desiring of the Washington staff arrived in Cairo on September 21, and has been busily occupied studying the various problems connected with the Balkan Mission.

e. Major G. W. Weber has gone to Italy to confer with the Sub-Committee on Displaced Persons, (FHO), Rome, in order to work out some sort of an arrangement whereby Yugoslav refugees with tuberculosis may be sent to Italy and be treated in the Yugoslav Army sanatoria.

f. Lt. Col. K. Dodge of the Muscirat Camp went to Beirut to discuss with one of the Mission hospitals the possibility of arranging for the hospitalization of a minimum of 40 Greek refugees who are suffering from tuberculosis.

g. A discussion was had with Dr. Benau of the Yugoslav Government on the possibility of establishing in Yugoslavia, laboratories for the production of penicillin. The matter was finally taken up with Colonel E. W. Billick, Chief Surgeon, USAFME, who informed the Office of the Health Division, UNRRA, Balkan Mission, that there was no adequate opportunity either in Egypt or in Palestine, for the training of Yugoslav technicians in the manufacture of penicillin. Colonel Billick also stated that the laboratory equipment necessary was not available and suggested that no attempt should be made to manufacture crude penicillin because of the danger involved in its use. He suggested that this problem might better be dealt after re-occupation of the country. This decision was taken up with the Yugoslavs in Cairo.

h. A conference was held with General Sbarounis and the Greek Minister for Social Welfare in order to clarify relations with the Ministry in regard to Greek medical personnel in the camps at Muscirat and Moses Wells. A general agreement was drawn up between the Greek Ministry and the Health Division of UNRRA, Balkan Mission whereby

no changes in camp personnel would be made without conference with the Greek Ministry, on the part of UNRRA. It was a very satisfactory conference and the problem of personnel transfer in the camps was adequately solved.

i. There have been a great many sick calls made on UNRRA personnel and five UNRRA staff members have been hospitalized at the 38th General Hospital, U. S. Army. American citizens attached to UNRRA are being hospitalized in the 38th General Hospital; British and other personnel are being hospitalized in local hospitals. Dispensary service from 4:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M. daily, is still being maintained at the American Legation where ambulatory cases are seen and inoculations are given. It is understood that the British L. I. Rooms (Dispensaries) will very shortly take over all of these Dispensary functions, but an effort is still being made to have American personnel attached to UNRRA, treated at the U. S. Army Dispensary.

j. Final arrangements have been completed for the affiliation of the Wellcome Trust Foundation laboratory and laboratory personnel with UNRRA. This will enable UNRRA to have available certain laboratory facilities in Salonika and will, at the same time, enable the Wellcome Trust Foundation to re-establish their laboratories without loss of equipment and ability to work.

k. Numerous conferences have been held with the Bureau of Distribution and Transport resulting in an agreement whereby medical supplies for hospitals, dispensaries and practising physicians, will be handled by the Health Division. The allocation of all medical supplies will be made by the Health Division but the study of wholesale and retail outlets will be made by the Distribution and Transport Division in cooperation with the Medical Supply Section. It will be the problem of the Transport Division to supervise the rationing of drugs and medical supplies and to check regarding the efficiency of the system.

l. Mr. Norelli of the Medical Supply Section has been having frequent conferences with the Medical Supply Section and the Quartermaster Office, U. S. Army, with the Middle East Supply Center and other supply agencies here in Cairo, to try and establish a medical supply stockpile for warehousing in Cairo and for meeting the needs of the camps, that cannot be met by the British Army. Mr. Norelli is also working with these various agencies to determine what supplies may be ultimately available for use in the Balkans and to save transportation and shipping.

m. During the month, conferences were held with various U. S. Army officers of the Office of Strategic Services, as a result of which ten truck loads of blankets, old Army uniforms, overcoats and clothing were transferred from OSS to the Camps Division for distribution. OSS has always been very co-operative with the Health Division, UNRRA, Balkan Mission.

n. The last of the Czech doctors, nurses and dentists have finally arrived from Palestine. This completes the quota of Palestinian doctors, which will be employed for the present.

o. A conference was held with Major General Stayer, Colonel Billick and two U. S. Army colonels on General Stayer's staff. General Stayer is the Chief Surgeon of MATOUSA. He was anxious to find out what could be done to facilitate the work of UNRRA in preparation for, and during, the Balkan operations. Sir William Matthews, Colonel Wright, Lt. Col. Dearing and Lt. Col. Brown attended the conference. A memorandum was given to General Stayer stating what could be done in Washington to speed up the departure of UNRRA personnel from Washington for the Middle East and what could be done to facilitate the transfer of supplies from the U.S. Army to UNRRA.

2. Report on personnel arrival and assignment.

a. Major W. T. Ingram, Sanitarian, reported for duty and has been assigned to Moses Wells.

b. Major G. E. Smith, Sanitarian, reported for duty and has been assigned to the Refugee Camp at Museirat. He has recently returned to Cairo to be assigned for work with the Greece Mission.

c. Major Benning, Medical Officer, has been relieved from active duty at El Shatt Camp and has been assigned as Principal Medical Officer, Camps Division, in Cairo. Major Benning has been called to Washington on account of the illness of his wife. Dr. Dodd, who had been relieved of his duties as FMO, Camps Division, will again take up his former position until such a time as another appointment can be made.

d. Major R. E. Butler who is the nutrition expert on the Balkan Mission staff has been assigned, as already indicated, to District #1, Greece Mission, but has been at the Camp Huckstep Hospital due to dysentery.

e. Dr. Cuff, who was formerly the Senior Medical Officer in charge of the Museirat Hospital, has been made the Principal Medical Officer of the Camp, succeeding Lt. Col. K. Dodge.

f. Lt. Col. K. Dodge has been relieved of her position as FMO, Museirat Refugee Camp and has been assigned as a District Medical Officer, Greece Mission.

g. Mr. Bruynseraede has joined the Health Division of the Yugoslavia Mission as Medical Requirements Specialist.

h. Colonel Osincup left for Washington on 2 September 1944, and returned to Cairo on 30 September 1944.

i. Dr. Ruth Parmelee, Near East Foundation, has been assigned to the Greece Mission to be an Acting Medical Officer in Greece. Her services are donated by N. E. F.

j. Mrs. M. Floren, Near East Foundation, has been assigned to the Balkan Mission as diet analyst, by courtesy of the Near East Foundation.

k. Dr. H. Foy of the Wellcome Trust Foundation has been assigned to the Greece Mission as a Director of Laboratories. This is a \$1.00 a year appointment.

l. Miss A. Kondis of the same organization has also been assigned to the Greece Mission as bacteriologist for Salonika under the same conditions agreed by the Wellcome Trust.

m. Madam Zukhov has arrived from England and has taken her position as bacteriologist for the Yugoslavia Mission.

n. Miss L. Hansen, USA, has arrived and has been assigned nursing duties at El Shatt.

o. Miss A. Brown, UK, has arrived and has been assigned to Khatatba. Miss Brown will later be a Regional Consultant for the Greece Mission.

p. Miss L. True, UK, has been assigned nursing duties at El Shatt and will later be a Regional Consultant for the Greece Mission.

q. Miss D. Geen (SCF), Miss D. Keeny (BRCS), and Miss E. Williams (NEF) have been assigned to UNRRA by Voluntary Societies to be Acting Regional Nursing Consultants for Greece.

3. Operational planning.

a. Various meetings have been held with Colonel Burke, PMO, AML (GREECE) to discuss the problem of handling medical supplies in Greece during the AML phase. The final plan for the handling of medical and hospital supplies has not been formulated.

b. Detail planning for the handling of medical and hospital supplies in Greece during the post military period has been discussed with Mr. Gerstenzang of the Bureau of Distribution and Transport. A general agreement regarding this plan has been reached (See par 1 k above). This agreement also includes the rationing of medical supplies and the supervision of the same.

c. Members of the Yugoslavia Mission, have been in Bari holding conferences with representatives of the Yugoslav Government. Dr. Banks, Director of Health, Yugoslavia Mission, has been in conference with this group in reference to medical planning.

d. The Health Division, Greece Mission, has discussed the problem of medical supplies for the post military period in cooperation with the Greek Government.

e. Discussions have also been held with various members of the Greece Ministry, including General Sbarounis, to arrange for proper and suitable health propaganda in Greece. An effort has been made to have all of the material to be used, prepared by the Greek Ministry of Health and to have all such educational material issued in their name so that there may be no suggestion that outside authorities are trying to educate the Greeks.

4. Major Divisional activities.

a. In an effort to solve the problem of tuberculosis in the camps Major G. W. Weber has gone to Italy to study the possibility of sending Yugoslav tuberculous patients from the Middle East camps to the Yugoslav TB sanatoria in Italy. This appeared to be one possible solution of this rather difficult problem. In the meantime all Yugoslav tuberculous patients in the camps are being isolated and treated as best they can under camp conditions.

b. More children have been moved from the Yugoslav camps to the children's camp at Tolunbat in order to give them more favorable living conditions from the standpoint of climate.

c. Due to the fact that nursing personnel for the camps is acutely short, it has been decided best to close the camp at Khatatba and to send a number of these Yugoslav refugees from Khatatba to El Shatt which has ample accommodations, and the remainder to Tolunbat. It is felt that this will accomplish a great saving in nursing, medical and sanitary personnel.

d. A conference was held with Major General Mitchener of the British Army, on the problem of supplying artificial limbs to the wounded

Yugoslav soldiers at Khatatba and El Shatt. Major General Mitchener is very much interested in the Yugoslav refugees, he speaks the language, he is a very well-known specialist in orthopedics and is interested in establishing contact with the orthopedic cases in these camps. He feels that it is important to study these cases to determine which cases need plastic operations and which cases can be immediately fitted with peg legs. He is in favor of giving peg legs to these individuals because he feels that artificial limbs made from plastic material are not suited to them.

5. Particular activities of Country Missions.

a. During the absence of Lt. Col. Osincup, Lt. Col. W. E. Brown acted as Head of the Greece Mission and held frequent conferences with the various members of the Greek Ministry and their representatives in order to try to plan for medical work in close cooperation with the Greek Ministry of Health and Public Health workers in Greece. As already indicated, the Health Division has supplied two Medical Officers for Districts in Greece to which Missions have been sent.

b. Various conferences with Yugoslav representatives here in Cairo have been held by the Health Division, Yugoslavia Mission. The Yugoslavia Mission has moved to Maadi and is now on the alert.

c. The Albania Mission has moved to Maadi. They, as yet, have no Chief of Mission, but it is understood that one has been appointed. There are no representatives, to date, of the Albanian Government here in Cairo.

d. The Balkan Mission will probably soon move from Cairo, at least in part, to be ready for entry into the Balkans.

6. Relations with Government and other agencies.

Covered under other headings.

7. Meetings.

Numerous meetings have been held during the month of September.

a. A meeting was held with the Middle-East Medical Advisory Committee for the discussion of medical supplies, Voluntary Agency personnel, and the handling of epidemic diseases.

b. A meeting of the UNRRA nursing staff was held in Cairo for the discussion of medical problems in the camps. The medical Director discussed Camp medical problems and the overall Balkan Mission aspect of the Medical Division.

c. At a meeting of the Heads of the Voluntary Agency groups in Cairo, the Medical Director explained to them the operations of the Balkan Mission from a medical standpoint.

d. The Director of Health, Balkan Mission, discussed the medical and supply problems in the Balkans with members of the Bureau of Distribution and Transport. A discussion of the personal hygiene problem in the Balkans was also held.

e. A similar discussion of the medical problems in the Balkans and the relation of the Health Division to the Balkan Mission was explained in detail to members of the Albania Mission.

f. A visit was made to the American Embassy to Greece, upon return of Ambassador MacVeagh. At this meeting the Ambassador made

enquiries regarding the present situation regarding planning, the availability of supplies and the relation of UNRRA to the military.

g. A conference was held, as already indicated, with Major General Stayer and members of his staff at the Office of the Chief Surgeon, USAFILE, to discuss the problems related to the JIL and UNRRA phases of the Balkan work.

h. Lt. Col. Dearing and Lt. Col. Brown attended a tea given for two Brigadier Generals of the British Army, representing civilian relief, held at the YWCA building. This tea was given by Mrs. Bryans of the British Red Cross. An opportunity was afforded Lt. Col. Dearing to meet many of the British members of the Voluntary Agency groups.

i. A meeting was held with Mr. Miller and Colonel Ross of the Camps Division for the discussion of a winter program for the camps. It is a great concern of the Health Division to see that adequate heating facilities are supplied the refugees in the camps to avoid the danger of their building fires inside tents as well as trying to save the furniture and equipment supplied them, which too frequently are used as fuel.

8. Visitors.

Numerous visitors have been received by the Health Division. They are: Major General Stayer, Chief Surgeon, H. TOUSA, Major General Mitchener of the British Army, Major General Sbarounis of the Greek Army, a Lt. Col. from OSS, and Lt. Col. Dearing of the U. S. Public Health Service.

9. Goals.

a. One of our most important goals is to have established on a permanent basis, provisions for the adequate medical care of UNRRA personnel in Cairo without utilizing the medical personnel in the Health Division. At the present moment it would appear that the British M.I. Rooms (Medical Dispensaries) are going to take care of UNRRA personnel with the exception of inoculations, which will be divided between the M.I. Rooms and the Dispensary at the American Legation. It is still hoped that we may be able to get the U. S. Army dispensary to care for the American citizens. Negotiations are again under way on this problem.

b. Again it is most important that medical, nursing and sanitary personnel be sent immediately from Washington to Cairo in order to meet our personnel needs, not only for the Balkan Missions but also for the camps. An effort is being made to obtain special priorities from USAFILE for this personnel.

c. It is still a problem to obtain medical supplies for our camps. We are also trying to obtain surplus supplies from the U. S. Army that may be stockpiled for the Balkan needs. It is hoped that General Stayer's visit and ultimate return to Washington will help to get this problem solved so that surplus U. S. Army medical and sanitary supplies may be transferred with a minimum of red tape from the Army, through FBI, to UNRRA.

d. It is hoped that we may very soon be able to arrange for safe heating devices for the tents in the refugee camps together with adequate fuel to make sure that the refugees are cared for in colder weather. Colonel Wright will remain in Cairo for a short period of time to make certain that this is accomplished.

10. Needs.

a. It is most important that our cables to Washington go through with a very minimum of changes by other departments as in several instances the changes made have rendered the cable unintelligible to Washington. It is also important that a system of cable distribution in the Cairo office be instituted so that the Health Division may have first hand information of cable instructions or requests that vitally affect the department.

b. It is important that the reports of the Health Division should go directly through to Washington with any comment or criticism that may be made so that the Health Division in Washington may have adequate information promptly regarding medical problems in Cairo connected with the Balkan and Country Mission.

c. More stenographic help, which was mentioned in the August report, is still one of our trying needs. It is hoped that this may be improved in the near future.

11. Sanitary report for the month of September.

The general sanitary work in the camps has been carried on under more difficult circumstances than during the previous months, due to the withdrawal of Voluntary Agency personnel for the purpose of joining their respective teams for training for work in the Balkans. There is the further fact that nationals who had been trained as opposites of the Voluntary Agency personnel, were called to the Armed Services of their country. The decision to close the camp at Khatatba will improve the situation but will not solve the problem. The only immediate solution would be the arrival of some of the sanitarian personnel from the States.

A class of 74 Yugoslav women and girls on health and welfare has been conducted in the camps. This has proved satisfactory and certificates have been issued. These were very much appreciated by the class as it indicated their individual standing. In addition to the regular health and welfare work, the class was given special training in the use of DDT for delousing.

The sanitary force has been increased by two members during the month, Major W. T. Ingram and Major G. E. Smith. However, we are still very short in meeting demands of the camps and the Balkan Mission. This difficulty will increase as sanitation members are withdrawn for work in different countries.

Sanitation supplies have been at a minimum during the month due to inability to obtain from the U. S. Army such supplies as are not available from the British Army. It is very much hoped that an arrangement will be made whereby these needs may be taken care of in the very near future.

S/ W. E. Brown
W. E. Brown
Lt. Col., USPHS,
Director, Health Division.

Distribution.

Areas
Supply
Displaced Persons

BM Reports

29 Sept 1944

Office of Chief of Mission
UNRRA Balkan Mission,
8, Sh. Dar El Shifa,
Garden City,
CAIRO.
29 Sept 44
CATA No. 235

U.N.R.R.A.,
1344 Connecticut Ave.,
Washington 25, D. C.

For warded with the compliments of the Chief of
Balkan Mission.

Approved by Chief of Mission.

Date...29.September.1944....

SECRET

MINUTES OF FIRST MEETING OF ECONOMIC
COMMITTEE HELD at 10 a.m. on MONDAY,
18th SEPTEMBER, 1944.

Present: Sir William Matthews (in the chair)
Mr. Laird Archer
Mr. Charles Elkinton
Mr. R. Elwood (part time)
Mr. Leo Gerstenzang
Mr. Lincoln D. Kelsey
Mr. E.M.H. Lloyd
Mr. B. Maben
Mr. Neville Miller
Lord Norbury
Mr. Cyril S. Pickard
Mr. David Schwartz (part time)
Mr. G. Tolley
Miss Harriner

1. Subject: Communication from Marshal Tito.

Reported: The Chairman gave a summary of an important communication handed to him by the Yugoslav Deputy Foreign Minister containing a message from Marshal Tito which stressed the urgent need for supplies, particularly clothing. Supplies received would be distributed without political bias. A special organization would be created by the National Liberation Committee to ensure fair distribution. The Committee looked forward to cordial relations with UNRRA, but the same could not be said about the existing Yugoslav Red Cross in London.

- A. read:
- a) It was agreed that this communication was encouraging and held out promise of establishing satisfactory relations.
 - b) Supply programmes drawn up in London for Yugoslavia will need to be reviewed in the light of discussions with the National Liberation Committee authorities in Vis.

Action Bureau of Supply and Requirements.

2. Subject: Report on visit of Messrs. Gerstenzang and Elkinton to Bari and Naples.

Reported: At Bari it appeared that AME's plans were still uncertain and there was some difference of opinion as to UNRRA's contribution during the military period. In reply to Brig. Walker it was stated that UNRRA would need, in order to provide oversight of the distribution of supplies, 30 warehousemen and about 50 transport and general rationing and distribution personnel, i.e. 83 in all. This number was agreed by AME; their duties would be to ensure equitable distribution with more than observers' status.

At Naples the discussions with General Huges and General Sailer were completely harmonious and they both agreed that UNRWA officers should have a status nearer to supervisors than to observers. But there would have to be meetings with Marshal Tito and with the Subasic Government before any final plan could be agreed.

Agreed: Go ahead with perfecting UNRWA organisation and recruiting and training of the 83 persons for Yugoslavia on the basis of overseeing distribution.

Action: Bureau of Distribution and Transport.

3. Subject: Report on supply programmes

Reported: Mr. Elkinton said that Col. Katzin was anxious for UNRWA Balkan Mission to go to the Naples as soon as possible to discuss the post-military programme, coordination of shipping, etc. Delivery of the great majority of supplies requested could now be assured for the first 3-4 months period.

UNRWA will need to get early information as to food position in each country in order to draw up revised programmes. The Chairman reported that Amin Osman had promised that Egypt would be prepared to loan supplies to UNRWA in an emergency.

Food - Greece: Full requirements available for three to four months at nutritional level per AML policy.

Wheat: There will be sufficient to meet needs for 60 days' consumption from existing stockpiles and shipping commitments on the assumption of a ration of 300 grams per day.

Fats: There appeared to be little or no reserve of fats in the Middle East.

Clothing - Balkans: 2,000 tons from England by middle of October. Remaining quantity to fulfil total requirements for military period, to be available from US (total 9,400 tons).

Textiles: 8,140,000 yards would arrive between the third and sixth months. It might be possible to draw on FEA stocks in North Africa amounting to 3,500,000 yards.

Blankets: 300,000 stockpiled in Middle East. 1,200,000 available in Balkans to 1st November - balance to fill allocation 3,000,000 to be available during military period.

Cotton and Wool - Balkans: Not to be called forward until better information as to plant conditions and need is available.

Soap - Balkans: Total allocation 8,500 tons; 4,000 tons for Greece. 2,000 tons from US production. The soap position, as that of soap-producing raw materials, has now been reported to be good. Soap shipments from US will handle estimated needs of all Balkans for approximately 45 days, allowing time for indigenous production from caustic soda to be supplied and by further shipments of soap if needed.

Transport - Greece: 499 vehicles of all types earmarked for Greece. 290 vehicles of all types available end of September. 150 3-ton lorries available now for Athens-Piraeus area.

Medical Supplies - Balkans: Six months' drug requirements in stockpile or available for shipment.

Hospital Supplies: One-third of the total requirements ready for immediate shipment to the Balkans. The remaining two-thirds available by January.

Water Supply - Greece: Drills, pumps, etc., primarily for ports to be made available for use in other areas in case there should be little damage in the ports. Additional supplies to be called forth on basis of needs found within country.

Housing Supplies: None. Ascertain that indigenous materials provide for emergency housing until spot survey of needs can be made.

Engineering Stores: Long list available meets AML estimate and requirements of six months.

Telecommunication - Balkans: Full allocation under consideration by CCAC. Turned down estimates originally submitted because of inadequate statement of justification.

Agricultural Machinery and Seeds: No provision was being made until the Spring of 1945, with the exception of 5 to 6 tons of wheat seed.

- Action:
- (i) Go ahead with plans to move to Naples.
 - (ii) Decide whether to send someone to contact FEA, Algiers, about textiles.
 - (iii) Look into position regarding fats.

Adjourned Meeting 6 p.m. Monday,
10th September.

1. Subject: Further review of supply programmes.

Reported: According to present directives the A.M.L. regard their programme approved by C.C.A.C. as final, subject only to spot demands for additional quantities or items after they go in. UNRRA cannot procure any extra quantities or items for arrival during the military period except possibly by special arrangement between UNRRA, Washington and C.C.A.C. This imposed a severe limitation, particularly as regards items not included in A.M.L. programme (e.g. housing supplies, timber, nails, roofing materials etc.), additional hospital supplies (X-ray equipment, etc.), spare parts and materials for industrial rehabilitation and mining enterprises (pumping machinery etc.). The existing A.M.L. programme for Greece was only about one half the Greek Government's programme for the first six months of 1945, and when the Greek Government realised this there would probably be pressure for supplementary shipments. Full advantage would have to be taken of the provision for making spot demands on arrival in the country.

As regards the UNRRA programme certain bulk allocations have been provisionally agreed with the Combined Boards, e.g. 3,730,000 tons of wheat for all liberated countries, but there could be little or no physical procurement for UNRRA's account at any rate during the early stages of the military period. Procurement for UNRRA would, however, have to start fairly soon in order to ensure that there would be no gap in arrivals after the initial six months for which the military were making provision. If the military handed over less than six months there would inevitably be delay in stepping up supplies from the military standard to the UNRRA standard.

2. Subject: Collection of home-produced food.

Reported: Emphasis would need to be placed upon arrangements for ensuring equitable distribution of home-produced foods, particularly grain and olive oil. The local governments might need UNRRA's assistance to organize suitable collecting agencies for pooling home-produced supplies. Collection schemes would be hampered by lack of trucks and in the case of olive oil by lack of containers.

Action: The position with regard to containers should be looked into and an estimate made of number likely to be required. Possibly A.M.L. might give facilities for additional petrol cans to be taken in by petrol companies which could be used for olive oil.

DISTRIBUTION

D.D.G.
Sr. DDG
Areas
Supply
ORL
D.A.
G.C.
Health Div.
Welfare Div.
DDG (F&A)
Treasurer
Dis. Pers. Div.

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

CATA No. 235

U.N.R.R.A.
1344 Connecticut Ave.,
Washington 25, D. C.

For warded with the compliments of the Chief of
Balkan Mission.

Approved by Chief of Mission.

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Health Div.
Welfare Div.
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B.M. Reports

DO-m B, Echhous

BY BAG

Office of Chief of Mission,
UNRRA Balkan Mission,
8, Sh. Dar El Shifa,
Gardem City,
CAIRO.

U.N.R.R.A.
1344, Connecticut Ave.,
Washington 25, D.C.

25 Sept 44
CAWA 230

Forwarded with the compliments of the Chief of
Balkan Mission.

Approved by Chief of Mission.

Date.. *25 September 1944*

[Signature]

69884

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

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

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
UNRRA-CAIROTELEPHONES:
47816-41317

23 September 1944

CAWA 230

Mr. M. A. Menshikov
Deputy Director General
UNRRA
1344 Connecticut Avenue
Washington, D. C.

Attention - Mr. George Xanthaky

Dear Mr. Menshikov:

I have received a copy of the minutes of the staff cooperative group concerning reports on cooperatives in Greece and Yugoslavia. Unfortunately page 2 of these minutes was not included. In my opinion it is most important that we should have these reports on the cooperatives in Greece and Yugoslavia, and I should also like to have the missing page from the minutes.

If you have any additional new material along this line I would appreciate your sending it.

Very sincerely,

Leo Gerstenzang by gsf

Leo Gerstenzang
Deputy Chief of Mission

69884

B. M. - Report

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

S, Sharia Dar EL-Shifa -- Garden City-- Cairo

26th September 1944
CAWA/227

Reference our ENJOY 439

Mr. Michail Menshikov,
UNRRA
1344 Connecticut Avenue,
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Menshikov,

I have now succeeded in effecting a change in the terms of the Directive concerning the employment of the UNRRA Balkan Mission by the military authorities during the period of military responsibility. A copy of the new Directive is enclosed.

The terms of the new Directive seem to me ~~very~~ satisfactory and in view of the urgency of the situation I have caused the military authorities to be so informed. I hope that you also agree.

Yours sincerely,

William T. Matthews
Chief of Balkan Mission

cc Sir Frederick Leith Ross, K.C.B.,
UNRRA, London

DIRECTIVE CONCERNING EMPLOYMENT OF UNRRA BY THE
MILITARY DURING THE PERIOD OF MILITARY RESPONSIBILITY

(This takes the place of the initial directive dated
29 Aug 1944, which should now be destroyed).

1. Pursuant to the agreement of the 3rd April 1944, entered into by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, hereinafter described as UNRRA, by Allied Military HQ (Balkans) and by United States Armed Forces, in the Middle East, both hereinafter designated as the Military, UNRRA as an organization, is hereby designated and appointed the agent of the Military to carry out such tasks in connection with bringing relief and rehabilitation to Greece, Yugoslavia and Albania as are herein or may hereafter be assigned. For the purposes of this directive Greece, Yugoslavia and Albania are hereinafter designated as Balkans.

So long as the agency hereby established continues to exist, with reference to its work in the Balkans, UNRRA will be completely under military direction and control, but 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.

2. POLICY.

(a) During the military period all decisions of policy rest with the Military Command. Decisions of policy, however, will be made by each Military Command or Staff Officer, after consultation with his UNRRA opposite number. As complete agreement between the organizations will hasten and facilitate the eventual transfer of operations from Military to UNRRA, which is the end sought, it is particularly desirable that all possible efforts be made towards complete Military-UNRRA understanding and agreement upon operational procedure. In case of disagreement the view of the Military Command will prevail subject to a right of appeal to the next appropriate higher authority.

(b) Wherever practicable UNRRA will be assigned entire functional or geographical tasks to be performed under the administrative supervision of the appropriate senior UNRRA representative. Unless and until all functions in a District or Region are handed over to UNRRA, the executive chain of command will remain military except by special arrangement for particular circumstances.

(c) 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.

(d) Instructions for UNRRA personnel will, in all possible cases, be transmitted to the senior UNRRA representative, and by him to his subordinates.

3. OPERATIONAL PROCEDURE.

During the Military period, the basic operational procedure to be followed in the Balkans is that set forth and contained in the Basic Appreciation and Plan, in the Appreciations and Plans of the various ML Branches and Departments and in all amendments thereto. In the interests of efficient operation, no deviation from these Plans is permitted except upon authorization from the office of original issue. UNRRA personnel are directed to make themselves thoroughly familiar with these Plans and will be prepared to operate in accordance therewith. As exigencies arise and the need for change or amendment appears, the matter should be taken up immediately with the office of original issue, but no action should be taken which conflicts with the Plans until officially authorized by the office of original issue.

4. UTILISATION OF UNRWA PERSONNEL.

UNRWA personnel will be assigned by H HQ (Balkans) and UNRWA jointly, bearing in mind individual qualifications and the object of building up an ultimately independent UNRWA organisation. They will, after consideration of the facts, be assigned as follows:-

(a) Administrative Personnel.

In general, UNRWA personnel will serve as opposite numbers to the appropriate Military Commander or Staff Officer.

- (i) They will attend pertinent meetings with their British Military opposite number and his American Deputy.
- (ii) They will participate in discussions on matters of policy, organisation and operational procedure.
- (iii) They will keep thoroughly familiar with the operation and development of their HQ Wing, Branch or Department, with a view towards eventual replacement of their Military Principals.
- (iv) Senior UNRWA executive officials will direct the entire body of UNRWA personnel in the development of the organisation necessary for the eventual complete transfer of responsibility to UNRWA. UNRWA will formulate plans and policies for UNRWA operations in the post-military period, and will administer UNRWA personnel in such matters as discipline, pay, etc.
- (v) They may maintain independent liaison with the civilian authorities as to the post-military period, and otherwise by agreement with the appropriate military authority.
- (vi) In addition to performing the duties specified in subparagraphs (i) - (iv) above, Senior UNRWA executive officials, at HQ Regional and District levels will act as both opposite numbers and deputies to their Military counterparts.

(b) Advisory Personnel.

Specialists in certain fields such as rationing, price control, etc.

This class will be assigned to specific ML Branches or Departments and will, jointly with Officers assigned by these Departments, devise controls such as rationing, price control, collection of local produce, etc, for presentation to the Local Government for their consideration.

After entry into Greece, Yugoslavia or Albania, personnel of this class will also act on behalf of ML, as advisers to the Local Government in the implementation of controls previously devised.

(c) Operational Units.

Medical Teams, Relief Teams, etc, (including Voluntary Society Teams).

These teams will be assigned to appropriate Departments (Public Health and Relief). They will operate under the general supervision of these Departments, but in most cases will be re-assigned to Districts or Regions by the Chief of the Department. The teams will be kept intact insofar as is practicable and will continue to be designated in such a way as to retain their identity with the Society by which they are furnished. In the interests of efficiency, however, actual operation must be directed and coordinated by the Department and/or District of ML concerned.

(d) Special Assignments

In certain cases (ie Medical Officers) it will be necessary to assign UNWHA or Voluntary Society personnel to a specific position for which no Military opposite number is available. In such cases the UNWHA assignee will insofar as relief operations are concerned, function in the chain of command exactly in the same manner as if he were a member of the Military establishment. In matters of pay, discipline and post-military planning, he will work directly in the UNWHA chain as outlined in 4 (a), supra.

(e) Distribution Staff

This group is hereby assigned to Districts and Regions, in addition to such administration and other personnel as may be assigned. They 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. Each of this group is responsible to his appropriate District or Region Commander. This group is empowered to deal directly with the Local Governmental Authorities, except in matters 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.

(I.T.P. HUGHES)
Major General, British Army.

(P.L. SADLER)
Brigadier General, USA

16 Sep 44

B. M. - Report

1.

20 September 1944
CAWA 226

Miss M. Craig McGeachy,
Director of Welfare Division,
1344 Connecticut Ave.,
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Craig,

Subj: Palestine Jewish Council for Relief
Abroad.

Attached find report of my visit to Palestine
to complete arrangements for the use of Palestine Jewish
Council for Relief Abroad.

I am also enclosing copy of Agreement signed
by the Palestine Jewish Relief Council and which is also to
be signed by each member of the Palestine Unit accepted for
service.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Harry Greenstein
Director of Welfare,
Balkan Mission.

Encls.
2. as mentioned
above.

REPORT ON PALESTINE JEWISH COUNCIL FOR RELIEF ABROAD

- - - - -

After many months of negotiations, approval has been secured from A.M.L. for the use of the personnel composing the Palestine Jewish Council for service in the Balkans. This approval has been given subject to the following conditions :-

1. The Council will operate under the direction, control and administrative supervision of AML and UNRRA during the Military period.
2. It will not engage in any activities in favor of any special group.
3. It will specifically undertake to refrain from propaganda, political or other activities in the interest of any political racial or religious group.

On Thursday September 14th, I left for Palestine to secure agreement on the conditions of service and to conclude the necessary arrangements for the use of the personnel of the Palestine Jewish Council. Attached find Agreement signed by Dr. Katznelson on behalf of the Council and by myself for UNRRA. I also arranged to have this Agreement signed by each member of the Palestine Jewish Council accepted for service.

The Council will make available approximately 60 persons to be organized in the following units :-

- 2 Relief and Refugee Units
- 2 Mobile Hygiene and first aid units
- 1 Mobile medical clinic
- 1 Field Bacteriological Unit

On Sunday September 17th I attended a special meeting in Tel Aviv where I met with 40 of the members of the Council and explained the conditions of service; the work to be performed and the role of UNRRA in the liberated countries.

While in Palestine I also met with Col. Hunloke and Major Hall of the Defence Security Office who will vet each of the members of the Palestine Unit. Col. Hunloke will send the approved names to S.I.M.E. in Cairo who will make a further investigation. UNRRA will make out identification cards and secure the necessary military endorsement of AM HQ. These cards will be taken to Jerusalem to be distributed to the members of the unit after which the unit will come to Maadi for training and mobilization.

I am told it will take at least 30 days to complete all the necessary steps.

Harry Greenstein

Director of Welfare

HG:rp
20.9.44

AGREEMENT BETWEEN UNRRA AND PALESTINE
JEWISH COUNCIL FOR RELIEF ABROAD.

3.

1. General.

A. UNRRA has agreed with the AML (Balkans) to act as its agent in anticipation of and during the period of military responsibility for relief and rehabilitation in the Balkans. Following the conclusion of this period of military responsibility, UNRRA will assist the governments of the Balkan countries in relief and rehabilitation operations.

B. This document states the agreement of UNRRA and the "Palestine Jewish Council for Relief Abroad" - hereafter called in this agreement "the Council" - with respect to the services of a group of relief workers to be furnished to UNRRA and organized into UNITS for relief and rehabilitation operations in the Balkans by the Council, as well as the conditions of service of the group. The agreement may be terminated at any time during the military period by agreement between the military authorities and UNRRA or by the Council, and at any time during the post military period by UNRRA OR the Council, upon reasonable notice being given by either side.

C. During the military period the relief workers will operate under the general direction and control of the Allied Military Commander of his representative and under the immediate administrative supervision and disciplinary control of representatives of UNRRA. During the post military period the relief workers will operate under the direction and control of representatives of UNRRA.

2. PERIOD OF SERVICE OF RELIEF WORKERS

The Council agrees to furnish the services of approximately 60 relief workers for relief work as described herein. The relief workers will serve for not less than 12 months, if required. Individual relief workers will undertake to serve, if required, for this minimum period.

3. VETTING

Relief workers will be vetted for security by the appropriate military authorities or their agents, will secure and carry such permits and documents as are required by the military authorities or their agents, will secure and carry such permits and documents as are required by the military authorities and UNRRA, and will be subject to screening by UNRRA for technical qualifications and physical fitness.

4. DISCIPLINE.

Relief workers will:

A. During the military period be subject to military law, including laws with respect to security, as persons following the armed forces in the field without directly belonging thereto. They will not be liable to summary punishment.

B. During the military and post military period abide by such rules and regulations for their conduct as are laid down by UNRRA.

4.
C. Be liable to removal from the Balkans for misconduct or for other reasons at the request of the military authorities of UNRRA.
- D. Specifically undertake to refrain from propaganda, political or other activities in the interest of any political, racial or religious group, and to avoid any action which might bring discredit upon UNRRA or the military authorities, including speculation, bartering or profiteering.

5. DUTIES.

Every effort will be made by the military authorities and UNRRA to maintain the relief workers as one or more groups, but it is understood that the duties, place and other conditions of service of the relief workers are subject to the exigencies of operations and will remain in the discretion of the military authorities and UNRRA. Until the conclusion of the military period or until UNRRA no longer requires the services of the relief workers in the administration of its program for relief and rehabilitation, the relief workers will not engage in activities in favour of special groups of persons in the Balkans.

- B. An effort will be made to provide to the senior relief workers designated by the Council facilities for communication with the headquarters of the Council on matters affecting the work of the relief workers concerned, subject to UNRRA and the military authorities being informed where their interests are in any way affected, and subject to censorship and security regulations.

6. STATUS.

- A. Certain relief workers will, by agreement with military authorities during the period of military responsibility, have the relative status of officers of the forces, in order to enable them to perform their functions in conjunction with the military authorities, but this will not debar them from any facilities accorded generally in these conditions of service, e.g. for the issue of equipment, clothing and necessaries they will be regarded by the military authorities as of Other Rank or enlisted status. This status will carry with it the right to such facilities as are appropriate to officers of the forces, e.g. 1st class travel and officer messing where these are available.
- B. UNRRA will make every effort to secure for the relief workers during the post military period such immunities and privileges as are granted to UNRRA personnel under the laws of the country of operation.

7. TRANSPORT.

Transport from the point of origin to the point of first assignment will be provided by UNRRA and the military authorities. Transport Homeward will be provided by the military authorities if the period of service ends during the military period and by UNRRA if the period of service ends during the post military period.

8. PAY AND HONORARIA OF RELIEF WORKERS.

UNRRA and the military authorities will have no liability for the pay or honoraria of relief workers.

9. RISKS, INJURIES, ETC.

5.

UNRRA and the military authorities will have no liability for the compensation of relief workers in case of death, injury, disability or disablement or in case of losses sustained by relief workers. Any form of insurance or compensation is a matter for the Council or the individuals concerned.

10. ACCOMMODATION, EQUIPMENT, CLOTHING, FOOD, POSTAL AND CANTEEN FACILITIES, AND MEDICAL AND DENTAL SERVICES.

- A. During the military period it is expected that the military authorities will furnish the captioned facilities on a scale comparable to those now provided for voluntary society relief workers of the rank of officer and other ranks operating in the Middle East Command. For information, there is attached a copy of Middle East General Order No. 711 of 1944.
- B. During the post military period UNRRA will furnish to relief workers such of the captioned facilities or allowances in lieu thereof as will be furnished to UNRRA personnel.
- C. Relief workers will wear such uniform and UNRRA badges and other distinguishing marks as are determined by UNRRA, subject to the concurrence of the military authorities during the military period.

On behalf of the
Palestine Jewish Relief Council
for Relief Abroad.

On behalf of UNRRA
(United Nations Relief
and Rehabilitation
Administration).

Date:

DECLARATION OF RELIEF WORKER.

I have read the foregoing agreement between UNRRA and the "Palestine Jewish Relief Council for Relief Abroad," containing the conditions of my service with the UNRRA and the Council in the Balkans. I will faithfully abide by these conditions of service.

Signature

Date:

B m - Reports

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

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

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS

UNRRA-CAIRO

TELEPHONES:

47816-41317

September 27, 1944

DO - Mr. B. Eckhaus

Mr. George Xanthaky
U. N. R. R. A.
1344 Connecticut Ave.
Washington (25) D. C.

Dear George:

Alvin Roseman and Dr. Osincup undoubtedly have brought you up to date on developments here in Cairo. Needless to say, we have been extremely busy trying to get things organized prior to the splitting up of the Mission into the various Country Missions. I have found the work very interesting and would like the best in the world to sit down and have a long talk with you. I have no doubt you have been busy, not only with our affairs but with the affairs of the Montreal conference, the Far East, etc.

We recently organized a trip one Sunday to Sakkara and I enclose some pictures taken on that trip; also a picture of Wir William Matthews, General Sadler and myself, taken at a joint meeting with AML.

I shall be interested in talking with Alvin upon his return and you may rest assured that we shall try to do everything we can to carry out your ideas and to make the work of the Balkan Mission a success.

With best regards,

Very truly yours,

Neville Miller

Neville Miller
Senior Deputy Chief
Balkan Mission

NM/mv
Encl.

72846

1944 OCT 12 PM 4 4











Balkan Report

DO-Mr. B. Eckhaus

BY BAG

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

25 Sept 1944

CAWA NO. 225

U.N.R.R.A.
1344, Connecticut Ave.,
Washington 25, D.C.

Please return



Forwarded with the compliments of the Chief of
Balkan Mission.

Approved by Chief of Mission.

Sanford

Date... 25 September 1944

71950

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

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

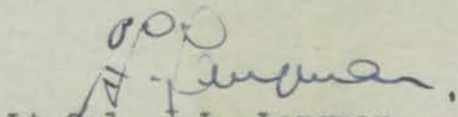
25th September 1944

CAWA/225

To : United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation
Administration,
1344 Connecticut Avenue,
Washington 25, D.C.

From : Lt. Col. J.L. Langman
Director, Administrative Services,
UNRRA.

In accordance with Washington Cable No.364
dated 15th August, 1944 copies of cables to London
No. 177 (21st.Sept.1944) to No. 179 (21st Sept.1944)
are enclosed.


Lt. Col. J.L. Langman.

Director, Administrative Services.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

ENJOY ONE SEVENTYNINE.

Yugoslavia communication and transport requirements program for Yugoslavia sent by Pickard apparently incomplete.

Covering note by Yugoslavia Government indicates requirements prepared for transport and communication equipment. Schedules two (A) and two (C) these items not received. If these have been prepared please forward by fastest means.

MEMIN

Elkinton/ar
21 sept.44.

FOREIGN OFFICE

ENJOY ONE SEVENTYEIGHT.

Your one thirtythree paragraph two .

One hundred five thousand sets received.

MEMIN

Rboundin/ar
21 sept.44.

FOREIGN OFFICE

ENJOY ONE SEVENTYSEVEN.

Albania Textile and Footwear schedule received. Advise
when other commodity schedules for balance Albania imports
program will be dispatched.

REMIN

CElkinton/ar
21 sept. 44.

DO-Mr. B. Eckhaus

16 September, 1944
CAWA 202

Mr. Michael Menshikov
Deputy Director-General
Dupont Circle Building
1344 Connecticut Avenue
Washington 25, D.C.

For attention: Mr. Joseph P. Harris

Dear Mr. Menshikov

Your cable 451 requested that we forward promptly the personnel records covering individuals mentioned therein. We shall do this just as quickly as possible, and in fact hope to send at a fairly early date a complete recapitulation of personnel data for all individuals employed here. We assume you have such data on persons sent from London, but if you do not and wish us to include material on these, please let us know.

We regret that it has not yet been possible to take the steps mentioned in the previous paragraph. The limited personnel staff has been so busy with general organizational problems and with problems arising out of the mobilization of country missions that the completion and forwarding of personnel data has had to be postponed. We have not yet received a supply of McBee cards but when these come, will transfer our basic records to them and will thereafter follow through on the arrangements made by Mr. Rohrbaugh with you. Thus in personnel actions, the action will be recorded on the original card here and a flimsy, used as a carbon, will be forwarded to Washington. To set the general use of McBee cards in motion, we assume you are having sent to Cairo duplicate cards on all personnel dispatched from Washington. We in turn will make up duplicates for your files on all employees engaged here.

Your cable 451 also asks that we clarify the proposed addition of two District Directors. The number of District Directors does, of course, remain the same. However, we requested authority to engage locally two persons at this level because, due to the advanced stage of our relations with AML, it has become essential that we have at once a complete roster of District Directors able to meet with their opposites in the military. We believe that it may not be a disadvantage if in the end there are on the scene here more District Directors than there are Districts since, should this come about, the surplus should form a pool of experienced people who could be assigned by you to missions in western Europe. We believe this same principle would hold for other types of positions.

Yours sincerely

William T. Matthews
CHIEF OF MISSION

69266

B M - Reports
UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

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

Telegrams : UNRRA, CAIRO

Telephone { 51421
 { 55439CAWA 201
19 September 1944

DO-Mr. B. Echhaus

George Xanthaky, Esq., Chief
Southern European Division
Bureau of Areas
United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation
Administration
Dupont Circle Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Xanthaky:

This is with reference to your letter of 5 August 1944 regarding
import requirements prepared by member governments of Continental
Europe. X

We have just received copies of the documents prepared by the
Greek and Yugoslavian governments and a copy of the Albanian
textile requirements as prepared by our London office.

The estimated import figures are being carefully studied and
compared with data which were developed in this office. We
hope to complete this first step in approximately two weeks.

We certainly agree with Mr. Varvaressos that periodic meetings
between representatives of the Greek Government and of this
office are essential to the successful planning of the post-
military period of operation. As a matter of fact, Mr. Archer
and Mr. Mahen and staff have been discussing various UNRRA
functions with these representatives and find the conferences
mutually advantageous. This is particularly true since we have
been receiving copies of allocation requests.

Yours sincerely,


Chief of Balkan Mission

69258

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

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

Telephone: 47816

September 7, 1944
CAWA No. 179

TO : Mr. M. Menshikov, Deputy Director General
UNRRA, Washington 25, D. C.

FROM: Harry Greenstein, Director of Welfare Division, Balkan Mission

Re : Tentative Welfare Plans for Greece, Yugoslavia, Albania,
Monthly Report for August.

ATT: Welfare Division

Enclosed find copies of Tentative Welfare Plans just completed for
Greece, Yugoslavia and Albania. Also monthly report for August.

ENC:

29th August, 1944

UNRRA - GREEK MISSION, Appreciation and Plan,
Welfare Division.

I. OBJECT.A. Military Stage.1. Responsibilities as Advisers and Technical Consultants.

a. To provide advice and technical counsel on all phases of relief and welfare as requested by AML and the Greek authorities. The terms 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 the personal rehabilitation on individuals requiring special help.

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

2. Responsibilities as Agent of AML.

a. To supervise UNRRA personnel.

b. To serve as "liaison with local authorities with respect to all relief matters and specifically with respect to arrangements for the distribution of relief goods." (From message dated August 11, 1944 from ASWAR from COS CITE CCAC to Wilson for FHGEC USAFINE for AMHQ Balkans.)

B. UNRRA Stage.

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

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

II. FACTORS.A. Military Stage.1. Conditions in Greece.a. Estimate of persons in need.

Studies are under way to show as accurately as possible the number of persons who are in need of relief and welfare services in Greece.

AML estimates that there are 150,000 persons who are "totally destitute", i.e. in need of immediate food, clothing, and shelter. However, it is anticipated that many more persons will be in need of varying amounts and types of relief: food, clothing, shelter, welfare services. These persons are in addition to those who may be described as totally destitute.

b. Loss of Means of Livelihood.

"Owing to various factors, such as destruction of crops and villages as reprisals, guerilla operations, failure to carry out normal sowings and the spread of disease owing to lack of medical supplies, a large proportion of the normal rural population is no longer self-supporting." (From AML, Greece, Relief Dept. A & P)

A large proportion of the urban population formerly engaged in commerce, industry, the professions, maritime occupations, etc., are not gainfully employed.

c. Missing Persons.

As a result of the war many individuals and groups have become separated from other members of their families and households. One of their greatest concerns will be to find these missing persons. Services to help in locating and returning these missing persons will be needed not only at Assembly Centres but also in communities throughout Greece.

d. Displacement of Population.

As a result of enemy action many Greeks have been forced from their homes. These displaced persons come under several categories such as the following, each requiring relief and welfare services of one kind or another:

- (1) Those who are internally displaced but able to return home as soon as transportation and communications are re-established.
- (2) The Homeless, who are living in makeshift shelters in the woods and mountains.
- (3) The internally displaced who have found adequate, through temporary, shelter with relatives or friends.
- (4) Soldiers who have been unable to return to their island homes or restricted areas or who are fighting with the guerilla bands.
- (5) Displaced persons who will need help in tracing missing relatives.
- (6) Those nationals of other countries who must be repatriated.

- (7) Those Greek nationals in other counties who are to be returned to Greece.

These are mainly men who will be returned from forced labor and persons returning from refugee camps.

The number of persons who are displaced is reported to be increasing. Estimated figures run as high as 1,100,000. The influx to cities and large towns has been very great; Athens is reported to have between 400,000 and 600,000 refugees.

e. Relief now being given.

Existing relief organisations operate only in certain districts and, generally speaking, only in centers of communication. The rural areas which normally comprise some 70% of the population have received but limited assistance because of restrictions by the enemy, lack of facilities for distribution and inadequacy of supplies.

f. Existing Relief Organisations.

- (1) "Certain Relief Organisations are at present doing Relief work in GREECE. Of these the most important are the Joint Relief Commission (JRC) controlled by the Swedish-Swiss delegates of the International Red Cross, and the Greek Red Cross Society."
- (2) "The JRC operates in certain districts of the mainland, in CRETE and in some of the Islands. It has been excluded from THRACE, MACEDONIA, Northern Thessaly and the IONIAN ISLANDS and, by guerilla activities and lack of transport, from many rural areas of the interior."
- (3) "A request has been made, through the Foreign Office, for the JRC to continue doing relief work after the enemy withdraws." (From AML - GREECE - Relief Dept. A & P.)

g. Factors Limiting Welfare Operations.

- (1) Limited transportation.
- (2) Limited supply.
- (3) Limited non-Greek personnel.
- (4) Limited function of AML and UNRRA personnel.

h. Finance.

- (1) "British Military authority sterling paper currency will be taken into the country at a rate of exchange to the drachmas to be determined at the time by His Majesty's Treasury."
- (2) "Supplies will be sold for drachmae or BRITISH MILITARY authority sterling."
- (3) "The price of each commodity will be worked out on cost plus handling charges before entering the country."
- (4) "Relief for destitute will be given where possible in cash in drachmae through local Greek authorities." (From AML - GREECE - Master A & P - "subject to confirmation by War Office")

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; increasing employment should have reduced the number of persons in need; many missing persons will have been located and returned to their homes; communications and transportation should be on a more normal basis; a considerable staff should be partially trained; and finances should be in a more stable condition.

III. PLANA. Military Stage.1. Duties of the UNRRA Welfare Division.

- a. To advise and assist the Greek authorities in the development of plans to provide food, clothing, and shelter for needy persons in their own homes or on their own land.
- b. To advise and assist the Greeks with respect to welfare services for the personal rehabilitation of individuals requiring special help, such as, children, displaced persons, missing persons, the aged, handicapped, etc.
- c. To advise and assist AML and the Greek authorities with respect to welfare responsibilities in the care of displaced persons in:
 - (1) The cities or towns where a number of them have found adequate shelter with relatives or friends;
 - (2) Refugee centres which may be required but which should be liquidated as early as possible by re-establishing the refugees in their home communities;
 - (3) Convoys and rest centres which may be required in returning displaced persons to their former homes.
- d. To advise AML and the Greek authorities with respect to collaboration with organisations, private and public, which are concerned with the operation of relief and welfare activities in Greece.
- e. To perform for the Greek Mission welfare duties along comparable lines to those specified for the Welfare Division of the Balkan Mission.

2. Organisation.a. Headquarters

- (1) The UNRRA Welfare Division is under the executive control of the Director of Welfare.
- (2) Headquarters Staff will consist of the Director of Welfare and six welfare specialists, with specialties as follows: child welfare, general relief, emergency feeding, emergency shelter, occupational re-training and self-help projects, and camp welfare. One specialist will be designated as the senior specialist who will be assigned certain executive and administrative responsibilities in addition to his regular duties.

Specialties may be shifted and other modifications and additions made as required. Additional personnel may be added either by the seconding or employment of Greek nationals as needed.

b. Field Organisation:

- (1) The field staff will be organized for six districts and eleven regions in accordance with the field organization of the AML Relief Dept. A. and P.
- (2) District Headquarters will consist of a district welfare officer and one field welfare officer for each Region. One welfare officer, provided for in the budget, will be used for emergency assignments. Additional personnel may be added either by the seconding, or employment of Greek nationals as needed.

c. Voluntary Agency Personnel.

- (1) To assist UNRRA and AML in carrying out their relief and welfare responsibilities.
- (2) Subject to conditions agreed upon between UNRRA and the voluntary societies, such personnel will be utilized as conditions and needs within Greece require.
- (3) AML Relief A. and P. calls for 10 Relief and Refugee units. At the present time it is impossible to determine how many and where Relief and Refugee units will be available for service.

3. Local Welfare Center, or Poste de Secours.

a. The local welfare center is the local administrative unit for carrying out welfare responsibilities. These welfare centers will be located at places readily accessible to persons requiring their services. Although it may not be possible to cover all relief and welfare services in the same building, it is desirable to keep such services grouped close by together and combined, where possible, in the same building with related services, such as health.

b. Those welfare centers are intended to provide some or all of the following facilities:

(1) Family and Child Welfare Services.

(a) Determination of Need.

Food, clothing, shelter and other necessities of life are previous commodities in Greece. Any careless or unfair disbursement of such commodities will be properly resented by the Greek people and might jeopardise the continuance of imported supplies. The greater the need and the less the supply the more important it is that irregularities be avoided. The Welfare Division will be prepared to advise AML and the Greek Government with respect to general procedures for determining economic need. A special memorandum covering this problem under varying conditions and during different periods is in the course of preparation.

(b) Authorisation of Assistance to Meet Needs.

During the emergency period when staff and qualified personnel are limited, aid may be authorized to individuals and families certified to be in need by local representative committees. Lists of needy persons drawn up by these committees would be based upon specifications or standards of need prepared by the local committee and approved by a representative of the Ministry of Health and Welfare.

For all assistance disbursed, the signature or witnessed identifying mark of recipients would need to be produced before subsequent aid would be available to the local committee. Any substantial variations between the specifications or standards as agreed upon and the facts as to distribution would be taken into consideration in determining further allocations of goods and financial aid to that locality. Any person dissatisfied with any decision of the local committee should have an opportunity for a hearing before a representative of the Ministry.

(c) Method of Relief Payment.

"Relief for destitute will be given where possible in cash in drachmae through local Greek authorities."
(From AML - Greece - Master A & P)

(d) Care of Homeless Children.

Every effort should be made to insure that a child, wherever possible, is cared for by his own family or relatives. One of the first tasks, therefore, should be a uniform registration of all children being cared for in orphanages and of all unattached children being temporarily cared for by families other than their own. This registration will expedite the restoration of children to their families.

When a child has no family or when his family is not able to care for him adequately, it is preferable that he be given substitute parental care with an approved foster family under continued supervision. Provision must be made, however, for institutional care for those children who cannot adjust in a foster home or who may benefit from group living because of their mental, physical, and emotional needs.

(e) Aid to Widow with 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.

(f) Other Welfare Services.(2) Soup Kitchens.

Soup kitchens should be avoided to as great an extent as possible, since experience shows that the Greeks are strongly opposed to mass feeding programs. For this reason the JRC has found it necessary to discontinue many soup kitchens. It is preferable to distribute food through the issuance of cash relief, enabling needy persons to purchase their food through the normal channels and to resort to group feeding only in exceptional circumstances.

(3) Children's Canteens.

It is not considered desirable to establish congregate child feeding centers under artificial circumstances where feeding is the only activity. Congregate 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 and is especially appropriate insofar as the distribution of milk is concerned.

However, programs actually in operation at the time of liberation should be continued, generally under the same auspices, so long as the need for this type of aid continues.

(4) Clothing.

In the distribution of clothing it is important that individuals have freedom of choice, within the limit of available supplies, with respect to type, size, and color of garments and, where possible, the alternative of buying piece goods rather than finished garments. Ordinarily this can best be accomplished through money payments sufficient to enable persons to buy needed clothing through commercial channels.

However, in a number of localities the amount of clothing available in the market plus the amount that can be imported will be so small that distribution through commercial channels is not practicable. Under these circumstances clothing needs can be met through cash assistance plus authorization to purchase imported clothing at the government warehouse.

The number of authorizations issued should not exceed the number of garments available. - The authorizations to purchase clothing should contain identifying information and not be transferable.

The development of occupational and self help opportunities, such as providing materials and

(NOTE: It has been noticed by the Communications Section that Item (1) is not in evidence.)

other assistance for sewing, will be an important part of the welfare program.

(5) Medical Advice and Attention.

The determination of the need of individuals for medical or hospital care is not a welfare function. Nevertheless there are matters which will require the closest kind of co-operation on the part of the health and welfare divisions. If necessary care must be paid for, the determination of the ability of persons to pay for such care is a welfare function.

(6) Information Services.

Experience in England has shown that the provision of information services available to the entire public is an important and worthwhile service. It is believed that this service is so important that it should be an integral part of every local welfare center.

(7) Refugee Centers

(a) "When it is apparent that there is no other satisfactory method of dealing with the homeless, it may be found necessary for the Greek authorities to establish Refugee Centers.

(b) "The locations of 15 Refugee Centers have been tentatively selected by AML and are shown in Annexure R.L. 5 of AML Relief A & P.

(c) "When as a last resort, Refugee Centers have to be established, they will be regarded as purely temporary shelters for persons awaiting return to their home areas and re-absorption into the national economy of Greece.

(d) "No accommodation stores for Refugee Centers will be released by S & P Depots without the authority of AML HQ on the personal recommendation of District Commanders." (From AML - Greece - Relief Dept. A & P)

(e) The Welfare Division, upon request shall advise and assist AML and the Greek authorities with respect to welfare responsibilities involved in the establishment and administration of much Refugee Centres as may be required and to assist in planning for their early liquidation through the re-establishment of refugees in their home communities.

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 become necessary as a result of conferences and discussions based upon the foregoing material.

IV. ORGANISATION CHART (Attached)

V. APPENDIX.

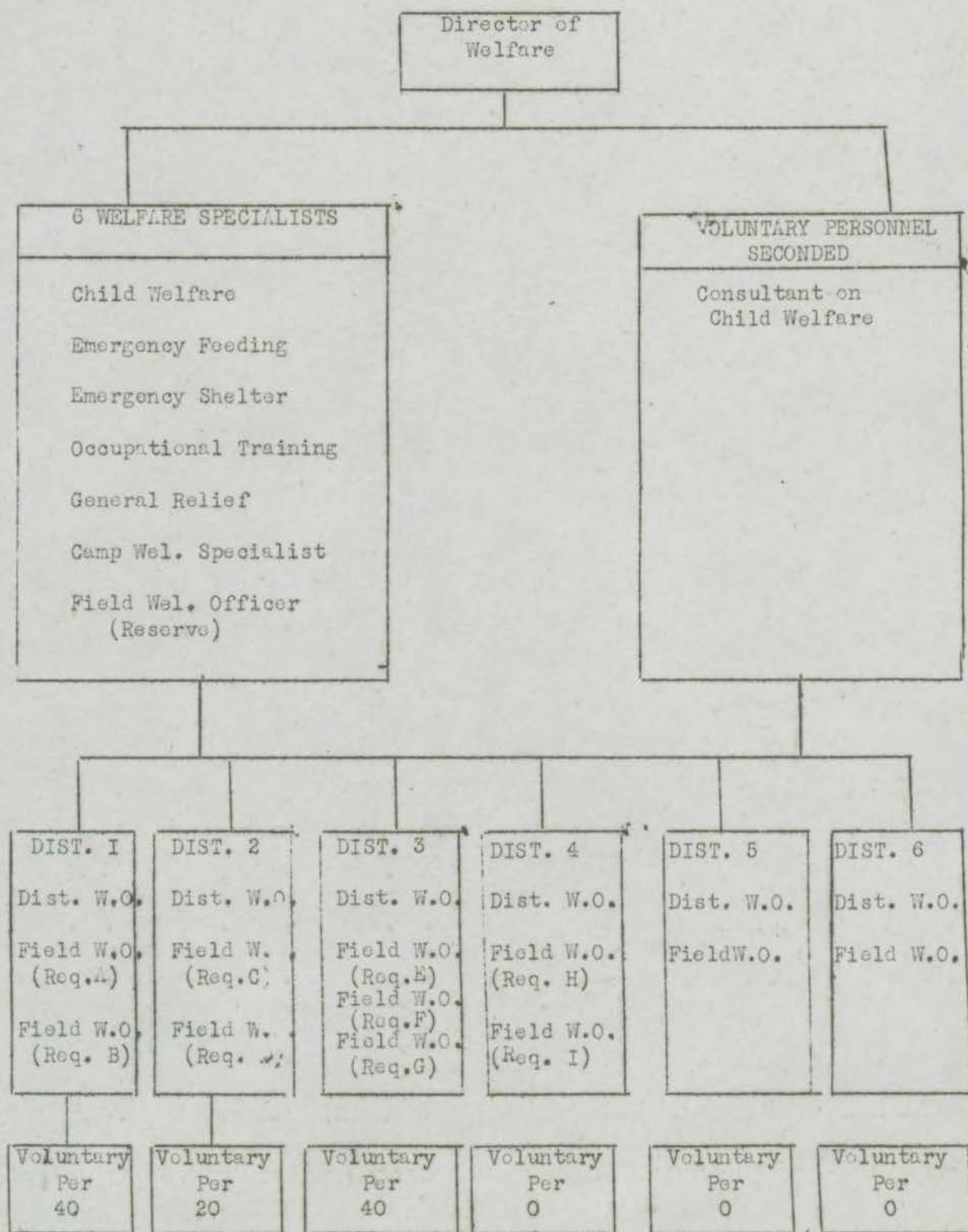
C O P Y

29th August, 1944.

IX.* ORGANISATIONAL CHART.

G R E E K M I S S I O N

WELFARE DIVISION



* Original actually has this number ("IX")

C O P YU.N.R.R.A. - WELFARE DIVISIONYUGOSLAVIA - TENTATIVE PLAN AND APPRECIATION FOR
WELFARE SERVICES.Object

The Welfare Division will be prepared to assist and advise Yugoslav relief officials on all phases of relief operations. Acting as agents of AML and at the request of the Yugoslav Government UNRRA personnel and staff of voluntary societies will be prepared to give technical advice and assistance on matters such as:

- (a) The administration of relief (food shelter and clothing) to destitute persons.
- (b) The orderly return of internally displaced persons to their homes, or their establishment in new localities.
- (c) The establishment of special services for orphans and homeless children, other children needing specialized care and the aged and disabled.
- (d) In cooperation with the Divisions of Health, Displaced Persons, Supply and Distribution, Transportation and other appropriate divisions or units the establishment of plans to meet problems of mutual concern.

Major Factors

The primary responsibility for the distribution of relief and welfare services will be that of the Yugoslav Government. The function of the UNRRA-Welfare Division will be to render, at the request of the Yugoslav Government, advice and technical assistance in meeting relief and welfare needs. During the Military period the Welfare Division will act as agent of AML and all activities will be subject to AML control.

In the absence of information concerning the relief and welfare plans of the Yugoslav Government, and the extent to which services and assistance from AML and UNRRA will be requested detailed plans of operation cannot be formulated. This tentative summary plan is submitted as a temporary working instrument only as it is essential that plans be flexible and subject to the wishes of the Yugoslav Government.

Welfare Principles of Operations.

Factors in relief and welfare operations that should be considered during the Military and UNRRA stages of operation are:

1. Welfare Services should be designed to help people to help themselves and to permit recipients to maintain their self-respect.
2. Continued information concerning the extent of unmet need should be collected and efforts made to provide essential welfare services as quickly as possible.
3. To the extent possible mass shelter and feeding care should be held to the minimum and provided only on a temporary and emergency basis. Experience in refugee camps and centers has demonstrated that prolonged mass care results in serious economic and social problems. Temporary refugee centers that must be established to provide emergency shelter and food to internally displaced persons should be located on main refugee routes, and every effort made to expedite the transportation of such persons to their own communities.

or to reestablish them.

4. Information and counselling service as well as material assistance should be available to persons in their own communities to avoid any unnecessary movement of population and the homeless should be billeted in or near their former homes. Plans for registration should be developed to provide for the identification of missing persons and the reuniting of family groups.
5. To the extent possible orphaned and homeless children should be placed with families rather than in institutions or centers. Children should not be removed from parents or relatives because of economic reasons. Instead assistance should be granted so that children may live in a normal family situation.
6. If the economic situation of the country justifies, relief should be given in cash in order that destitute persons may purchase the necessary available goods and return as quickly as possible to their normal mode of living. If in rural and mountainous areas barter is the customary method of exchange relief supplies might be given in kind. Food provided should so far as possible and consistent with standards of nutrition, take into account native preferences.
7. To the extent possible constructive work opportunities and measures for self help should be provided, materials for clothing rather than employment and clothing adapted to weather and local tastes may be provided.
8. If the available food is inadequate to feed all those in need and priorities must be established, the selection should be made solely on a basis of need. Needy groups that might be given first consideration in the order named are:
 - (a) Key adult workers, doctors, nurses, etc. who will be required to assume initial responsibility in the relief and rehabilitation program and therefore must be as physically fit as possible in order to function adequately.
 - (b) Young children from two to six years of age and adolescent children from 13 to 16 years should be the first age groups considered.
 - (c) Infants, school age children and nursing and expectant mothers.
9. Where a basic food ration is available for all with supplementary rations for groups with special nutritional needs, the order in which these special groups are selected might be the same as suggested above.

Conditions in Yugoslavia.

Actual current information concerning the amount of devastation, extent of need and number of homeless and displaced persons in Yugoslavia is not available. Such information as is received by AML and UNRRA through Intelligence and other sources is being made available to the Welfare Division and pertinent data is being compiled therefrom by the Welfare Division for the information and use of Welfare and voluntary agency personnel who will work in Yugoslavia.

Organization.

As agents of the Military UNRRA Welfare personnel will be stationed at AML headquarters. In addition districts established by the Health Division will be utilized by relief teams and the appropriate UNRRA personnel. See attached map of districts.

Personnel.

The personnel to be made available by the Welfare Division of UNRRA will consist of:

1. Director of Welfare for Yugoslavia.
2. Welfare Specialists in child care, feeding, shelter, occupations camps and community organization (6)
3. District Welfare Officers (6)
4. Field Welfare Officers (12)
5. Relief and Welfare Teams

UNRRA Staff will be prepared to render at the request of Yugoslav authorities technical advice and assistance on the organisation and operation of relief and welfare programmes, including among other things consultation on:

- (a) The establishment of national, regional and local plans of operation.
- (b) The development and use of advisory committees in handling welfare problems.
- (c) The establishment of priorities for relief purposes.
- (d) The development of survey methods to determine the extent of need within communities and social resources available to meet need.
- (e) The establishment of cooperative plans of operation with indigenous as well as foreign agencies operating in the field.
- (f) The development of training and occupational programs.
- (g) The development of standards, methods of operation and forms for use in providing:
 1. Assistance to persons in their own homes.
 2. Care for homeless and internally displaced persons - including the re-uniting of separated families. *
 3. Child Welfare programs and services for persons needing specialized care to meet serious economic and social problems.
- (h) The establishment and operation of:
 1. Refugee Centers.
 2. Information, advice and counselling centers.
 3. Relief Offices.
 4. Emergency feeding and shelter programs.*
 5. Registration of displaced persons.
- (i) The compilation of information regarding displaced populations.

At the request of Yugoslav authorities and as appropriate relief teams will be available to assist UNRRA personnel in the performance of the above functions.

Yugoslav Nationals.

Certain positions on UNRRA staff and in relief teams should be filled by Yugoslav nationals. Such positions are interpreters, interviewers, clerks, registration clerks, receptionists, messengers, drivers, mechanics, and cooks. It would seem that delay in recruiting such staff until after entry into Yugoslavia would result in considerable confusion in initial operations. Therefore it appears necessary that plans be made to establish methods by which Yugoslav nationals now in the Middle East might be selected and trained for specific duties. Should such a plan be made, the Welfare Division will be prepared to provide training in registration, interviewing and other activities involving welfare functions.

Progress.

In the development of the Yugoslav Tentative Plan and Appreciation for Welfare Services conferences were held with AML officials.

Among those participating in one or more of the conferences were Col. Parrett, Col. Easton, Col. Pell, Major Bickersteth, Major Johnson and Lt. Carr of AML and Harry Greenstein, E. K. Balls and Rhoda O'Meara of the UNRRA Welfare Division.

The general principles underlying the plan, tentative methods of operation and working relationships between Relief Branch - AML Force Yugoslav Government were discussed and understandings reached. Plans were made to hold regular working conferences and methods were established to facilitate the exchange of information. Agreement was reached that the present broad plan of relief and welfare operations must be implemented and revised in accordance with the exigencies of the situation.

At the present time the Welfare Division is or is preparing to develop materials necessary for the implementation of the Welfare plan. Among such materials are: A Yugoslav Welfare handbook, a guide to field reporting, principles and standards to be used as a guide by Welfare staff in giving consultation on matters such as the determination of need, the use of cash relief, recording of assistance and service, child Welfare services, the use of advisory committees, etc.

Matters requiring further clarification.

The further development of detailed relief and welfare plans of operation is dependant, to a large extent, upon decisions to be made concerning the number and composition of relief and welfare teams that will be available for the work in Yugoslavia and the Yugoslav, UNRRA and AML decisions with respect to the selection and training of Yugoslav nationals for work with UNRRA. Basic, of course, to any Welfare plan is the final determination to be made by Yugoslav authorities concerning the extent and use to be made of UNRRA services.

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- * In connection with the above it is noted that the Welfare Division in cooperation with AML is currently developing a supplementary registration card to be used as an aid in reuniting separated families, and plans are under development for the use and provision of identification discs. Also work is progressing on the development of widespread feeding plans.

31 August 1944

UNRRA - ALBANIAN MISSION

WELFARE PLAN

- I. Foreword.
- II. Object.
- III. Conditions in Albania.
- IV. Organization of Division.
- V. Functions of Division.
- VI. Method of Operation.
- VII. Action
 - Phase 1.
 - Phase 2.
- VIII. Conclusion.

I. FOREWORD

The Welfare Plan for Albania has to be prepared with the following controlling factors in mind:

- a. It must reflect the declared policy of the Welfare Division, Balkan Mission.
- b. It must be a component part of the overall plan of the Albanian Mission and must therefore co-ordinate effectively with the plans of other Divisions, especially those of Health, Displaced Persons and Supply.
- c. It must fit into the AML Relief Plan during the Military Stage but must be so designed that its second phase is consequential to the completion of the Relief Plan and the withdrawal of AML.

It has in effect to be both the agent of AML and the observer of UNRRA while preparing to be the heir of AML and to function executively as UNRRA.

- d. Finally and as a major condition the object of the plan being the well-being and independence of the people of Albania, it has in all its phases to be supplementary to the plans and wishes of the Albanian Government.

II. OBJECT

The object of the Plan is to assist the Government of Albania in:

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

III. CONDITIONS IN ALBANIA

a. Food

So far as can be ascertained the food situation at this date is not desperate. It will vary however - particularly in the South - and must be assessed finally in the light of the date and method of entry of AML force.

b. Shelter

It is estimated that, up to the present, between 200-250 villages, involving some 20,000 houses, have been evacuated, damaged or destroyed. As much as 90% of this damage is in the Southern half of the country.

c. Refugees

Between 100,000 and 150,000 persons have been rendered homeless.

These people are:

1. Living in temporary accommodation near their homes.

2. Sheltering in neighbouring villages.
3. To be found in the larger towns - particularly Kovri, * Gjinokastro and Valona.
4. Have been received into Refugee Centers.
5. Are wondering about the country.

IV. ORGANIZATION OF THE DIVISION AND PERSONNEL

a. Welfare Division Albania

The Division is a small one consisting of the Director - District Welfare Officer - and two Field Welfare Officers.

It is anticipated that all three officers will work from Headquarters at first.

In a second stage both Field Officers may be assigned to work in Southern Albania.

It is possible that, at a third stage, one Field Officer will be established in the North and one in the South of the country.

One of the Field Officers will be qualified to advise on maternity and child-welfare and the other should be a man with general experience of Public Welfare.

b. Welfare Division - Balkan Mission -

It is anticipated that specialist personnel of the Balkan Mission - especially advisers on Camp Welfare - will be available to advise from time to time.

c. Voluntary Society Relief Units

Three Relief Units have been assigned to Albania. It is uncertain to what degree they will be available, at least in the early stage. The tasks assigned to the Relief Units will be a matter for agreement with AML in the light of circumstances but will be within the orbit * of the functions of the Division as defined in section (V).

V. FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION

The functions of the Division will include the following:

1. To assist in organising local resources for the handling of relief problems.
2. To survey distressed areas and collect information regarding displaced population.
3. To advise and assist local authorities in the setting up and administration of Refugee Centers, Postes de Secours and similar organisations.
4. To organise the registration of all persons seeking - Information, Assistance or Relief.

* Word handwritten - spelling uncertain

5. To revive any indigenous Relief and Welfare organisations.
6. To assist in the distribution of supplies and any registration necessary for a proper system of rationing.

VI. METHODS OF OPERATION

The Division will aim to attain its objects and fulfill its functions by any or all of the following methods:

1. The establishment of national, regional and local plans of operation.
2. The establishment and use of advisory committees.
3. The determination of priorities for relief purposes.
4. The development of survey methods for the determination of
 - a. Extent of need and
 - b. Social resources available to meet it.
5. The development of training and occupational programmes.
6. The development of standards and methods for providing:
 - a. Assistance to persons in their homes.
 - b. Care for the homeless.
 - c. Child Welfare.

VII. ACTION

a. Phase 1

Phase 1 of AML Relief Plan envisages:

1. The making of all the necessary contacts within Albania.
2. The collection and collation of all available data.

In the light of these actions initial recommendations will be prepared to expedite.

1. The return of refugees to their former homes.
2. The repair and rebuilding of houses.
3. The distribution of relief supplies.
4. The reorganization of camp establishment.

UNRRA will play its agreed part in this work and will be especially concerned, inter alia, with the following:

1. Contact with the Albanian Red Cross and other national voluntary agencies.
2. The recruitment and training of Albanian personnel for welfare programmes.
3. Survey work.
4. Welfare work in Camp and Refugee Centers.

b. Phase 2.

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

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

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

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

1. The assumption of responsibility for the continuance of any relief projects not completed when AML withdraw.
2. The development of permanent care services for the handicapped.
3. The rapid liquidation of any Camps or refugee centers that may remain.

VIII. CONCLUSION

In the development of the tentative Welfare Plan for Albania constant contact has been maintained with AML. Most helpful daily conferences have been held over a period of time particularly with Major McLeod, Major Prince, Capt. Tullis and Capt. Pozzi.

Discussions were also conducted with officials at El Shatt Camp while constant contact has been maintained with Harry Greenstein, Director of Welfare Balkan Mission and J. C. McNabb, Observer, Albanian Mission.

The foundations have been laid for close and happy co-operation with AML and meanwhile progress is being made in developing the materials necessary to the fulfilment of the plan.

REPORT OF WELFARE DIVISION - BALKAN MISSION.
August, 1944.

1. General Review of Activities:

The month of August was devoted primarily to the Organization of the Welfare staff of the Balkan Mission into an effective working unit. Five staff meetings were held. At these meetings the significant activities of the Welfare Division were reviewed; the welfare policies discussed, and operating plans formulated.

2. Assignments of Welfare Staff.

The staff of the Welfare Division now consists of 14 persons, assigned as follows:

Director of Division - Harry Greenstein.
Liaison Officer Voluntary Societies - A. E. Brownbridge
Chief Welfare Officer for Camps - Selene Gifford
Liaison Camp Welfare Officer - Viola Pfrommer.

Greece:

Glen Leet - Director of Welfare
John Dula
Neverette Smith
Leila Bruce
Alice Adanalian

Yugoslavia:

E. K. Balls - Director of Welfare
Rhoda O'Meara
Louise Blackham
Mary Wise

Albania:

Elfan Rees - Director of Welfare

3. Operational planning.

A considerable portion of the time of the staff was spent with their opposite numbers of AML at Maadi Headquarters, where numerous conferences were held with Relief officials.

Tentative methods of operation and working relations were discussed and understandings reached. The organization of a standard registration system for internally and externally displaced persons requiring welfare services was worked out and approved by AML, who agreed to provide the necessary registration cards and identification discs.

Conferences were also held with other divisions in UNRRA looking towards the development of joint plans to meet problems of mutual concern.

Tentative welfare plans for Greece, Yugoslavia and Albania were completed during the month and submitted to the Chief of the Balkan Mission. Because of the lack of exact knowledge of conditions and the needs which will exist at the time of beginning of operations, these plans have been drawn up in broad outline only. Current information available on such subjects as numbers and locations of persons displaced within the country, the devastated areas, the districts of greatest food shortages, social agency resources within the country and other pertinent data are being collected in order to provide the staff of the Welfare Division with the fullest possible knowledge of the problems to be met.

4. Voluntary Societies.

The AML requirements call for 1800 Voluntary Society workers for service in the Balkans during the Military period. As of August 30th only 210 voluntary workers have arrived. This is a cause of great concern to UNRRA and to AML officials. In response to a cabled request from Washington, a joint meeting of MAL and UNRRA was held to re-examine the original quotas fixed. This meeting was attended by the Chief Medical Officers of AML, the Chief Relief Officers of AML, the Directors and members of the staff of the Health, Welfare and Policy Divisions of UNRRA and representatives of the Cairo Council of Voluntary Societies. Everyone present agreed that UNRRA would not be able to meet its commitments in the Balkans with present personnel here and on the way, and that no reductions could be recommended. It was also agreed that if the Voluntary Societies could not produce the necessary workers that UNRRA should immediately recruit the personnel required.

It was also agreed that the Voluntary Personnel requested from U.S. and U.K. should be despatched in the following order:

- First priority - Medical Stores Officers.
- Second priority - Nurses and doctors.
- Third priority - Welfare workers.

Balance as soon as possible.

5. Allocation of Voluntary Society Workers.

The following assignments of Voluntary Society units have been made:

Mobile Hygiene Units:

1 to Albania, 2 to Greece and 3 to Yugoslavia.

Medical supply and transport personnel:

4 persons to Yugoslavia, 3 to Greece and 1 to Albania.

Drivers for Medical Supply Units:

4 persons to Yugoslavia, 4 to Greece and 2 to Albania.

Relief and Refugee Units:

4 teams to Greece, 4 teams to Yugoslavia, one partially complete team to Albania.

Public Health Welfare nurses:

4 nurses to Yugoslavia, 3 to Greece and 1 to Albania.

Field Bacteriological personnel:

2 to Yugoslavia, 1 to Greece and 1 to Albania.

As additional voluntary personnel arrive they will be allocated in the following proportions:-

5 to Yugoslavia, 3 to Greece and 1 to Albania.

6. Use of Voluntary Society Teams in the Field.

It is the policy of AML that all voluntary workers be organised into team units for service in the Balkans in order that necessary field equipment and transport can be secured. It has been agreed, however, that after teams have been assigned to areas within the country, the members

of the teams can be deployed on an individual basis to serve in whatever capacity they can make their maximum contribution.

7. Training.

Voluntary Society workers are now rapidly being withdrawn from refugee camps to undergo special training. Supplementary training will be provided by the Health and Welfare Divisions to the members of their respective units.

8. Relations with Cairo Council of Voluntary Societies.

The Welfare Division has kept in close touch with the Cairo Council of Voluntary Societies, and its advice and participation is sought at every point.

9. Physical Examinations and evaluations of Voluntary Society workers.

Many of the Voluntary Agency personnel have not had medical examinations. It has been agreed that all personnel should have a medical examination before mobilisation by a medical board composed of medical officers from AML, UNRRA and the Cairo Council of Voluntary Societies. The Welfare Division is also engaged at the present time in co-operating with the representatives of the Cairo Council of Voluntary Societies in working out a formula for the evaluation of all voluntary agency personnel.

10. Military Status of Voluntary Society Personnel.

AML has recommended that the members of the Voluntary Society teams be given military classifications with ranks of officers and non-officers. These different classifications would mean differences in messing privileges, living accommodations and other amenities. The Voluntary Societies feel strongly that no such differentiation should be made. In various conferences held with representatives of the Cairo Council and AML it was pointed out that the personnel allocated in the various categories in the team units included workers with high qualifications in other relief spheres; that their designations do not reflect the different types of work which they will be called upon to do and that their responsibilities will cover a wide range of services. The effective use of relief teams will make it necessary that they should all have the same status and any other plan would lead to confusion and breaking down of morale within the relief unit. A memorandum to this effect has been sent to AML by UNRRA and a joint conference has been requested to consider this matter.

11. Refugee Camps.

During the course of the month, visits were made by different members of the welfare staff to the refugee camps. There is still an acute shortage of clothing, supplies, and equipment for the refugees. Lack of necessary materials is particularly serious and has made it impossible to carry on the different occupational projects in the camps. Every effort is being made to remedy this situation, but the difficulty in securing supplies is a real source of concern to the Welfare Division.

The withdrawal of Voluntary Society workers from the refugee camps is also creating a problem. It will be necessary to replace these workers with at least a small continuing staff and a supplementary budget has been requested for necessary welfare personnel to carry on welfare activities in the camps.

12. Meeting with Greek Minister of Social Welfare and Health.

A conference was held with Mr. Londres, Greek Minister of Social Welfare and Health to discuss Welfare needs in Greece and the extent to which the Welfare Division might be helpful in meeting these needs. Mr. Londres promised to submit a report which will include data on the number of villages

destroyed, the extent of homelessness in Greece, the amount of food, clothing, shelter, medical and welfare services required. When received, this information will be exceedingly helpful to the Welfare Division in developing its welfare plans.

HARRY GREENSTEIN.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1944
CAWA No. 171

TO : M. MENSNIKOV, DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL
UNRRA WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

FROM : HARRY GREENSTEIN, DIRECTOR OF WELFARE DIV. BALKAN MISSION

SUBJECT : PROGRESS REPORT No. 4 FOR PERIOD - AUGUST 29 TO SEPT. 5

ATT: FREDERICK I. DANIELS
ACTING DIRECTOR OF WELFARE DIVISION

1) TENTATIVE WELFARE PLANS COMPLETED FOR GREECE, YUGOSLAVIA AND ALBANIA

TENTATIVE WELFARE PLANS FOR GREECE, YUGOSLAVIA AND ALBANIA HAVE BEEN COMPLETED AND SUBMITTED TO THE CHIEF OF THE BALKAN MISSION. BECAUSE OF MANY UNKNOWN FACTORS THESE PLANS HAVE BEEN DRAWN UP IN BROAD OUTLINE ONLY. MR. GREENSTEIN AND MR. LEET PRESENTED THE PLANS FOR YUGOSLAVIA AND GREECE TO THE ENTIRE STAFF OF THE YUGOSLAV AND GREEK MISSIONS. THESE MEETINGS AFFORDED AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO INTERPRET THE ROLE OF THE WELFARE DIVISION IN A MISSION SET-UP AND THE WELFARE PRINCIPLES TO BE KEPT IN MIND WHEN OPERATIONS BEGIN.

2) MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS FOR VOLUNTARY SOCIETY PERSONNEL.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS ARE TO BE GIVEN TO ALL VOLUNTARY SOCIETY PERSONNEL BY A MEDICAL BOARD TO BE SET UP COMPOSED OF MEDICAL OFFICERS FROM AML, UNRRA AND THE CAIRO COUNCIL OF VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES.

3) EVALUATION OF VOLUNTARY SOCIETY PERSONNEL.

MR. GREENSTEIN AND MR. BROWNBRIDGE MET WITH THE JOINT SECRETARIES OF THE CAIRO COUNCIL OF VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES TO DISCUSS THE NEED OF EVALUATING THE VOLUNTARY SOCIETY WORKERS BEFORE THEY ARE SENT INTO THE BALKANS. MR. GREENSTEIN SUGGESTED AS A POSSIBLE FORMULA THAT AN EVALUATION COMMITTEE BE APPOINTED COMPOSED OF ONE REPRESENTATIVE FROM UNRRA, ONE REPRESENTATIVE FROM AML AND ONE REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE CAIRO COUNCIL OF VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES. THIS SUGGESTION WAS FAVORABLY RECEIVED AND FURTHER DISCUSSIONS WILL BE HELD TO WORK OUT THE NECESSARY PROCEDURES.

4) CONFERENCE WITH MR. BECK, DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF THE CAMPS DIVISION.

MR. GREENSTEIN AND MISS SELENE GIFFORD MET WITH MR. BECK, DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF THE CAMPS DIVISION, RECENTLY ARRIVED FROM THE UNITED STATES. FUNCTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE WELFARE DIVISION AND THE CAMPS DIVISION WERE DISCUSSED.

5) MEETING WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GREEK WAR RELIEF ASSOC.

THE AMERICAN JUNIOR RED CROSS HAS OFFERED A GIFT OF \$50,000 TO UNRRA FOR EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL SUPPLIES FOR REFUGEES. AN ITEMIZED LIST OF REQUIREMENTS HAS BEEN SUBMITTED TO MR. BAILEY, HEAD OF THE RED CROSS IN CAIRO. MR. GREENSTEIN AND MISS GIFFORD MET WITH MR. CURTIS AND MRS. ANDERSON OF THE GREEK WAR RELIEF ASSOCIATION TO EXPLORE THE POSSIBILITY OF THE GREEK WAR RELIEF ASSOCIATION MAKING AVAILABLE SIMILAR SUPPLIES. MR. CURTIS WAS VERY MUCH INTERESTED AND PROMISED TO FOLLOW THROUGH WITH THE NATIONAL OFFICE OF THE GREEK WAR RELIEF ASSOCIATION IN NEW YORK.

6) SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET PRESENTED.

MR. GREENSTEIN SUBMITTED A SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET TO THE BALKAN MISSION. THIS BUDGET CALLS FOR A BUDGET LINE FOR A WELFARE SPECIALIST TO DEAL WITH THE VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES, ONE ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT, ONE DIRECTOR OF WELFARE OF CAMPS, SIX CAMP WELFARE OFFICERS, AND ONE WELFARE PERSON EACH FOR THE GREEK MISSION, THE YUGOSLAV MISSION AND THE ALBANIAN MISSION TO HANDLE WELFARE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES (AN ITEMIZED COPY OF THIS BUDGET IS BEING FORWARDED UNDER SEPARATE MAIL).

7. MILITARY STATUS FOR MEMBERS OF VOLUNTARY SOCIETY TEAMS.

MAJOR-GENERAL HUGHES OF AML HAS RECOMMENDED TO UNRRA THAT OFFICERS' AND NON-OFFICERS' RANKS BE GIVEN TO THE MEMBERS OF THE VOLUNTARY SOCIETY TEAMS. THIS WILL CARRY WITH IT DIFFERENCES IN MESSING PRIVILEGES, LIVING ACCOMODATIONS, AND OTHER AMENITIES. THE VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES ARE VERY MUCH OPPOSED TO THIS RECOMMENDATION ON THE GROUND THAT IT WILL BE COMPLETELY DESTRUCTIVE TO THE MORALE OF THEIR WORKERS. A MEETING HAS BEEN ARRANGED WITH AML TO URGE THAT THIS RECOMMENDATION BE CHANGED AND THAT ALL MEMBERS OF TEAMS HAVE THE SAME STATUS, AND THE SAME PRIVILEGES.

8. RE-EXAMINATION OF ORIGINAL ESTIMATES OF VOLUNTARY SOCIETY WORKERS REQUIRED.

IN RESPONSE TO A CABLED REQUEST FROM WASHINGTON A SPECIAL MEETING WAS HELD WITH AML TO RE-EXAMINE THE ORIGINAL ESTIMATES OF THE NUMBER OF VOLUNTARY SOCIETY WORKERS REQUESTED TO WORK IN THE BALKANS. THESE ESTIMATES CALL FOR 1800 VOLUNTARY WORKERS, ONE THIRD TO COME FROM THE UNITED STATES, ONE THIRD TO COME FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE BALANCE FROM THE NATIONALS OF THE COUNTRIES OF OPERATIONS. AS OF AUGUST 30, ONLY 210 VOLUNTARY SOCIETY WORKERS HAVE ARRIVED IN CAIRO. WITH REGARD TO DRIVERS, INTERPRETERS, COOKS, ETC., EVERY EFFORT WILL BE MADE TO SECURE THIS PERSONNEL FROM SOURCES OTHER THAN THE UNITED STATES. WITH REGARD TO THE TECHNICAL PERSONNEL REQUESTED NO REDUCTION CAN BE MADE WITHOUT JEOPARDY TO THE PROGRAM. VOLUNTARY SOCIETY WORKERS SHOULD BE DISPATCHED IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER;

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1) MEDICAL STORES OFFICERS | 2) NURSES AND DOCTORS |
| 3) WELFARE WORKERS | 4) BALANCE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. |

THE NEED FOR THESE WORKERS IS SO GREAT THAT IT WAS FELT THAT IF THE VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES CANNOT PRODUCE THE PERSONNEL REQUIRED, UNRRA SHOULD RECRUIT DIRECTLY.

9) ASSIGNMENT OF VOLUNTARY TEAMS TO COUNTRIES OF OPERATION.

AT A JOINT CONFERENCE BETWEEN UNRRA AND AML ASSIGNMENTS WERE MADE OF VOLUNTARY SOCIETY WORKERS NOW IN CAIRO TO COUNTRIES OF OPERATION. THE DISTRIBUTION AGREED UPON WAS IN THIS FOLLOWING PROPORTION: FIVE TEAMS FOR YUGOSLAVIA, TO THREE FOR GREECE, TO ONE FOR ALBANIA.

DISTRIBUTION:

WELFARE (ORIGINAL)

AREAS

HEALTH

ORL

SUPPLY

DIS. PERSONS

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
ADMINISTRATION

BALKAN MISSION

Series: Policy

No. P.4.

Subject: Completion of Mission Plans.

Date: 6 September, 1944.

The tempo of events in the Balkans is increasing. Roumania has turned against the Germans; Bulgaria is seeking an Armistice; Mr. Churchill and Marshall Tito have met and their plans for greater Allied activity are receiving the attention of the United States President. The pace of our own work and preparation must quicken to keep in step.

We are charged with the first United Nations Mission in Europe. Hundreds of thousands of Balkan peoples, who have survived the long dark days of Axis torture and starvation, who have worked and fought for their beliefs and who are hourly awaiting their liberation, are now looking expectantly towards our Mission.

Speeches broadcast repeatedly throughout the Balkans and every other occupied territory have held out high hopes of immediate aid - food and clothing, medical assistance and supplies, personal services, tools to resume work, materials with which to build again. Responsibility now rests upon us to secure that these high hopes are not disappointed. If we fail, we shall have failed all those who have battled and suffered and died.

The war is still being fought. Supplies and personnel for relief activities are short. Time may also be all too short for us to produce perfect plans. Nevertheless plans must be produced even though they fall short of perfection. These must, therefore, be completed now and, in order to set a target to guide our efforts, I ask each Mission to submit to me by the 9th of September its complete Mission plan incorporating the plans of all the functional divisions involved. At the same time I shall require the overall plans of the main Balkan Bureaux.

I have given instructions that each Mission shall also mobilise, together with the Units from Voluntary Societies, with all inoculations up to date, uniforms issued and their personal, office and camp equipment drawn and ready. On any request of the Military authorities we should need to move at very short notice indeed. We must be fully prepared and at the peak of efficiency for the tasks ahead.

We are living under conditions which make it hard to maintain a consistently high pressure of work. Many of us have indeed been working at high pressure for long periods with little or no rest. But none must repine. Our future task will call for greater exertion still under even more unfamiliar and trying conditions.

I call upon each member of the staff personally to do his very best for the success of the Mission with which we have been charged, to prepare himself or herself mentally and physically for the task that lies ahead, to work at the highest

possible pressure consistent with the maintenance of good health, and to eschew any and all forms of activity which may prejudice these aims.

Most of us have not worked as until a few weeks or even days ago. The task ahead will demand of each one of us the highest possible degree of co-operation and mutual understanding. Honest disagreement must be expressed and argued out, albeit with reasonable brevity. Troubles are more frequently due to misunderstanding than to mischief. Mistakes should not be an occasion for imputing blame but opportunities for learning lessons.

In conclusion let me say that I have the greatest confidence in the ability of the Mission through the energies and resourcefulness of each member of its staff successfully and efficiently to fulfil the major task of bringing relief and rehabilitation to the gallant Balkan peoples who have suffered and fought so long for our common cause.

W. T. Matthews
Chief of Balkan Mission.

B.M.-Report

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

9 September 1944.

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

FROM: Sir William Matthews, Chief of Balkan Mission

I am attaching for your interest copies of two policy memoranda which have been issued in this office in the last few days.

The first indicates that we are gathering in the plans of the different Missions incorporating the functional division plans, and hope to be able to submit these shortly to Washington and London.

The second covers the line of authority which we have established here between the different Country Missions and the Balkan Mission, and within the Country Missions themselves. This will, as the order indicates, be subject to developments in the relationship between ourselves and the military authorities, but the order is designed to make it perfectly clear to UNRRA personnel the UNRRA line of responsibility which should be reached as soon as possible.

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
ADMINISTRATION

BALKAN MISSION

Series: Policy
Subject: Completion of Mission Plans.

No. P.4.
Date: 6 September 1944.

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W. T. Matthews
Chief of Balkan Mission.

Distribution

DG
SDDG
GC
DA
FIA
PR
ORL
Areas
Supply
FA
Secretariat
Dis. Pers.
Welfare :
Health
Per. Training.
Adm. Service
Treas.

Series:	Policy	No:	P.5
Subject:	Line of authority between the Balkan Mission and Country Mission	Date:	8 September 1944

1. In view of the probable early splitting up of the Balkan Mission into its component parts, it is necessary to establish clear lines of communication and of responsibility between the Country Missions and Balkan Mission headquarters, and within the Country Missions themselves.
2. During the current planning stage, the Balkan Mission has been responsible for formulating, in consultation with Washington and London, the basic principles and policies which shall govern operations and the procedure to be followed in such operations and for laying out the general pattern of the Country Missions' structure. To this end, the Balkan Mission has been organized largely on a functional basis. As personnel have arrived in Cairo they have joined their functional Bureaux or Divisions, and within these, plans and procedures have been formulated.
3. Responsibility, however, for developing Country operational plans within the overall Balkan directives must now be centralized in the Country Missions. For some time past the Chief of the Greek Mission has been able to build up his line officers and has begun to fit his various functional staff officers into a general Greek Mission plan. More recently, Observers were appointed to become foci around which the Yugoslav and Albanian Missions could be developed.
4. So long as the Balkan Mission remains in Cairo, the functional Bureaux and Division Chiefs will have administrative responsibility for all their functional personnel, subject to operational developments. As operations are now imminent and Country planning is developing on a Mission basis, functional Bureaux and Divisions have been instructed to nominate all their personnel to Country Missions. As soon as the Chief of a Country Mission considers that operational planning demands the actual attachment to his Mission of these nominated members of the functional Bureaux and Divisions, he will agree with the Chiefs of the Bureaux and Divisions, in the light of the balance of advantage to be gained, who should be attached. At that point those who are attached will come under the operational control of the Country Mission Chief.
5. During the military period, UNRRA personnel will be acting as the agents of the military authorities attached to the military chain of command, whether they are working as "opposite numbers" to military officers, as assigned individuals with no "opposite numbers", or in operational units (relief, health and distribution). But even during the military period, UNRRA line officers - Chiefs of Mission, District Directors, etc. - acting as "opposite numbers" to military officers, will be operating also in a separate and supplementary UNRRA personnel in matters of discipline, pay, etc., and for planning operations and estimating requirements for the post-military period.
- On these matters, communications will be direct between UNRRA field officers and their higher echelons (as below in paragraph 8).
6. It will be the object of all organisational planning that responsibility for relief should pass from the military authorities to UNRRA as soon as possible, and there may be a secondary stage in the military period when UNRRA personnel are able to take over completely certain areas and functions with their own line of operational command, subject only to military policy directives.

To ensure smooth and early transition from the military to the civilian period of responsibility, it is necessary that UNRRA Missions should from the very beginning develop and adhere to the proper UNRRA lines of responsibility and channels of communication within the limitations imposed by the military controls described above. As the Mission, District and Regional line officers and more field personnel become available, District Directors and Regional Directors will be able to gather around them their functional staff officers and a District and Regional team spirit will be developed as well as and within the Country Mission team.

8. Except as may be modified by the military organization during the military period, all functional officers in the field will be responsible directly to their immediate line officer (see appendix). All communications between a field officer in the field and his own higher echelon will be through the immediate line officer to whom he is directly responsible. Just as in the Balkan Mission now, all communications to Washington and London go through the Chief of the Balkan Mission, so communications to and from the field will go through the District Directors office and the office of the Chief of the Country Missions.

Detailed instructions from Country Mission functional Bureaux and Divisional Heads to functional field personnel may be sent to District Directors marked for the attention of the functional personnel concerned, without prior clearance through the Chiefs of Country Missions. Policy directives, however, will be cleared through the Chiefs of Country Missions prior to despatch to District Directors for distributions to field personnel.

Copies of official communications may be sent direct between Heads of functional Bureaux and functional field personnel.

All communications from the field will go through District Directors and Chiefs of Country Missions.

9. During the operational stage, while Country Missions will be responsible for carrying out the policies and plans developed in the planning stage and while Country Missions will have authority to vary the operation of plans to meet situations as they are found, the Balkan Missions will be responsible for overall policies and for co-ordinating the operations in different Country Missions, and will exercise these functions by inspection, review and the issue of necessary directives. Such directives from the Chiefs of the functional Bureaux and Divisions in the Balkan Mission to their officers in the Country Missions will be issued through the Chief of the Balkan Mission and Chief of the Country Mission.
10. It will be necessary to continue the practice in the Balkan Mission of all communications from Country Missions to and from Washington and London being channeled through the Balkan Mission. All negotiations between Country Missions and Balkan or Mediterranean military and civilian headquarters (not Country Force Headquarters and Country Governments) shall be conducted through the Balkan Mission.

Chief of Balkan Mission.

APPENDIX TO POLICY MEMORANDUM P-5

Subject: Line of authority between the Balkan Mission and Country Missions.

The following illustration is given of the way in which the lines of authority laid down in the memorandum above will be operated.

A supply officer, working in a supply group in the field, has a recommendation to make, which if accepted would involve an approach being made to the Combined Boards for the release of certain supplies. To get this recommendation from the field to the Combined Boards the following steps would require to be taken:-

1. The supply officer would put the proposal to his supply group leader (if he had one), who would put it up to the District or Regional supply officer.
2. The District supply officer would consider the proposal, decide whether it should go forward, and, if it was to, add his own comments in the light of the general District supply plans, and pass the proposal up to the District Director.
3. The District Director, after considering how the proposal fitted into the general District plans, and possibly after calling together some of his other functional officers concerned, would then forward the proposal, with comment, to the Chief of the Country Mission for the attention of the Country Mission supply chief.
4. The Country Mission supply chief would consider the proposal, decide whether it should go forward and if it was to, add his own comments in the light of the total Country supply plans, and pass the proposal up to the Chief of the Country Mission.
5. The Chief of the Country Mission, after considering how the proposal fitted into the overall Country Mission plans, and possibly after calling in some of his other functional staff chiefs, would then forward the proposal, with comment, to the Chief of the Balkan Mission for the attention of the Balkan Mission supply chief.
6. The Balkan Mission supply chief would consider the proposal, decide whether it should go forward and, if it was to, add his own comments in the light of the total Balkan supply plans, and when pass the proposal up to the Chief of the Balkan Mission.
7. The Chief of the Balkan Mission, after considering how the proposal fitted into the overall Balkan Mission plans, and possibly after calling in some of his other functional staff chiefs, would then forward the proposal, with comment, to Washington or London for appropriate action.

Distribution

D.G.	Supply	Treasurer
SDDG	F.A.	
G.C.	Secretariat	
Dip. Advisor	Dis. Pers.	
F.I.A.	Welfare Div.	
P.R.	Health Div.	
ORL	P.T.	
Areas	Adm. Serv.	

B.M. Reports

Cairo 183

BY BAG

DO-M, B. Eckhaus

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

U.N.R.R.A.
1344, Connecticut Ave.,
Washington 25, D.C.

Forwarded with the compliments of the Chief of
Balkan Mission.

Approved by Chief of Mission.

Date. *11. 9. 44*

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

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

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
UNRRA-CAIROTELEPHONES:
47816-41317CAWA No. 183

7th September 1944

To: Mr. M. A. Menshikov, Deputy Director General,
Bureau of Areas - Attn: Mr. Roy Hendrickson,
Deputy Director General, Bur. of Req. & Supp.,
Washington Office.

From: Sir William Matthews, Chief of Balkan Mission

Attached hereto is copy of letter from Mr.
C. M. Elkinton to Mr. Hendrickson, the original of
which was taken by Mr. Roseman to Washington
recently.

WM/CME/rr
Enclosure-1

67892

~~XXXX~~

5 September 1944

Mr. Roy Henderickson,
Deputy Director General,
Bureau of Requirements & Supply,
UNRRA,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Roy,

Once again it appears to be appropriate that I outline the functions and problems that exist and seem to lie ahead. There are seven or eight points that I would like to cover briefly at this time in order to keep abreast of the work going on and perhaps to stimulate suggestions from you.

First, however, I would like to say that I appreciated your reply to my last letter and that we feel that it contributed to straightening out our functional problems here.

Middle East Supplies:

As you know, we have been endeavoring to get a comprehensive picture of supplies which are and will become available to UNRRA in the Middle East. Two months ago the opinion prevailed that no significant surpluses were on the horizon in the Middle East. This general opinion was held by the M.E.S.C. and other government agencies. Today the general feeling has changed notably. The reason for this shift is based on the fact that the military is already beginning to withdraw from certain markets. For the first time in several years, for example, it appears that leather supplies and shoe producing facilities exist beyond the demands of the Army and civilian market in this area, at least at prevailing prices. Preliminary conferences with M.E.S.C. and military officials indicate that commodity and production capacity surpluses will increase over the coming months.

It is too early to give you a definite indication of the specific commodities and quantities which may become available to us, but we will give you this information as soon as it is available. Since the operational phase of the relief and rehabilitation program appears to be near at hand, we will shortly ask for authority to proceed with the procurement of certain relief items; in fact, it would be highly desirable if you could obtain approval to procure and temporarily stock pile leather and shoes, for example. In view of the fact that the tonnages of shipping which we will need may very well not

be available we shouldn't pass us this market now. Further, we must ease our way gradually into this market if we are to avoid giving it a terrific speculative bump.

Middle East Supply Functions:

As you know the Balkans Mission contemplates moving in the very near future. As a result of this projected move it has been necessary for us to consider the need for leaving personnel here to carry on with the functions which remain in this area. As we see it, that is, the Bureau of Supplies, we have two main jobs to carry on with in the Middle East. The first has to do with the refugee camps; the second with procurement of goods in the Middle East for UNRRA's use in the Balkans or elsewhere. As you will appreciate, these jobs are very closely related. The job of supplying the needs of the refugee camps in part from Middle East production involves the same set of supply analysis problems and interagency dealings as will the overall supply operations necessary to obtain goods for UNRRA's use elsewhere. Since these jobs are so closely related, I am proposing that a Middle East Supply Division as a branch of the Balkans Mission remain here at Cairo. This Division would be responsible for conducting the following operations and functions and would report directly to the Chief of the R. & S. Bureau of the Balkans:

A. Relief Camp Supply Operations

1. The development of requirements estimates of commodities which UNRRA is obligated to supply to the relief camps under its jurisdiction.
2. Direct procurement, warehousing and transport of all commodities to be supplied to relief camps by UNRRA. Commodities imported, purchased locally, and gifts will be included.
3. Carry on all discussions and negotiations with MESC which must precede any procurement of supplies in the Middle East for relief camps.

B. Balkan Supply Operations

1. Maintain contacts with MESC and other Middle East agencies government and private, from which information relative to Middle East commodity production, stocks, movements and prices may be obtained.
2. Analyze information obtained, and forward periodic reports to Balkan Mission headquarters showing quantities available, location and prices of apparent surplus stocks of commodities suitable to our program.

3. Upon direction of the Balkan Mission headquarters to make arrangements with appropriate procurement agencies, i.e. U.K.C.C. for obtaining commodities in the Middle East for shipment to the Balkans.

It has been proposed that these functions be incorporated in the Camps Division which would be set up as a Middle East Mission bearing the same relationship to the Balkan Mission as will the country missions. I see no major objection to organizing in this way if the responsibility for the overall supply functions including procurement for the camps is centralized in one divisional head who will report on supply matters to the Bureau of Requirements & Supply Coordination, Balkans Mission. I would appreciate it if you could indicate your thoughts on this matter.

Organization & Functions of R. & S. Bureau:

You will find attached my proposal for the organization functions and budget for the Bureau of R & S, Balkans, country and Middle East missions. You will note that a terrific departure from the original setup, as it came out of Washington, is involved. In spite of the fact that I believe UNRRA's functions in the Balkans' countries are going to be far more limited than most of my associates here believe, I still think this budget proposal is an absolute minimum. The addition of Food & Textile Divisions to the Bureau of R. & S. in the several missions naturally calls for a sizeable increase in the budget.

If you would like more detailed information relative to the organizational and functional plans, send us a cable requesting the same and we will reply promptly.

We are extremely short of personnel in terms of filling the assignments called for under this proposal. Thus, after discussing our personnel needs with Tolley and Maben, I would like to suggest the following people for prompt recruitment and shipment here:

Head Food Division, Ernest Spence
Balkans Mission

Chief of Requirements Coordination
and Supply, Country Mission,
Richard Lippincot

Chief of Requirements Coordination
and Supply, Country Mission
Howard Cotten

Jr. Food Economist, Bernard Warrick

Webster Balance, already hired by
Arees

Jr. Req. Specialist, Jack McLaughlin

Jr. Reg. Specialist, Pat Hooper

Reg. Coord. Specialist, now
at O.P.A., Ruth Leger

We are still in an abominable position relative to secretarial and stenographic help. Probably no other single factor has held up the work here more than the lack of this kind of assistance.

AML-UNRRA

The branch of the A.M.L. responsible for exactly the same functions as the Bureau R & S has in the Balkans Mission, left Cairo last week. It is absolutely essential that we follow them and tie into their program, if the necessary coordination between our respective jobs is to take place. In my judgment, the A.M.L. staff responsible for the overall requirements and supply programs for the Balkans is most able and further they have developed what appears to be an admirable plan of operation.

I assume that you have available to you the estimates of requirements, the allocations and the stock pile position for the military period. At this date, the military supply program is alarmingly deficient in certain classes of medical supplies and textiles. I will not comment here on the medical supply deficiency since Doctor Osincup will have discussed it with you and your staff before this letter reaches you. I have worked with Osincup in the development of justification for the claims made by our Medical Division relative to the deficiencies of the military program.

As of last week there was no stock pile or shipments scheduled of textiles for use during the military period. There is available clothing which would meet about ten (10%) percent of the estimated requirements except for the fact that it must be dyed and dye stuffs are not available in sufficient quantity to handle more than 10 or 15% of this stock of clothing. The position with respect to shoes is the same as for clothing. In light of the decision supposedly made by the Director General to the effect that we cannot procure and stock pile here prior of the military period, there is absolutely nothing we can do about this problem at this end.

The final statement of UNRRA's functions and relations to the military during the military period will have reached you by the time you have this letter; consequently, I will not attempt to make a summary here. As far as the Requirements and Supplies functions are concerned, I have no serious objections to raise to our proposed functions. However, as you will have heard the Mission as a whole is not altogether satisfied with the proposed statement of function. The main objection seems to arise out of the fact that we would operate as individuals in acting as agents of the military and not as a well-coordinated organization.

This has been and promises to continue to be an interesting show bout here; however, I must remind you that when I agreed to take the Cairo position I insisted upon a return to your shop for reassignment in approximately nine months. I feel very much the same now as then and would not like to stay longer unless, as appears unlikely, we are in a critical stage of operation which would not justify a change in personnel.

I would like further to urge you to pay us a visit immediately after the Montreal Conference if you find it all possible to do so.

A very interesting note from Rolf Nugent arrived yesterday. His proposed Far Eastern junket appears not interesting.

As you know, Alan Hall was drafted from this Bureau to take an assignment as "Chief Observer" for the Yugoslavia Mission. He is thoroughly pleased with the assignment and seems to be doing a first rate job. Captain William Johnston, who we recently civilianized is taking over Hall's function in the Bureau of R & S. Just as we had predicted he would when making our plans for the Cairo staff, Tolley has done a bang up job in getting the requirements work well under way. He also has assisted me very ably in developing our organizational and functional plans.

Trusting that you will find it possible to write soon, I remain

Sincerely yours,

CMElkington/rr

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

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

TELEPHONE : 47816

18th September, 1944.

CAWA No. 194

DO-Mr. B. Eckhaus

TO: UNRRA, Washington. (Attn: Bureau of Areas)

FROM: Office of Chief of Balkan Mission.

Attached please find copies of the minutes of the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th meeting of Directors of the Balkan Mission.

H. Barnatt Brown

For Chief of Balkan Mission.

*Duplication + General Distribution
by Despatch Section
Bureau of Areas*

69256

MINUTES OF EIGHTH MEETING OF DIRECTORS
HELD IN THE CONFERENCE ROOM AT 8 SHARIA
DAR EL SHIFA, GARDEN CITY, CAIRO, AT
10 a.m. ON MONDAY 10TH SEPTEMBER, 1944.

Present: Sir William Matthews (in the chair)
Mr. Laird Archer
Mr. P. G. Beck
Lieut-Col. W. E. Brown
Mr. Charles Elkinton
Mr. Leo Gerstenzang
Mr. Harry Greenstein
Mr. Lincoln D. Kelsey
Lieut-Col. J. L. Langman
Mr. E. M. H. Lloyd
Mr. John D. McNabb
Mr. Neville Miller
Lord Norbury
Mr. Cyril S. Pickard
Mr. Clarence M. Pierce
Mr. David Schwartz
Mr. Barratt Brown (secretary)

1. Subject: Formation of working committees.

Reported: Mr. E. M. H. Lloyd had now taken up duties with the Mission as financial and economic adviser.

Agreed: (a) A working committee should be formed under Mr. Lloyd's chairmanship to be composed of the chiefs of the Supply and Requirements, Finance and Administration, and Transport and Distribution Bureaux, and the directors of the Divisions of Industrial Rehabilitation, and Agriculture and Fisheries; to concern itself with the co-ordination of the Missions' economic and commercial activities.

(b) At the same time a second working committee should be set up under Mr. Miller's chairmanship to be composed of the directors of the Health, Welfare, Displaced Persons and Camps Divisions; to concern itself with the co-ordination of the planning of the social and general welfare activities of the Missions.

Action: Secretary to call these committees together at least once a week.

2. Subject: Position with regard to the proceeds of sales of supplies.

Reported: It was understood that the proceeds from the sales of supplies during the military period in Greece would be available to UNRRA in the form of local currency, i.e. drachmas, but that no clear understanding had been reached with any Yugoslav representatives further to the Resolution at Atlantic City laying down that expenses of UNRRA incurred during the administration of relief work should be borne by the local Government of the country receiving relief.

Agreed: This question should be borne in mind by Mr. Gerstenzang and Mr. Elkinton during the conversations between the military authorities and the National Committee of Liberation, and that in this connection they should bear especially in mind the position of UNRRA as agents of the military authorities and as an organisation which would one day if not from the beginning have to operate on its own.

3. Subject: Talks with Yugoslav authorities.

Reported: (a) Mr. Gerstenzang and Mr. Elkinton were leaving shortly to join Mr. Hall in Bari so as to be present at the conversations between the military authorities and AML Force Yugoslavia.

(b) Col. Maxwell would be joining them as soon as possible as Observer from the Balkan Mission.

Agreed: (a) All the representatives of UNRRA should be most careful to emphasise their Observer status and not to become too closely identified with the military authorities in any negotiations or agreement.

(b) Representatives should in particular discover whether it was proposed that UNRRA should act as agents of AML Force Yugoslavia or as agents of AFHQ or some other Allied force.

4. Subject: Report by Mr. Pickard on his visit to London.

Reported: (a) Personnel - Personnel was available in London in very much larger numbers than had been expected.

(i) UNRRA Staff: Sixty recruits were already available of high calibre, and air passages were being obtained so that most of them could be expected in the Middle East by the middle of October; there were many more available as a result of provisional recruitment than the London office had places to fill, and they were therefore asking for a very much greater proportion in the supplementary budget than they had been allowed in the original budget.

(ii) Voluntary Society personnel: Thirty-four had just arrived from UK, eighty more were expected early in October, and it was confidently assumed that the greater part of the total required of 490 would be attained.

(b) Responsibility for the Balkan Mission - The European Regional Office had recommended, with the agreement of the heads of the Functional Divisions presently visiting London from Washington, that it should take responsibility for the Balkan Mission, because -

(i) The Balkans were a part of Europe, and London was very clearly uninformed about Balkan Mission operations.

(ii) Most of the discussions with European Governments, including Balkan Governments, were going ahead in the technical committees which were meeting regularly in London.

(c) Supply Estimates - The provisional estimates prepared by M. Varvaressos for Greece for the first year of liberation had been submitted and had been critically examined by the European Regional Office, and were thought to be reasonable. Yugoslav estimates were also available, and the following action by the Balkan Mission was recommended -

- (i) The Greek Government must be asked either to confirm these provisional estimates or to produce alternatives.
- (ii) The Supply and Requirements Bureau should work over both sets of estimates and return them to London with reasoned comments.

(d) Distribution -

- (i) Distribution policy was the concern of the Bureau of Areas. A statement of the terms of reference of the Distribution Division was available, but the Division was not yet fully staffed.
- (ii) The general attitude in London towards UNRRA's responsibility for distribution was one of caution. Some hesitation was expressed at the production of cut and dried plans for rationing and price-control without prior consultation with the Governments themselves in the light of the conditions prevailing in their countries.
- (iii) Experience in the north-west indicated that European Governments were anxious to assume responsibility for the administration of their own countries immediately on liberation and were showing themselves capable of doing this, and it would be wise for UNRRA to appreciate this fact in drawing up its plans for the Balkans.

(e) Operations on a Mission basis -

- (i) The view was strongly held in London that so far as the Balkans were concerned operations must be on an over-all Mission basis, and it would be the duty of the functional Division and Bureau representatives to provide the Mission Chiefs and District Directors with technical advice, while it would be for Mission Chiefs to determine the implementation of policy.
- (ii) On the other hand it was not supposed that it would be necessary for the Balkan Mission itself to operate on any considerable scale after the planning stage and early stage of operations.

/(iii)

- (iii) It was generally expected that the Balkan Mission and Country Missions would be capable of getting on with the job by themselves, subject to limited policy controls from London, if and when London took over responsibility.

Agreed:

- (a) That the importance of establishing the Country Missions as firmly as possible and as soon as possible must be borne in mind by all functional Bureaux and Divisions.
- (b) The Bureau of Supply and Requirements should start its audit of the Greek and Yugoslav estimates as soon as possible and should devote its entire energies and staff to completing this in the shortest possible time.
- (c) Pressure must begin to be brought on the appropriate authorities for the immediate provision of the supplies which were allocated for the military period, on the military authorities for any supplementation that appeared necessary after an analysis of the supplies which were to be provided in the military period, and directly on the Combined Boards for the needs of the post-military period. (Noted below)
- (d) London should be asked to keep the Balkan Mission posted of the world supply position particularly regarding wheat, which was understood to be very good, and textiles, shoes and fats, which were understood to be bad.

Action:

- (a) The Economic and Commercial Working Committee established under minute 1 should work immediately on the following questions:
- (i) The determination of a combined supply programme with the military authorities covering any spot supplementation that might be required
- (ii) The determination of the total of supplies during the military period.
- (b) Mr. Pickard and Mr. Lloyd should draft a telegram for Washington asking for a decision on the whole principle of the propriety of UNRRA recommending supplementation during the military period.

5. Subject: Russian members of the Mission.

Reported: The following Russian representatives for the Mission were arriving shortly to take up duty:

- (a) M. Sergeivich, to be Senior Deputy Chief of the Yugoslav Mission.
- (b) M. Alekseev, to be Deputy Chief of the Bureau of Supply and Requirements, to be assigned by the Chief of the Balkan Mission to one or other of the Country Missions.
- (c) M. Resusndaev, to be Senior Deputy Chief of the Greek Mission.

*Note (the paragraph type as shown in original copy - 16.
Despatch Office, Bureau of A. & S.)*

6. Subject: Move to Italy.

Reported: Lieut-Col. Langman had returned from Italy, and reported:

- (a) Gen. Hughes strongly recommended that the Balkan Mission should move to Italy by the end of the month.
- (b) Accommodation would be available for the Balkan Mission by that time in Naples, and it was for decision whether the Mission should occupy a certain amount of cramped and somewhat scattered accommodation near to AMHQ, or should occupy some large and commodious offices with messes nearby which would be vacated shortly in the centre of Naples.
- (c) AML HQ Yugoslavia and Mr. Hall strongly recommended that the remaining members of the Yugoslav and Albanian Missions should proceed to Bari at the end of the month, and in addition all the voluntary society units whose unit training was adequate and whose equipment and transport was completed.
- (d) AML HQ Greece was at present in Italy, but an advance reconnaissance party was planned to move direct from Egypt to Greece, and a request had been made for one UNRRA representative on the administrative side (who must be a uniformed officer) and one representative of the Health Division (in uniform) to accompany the party.

Agreed:

- (a) The Balkan Mission would go forward to Italy as soon as possible except for those personnel who must be left behind to carry on UNRRA's Middle East activities and to assist the Camps Division to carry its responsibilities.
- (b) The remaining members of the Yugoslav and Albanian Missions, together with the voluntary society units which were ready should proceed to Bari as soon as possible.
- (c) The Greek Mission should stay until they moved direct into Greece, two representatives of the Mission being sent forward with the advance party.

Action:

- (a) Mr. Miller, Mr. Pickard and Lieut-Col. Langman to agree which members of the Balkan Mission should go forward and which should stay as the Cairo branch of the Balkan Mission.
- (b) Lieut-Col. Langman should make arrangements for mobilisation by the end of the month.

7. Subject: UNRRA responsibility during the military period.

Reported: That in discussions with AMHQ the view had been expressed that during the military period UNRRA's responsibilities were limited in scope by the limitations of the army's responsibilities, and that this limitation would cover estimates of requirements for supplies.

Agreed: That while UNRRA is acting as agents of the military authorities during the military period it must also act as agents of the Greek and Yugoslav Governments

in the planning during the military period for the post-military period.

- Action:
- (a) The representatives proceeding to Bari for discussions should make this position clear to the military authorities and to the Yugoslav authorities
 - (b) Mr. Archer should make this clear to AML Greece and to the Greek Government.

8. Subject: Surplus of manpower and supplies from the army and other wartime authorities.

Reported: That it was inevitable in this stage of the war that the army and other wartime authorities should soon have certain surpluses of manpower and supplies, including the supplies held in England against invasion and bombing, e.g. clothing, blankets, etc.

Agreed: Efforts should be made to obtain available surpluses.

Action: Mr. Elkinton.

Balkan Reports

August 31, 1944.
CAWA No. 164

Mr. Michael Menshikov,
Deputy Director-General,
Dupont Circle Building,
1344 Connecticut Avenue,
Washington 25, D. C.

For attention: Mr. Joseph P. Harris

Dear Mr. Menshikov,

On 9th August we sent you cable No. 353 asking that you re-check the experience and performance of Mr. Stephen Girard and give us on this basis your considered judgment as to whether Mr. Girard is of District Director calibre. This request grew out of joint consultation between the Greek Mission and our Personnel Division. Your cable No. 369 of August 16th indicated that in your judgment Mr. Girard was not District Director calibre, and after receiving this our Personnel Division and Greek Mission considered jointly what solution could be found to the situation. Mr. Girard had been sent to Cairo to be a Warehouseman, but since his arrival has been serving as an Acting District Director for the Greek Mission.

Upon the arrival of Mr. Carl Compton and his assignment as District Director of 3 Greek Mission it was decided to offer Mr. Girard the position of Deputy District Director under Mr. Compton, at a slight increase in salary, such assignment being subject to your approval, of course. Mr. Girard has refused this assignment for reasons which we shall summarise below, and we are therefore returning him to UNRRA Headquarters for such further action as you deem advisable. We have applied for the earliest available sea passage for Mr. Girard. Mr. Girard expresses the hope that he may receive assignment to another Mission; this matter is of course in your hands.

In brief Mr. Girard's attitude is based on the following. These are his statements. He indicates that when interviewed for employment with OFFRO about a year ago, by a Mr. Hunt, he was receiving \$5,200 per annum with full living allowance. He was told by Mr. Hunt that in order to receive a salary higher than that given to "Field Service Officers" it would be necessary to classify him as a Warehouseman. He therefore was employed under this title at \$3,800 per annum. In the spring of this year he was interviewed concerning assignment to the Balkan Mission. However, before an actual decision was reached, his transportation came up and he was sent to Cairo with the understanding, he says, that an adjustment would be made in his assignment and salary. He indicates that

(1) he never accepted assignment as Warehouseman, and (2) that he was assured before leaving that the Living and Quarters Allowance for a single person would be the same as that provided by FEA, which he states isn't \$40 higher than that he now receives. Mr. Girard has indicated that other UNRRA employees who have been with the agency for some time have received re-classification just before leaving for Cairo, and he feels that he also deserves the same. He has indicated also that his interviewers in Washington felt that actually he could qualify as an Assistant to a Chief of Mission. Because of this and other factors cited, he considers the salary and position offered him as not commensurate with his previous experience and earnings and his present ability. As a result of the above our only alternative is to return Mr. Girard to UNRRA Headquarters.

It is proper, we believe, to point out again how certain operating problems here may be helped by clarifying with employees, before their departure, the general situation under which they are assigned to the Balkan Mission. All line staff should have a thorough understanding that they come to Cairo unassigned, assignment to a Country Mission being made by the Chief of the Balkan Mission. Similarly, those who come assigned to Technical Divisions should also understand that they come unassigned so far as Country Mission is concerned, such assignment being made here by the head of the Technical Division concerned.

We have written you in a recent letter regarding reclassification just before departure. It is essential that this office have prompt notice of such reassignment, and we urge that this general question receive your serious thought. If an individual has been assigned to a particular type of work in UNRRA Headquarters his experience there can be made most profitable in the field service by continuing him in the same type of work. If there enters into such situations the problem of granting salary increases, and such increases can be given only by transfer of an individual to a completely new type of work, we suggest that consideration be given to amendment of present salary scales and regulations so that, if warranted, the increase may be given, and the individual be retained in the same type of work.

Yours sincerely,

(signed) William T. Matthews
CHIEF OF MISSION

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GD) B. JENNINGS-BRAMLEY

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August 29, 1944
CAWA No. 166

Mr. Michael Menshikov,
Deputy Director-General,
Dupont Circle Building,
1344 Connecticut Avenue,
Washington 25, D. C.

For attention: Mr. Harry Cassidy

Dear Mr. Menshikov,

I trust our recent summary of training activities in the Balkan Mission gave you sufficient information on our training programme.

I believe you will be interested in the attached typical weekly report from the Commandant of the UNRRA Training Camp to the Director of Personnel, and the Minutes of a meeting of the UNRRA Committee on Training.

If you wish further data, or have suggestions to make, may we hear from you.

Yours sincerely,

(signed)

William T. Matthews
CHIEF OF MISSION

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF UNRRA COMMITTEE ON TRAINING

MONDAY, August 21, 1944.

The UNRRA Committee on Training met on Monday, August 21, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Lewis Rohrbaugh, Director of Personnel. These members were present:-

Major Anderson
(Representing Col. Green, Camps)
Miss Arnstein (Health)
Mr. Barratt-Brown
(Office of Chief of Mission)
Mr. Brownbridge (Welfare)²⁷
Mr. Camara (CCVS)
Mr. Curtis (CCVS)
Mr. Greenstein (Welfare)
Miss Janson-Potts
Camp Training Officer)

Mr. Lindsay (CCVS)
Dr. Sinclair-Loutit (Health)
Captain Marsh (Distn. & Transport)
Major Milford (AML)
Mr. Pierce (Displaced Persons)
Mrs. Severeid (Greece Mission)
Mr. Tolley (Reqs. & Supply)
Mr. Williams (Indust. Rehab.)
Mr. Rezak (Yugoslavia Mission)
Mrs. Jennings-Bramley
(Commandant, Training Camp)

1. UNRRA ORIENTATION COURSE

A. The first problem before the Committee was the evaluation of the present UNRRA Orientation Course for all new arrivals in Cairo. This course now includes seven lectures, covering a five-day period. Mrs. Jennings-Bramley read a report which she had previously submitted to Mr. Rohrbaugh, reviewing the programme to date:-

The machinery set up for sending all new personnel to Maadi for the course had not been entirely effective, because: -

(a) Personnel arrived in groups too small to justify taking the time of AML officers and others for lectures.

(b) Not enough advance notice of arrival of personnel was given to the Training Camp to allow it to properly arrange lectures.

(c) Some employees had been taken over immediately on arrival by the various Headquarters Division and put to work on planning, without being sent to Maadi for orientation.

It was recommended that a schedule of courses be furnished each Division, and that so far as cable advice permitted, two days' notice be given the Training Camp after arrival of the personnel, before lectures are scheduled, so that lecturers can be properly notified. The Committee recommended to all bureaus and divisions that all personnel be sent to Maadi immediately on arrival, be quartered there, and go through the Training Course as a matter of rule, exceptions to be made only in cases where it is of extreme urgency and importance that the individual be used immediately on arrival for essential planning. Mr. Rohrbaugh indicated a directive would be issued on this and that once posted to Camp, personnel would remain there for the duration of the course.

B. The Committee then considered the Orientation Course from the content standpoint. It was the consensus that the course was adequate, filled a definite need, and should by all means be continued, both for UNRRA Headquarters staff, and for Voluntary Society personnel, even though, because of the varied backgrounds and previous training of personnel in the U. S. and U. K. it was unavoidable that parts of the ground covered in this Orientation Course might have been covered in an individual's previous training. Individual needs for additional material and special emphasis on particular phases of training could be met in the supplementary training period, whether in Division Headquarters, in planning at Maadi (for Voluntary Society and Welfare personnel) or in the Camps Division.

2. SUPPLEMENTARY TRAINING FOR VOLUNTARY SOCIETY PERSONNEL

Mr. Brownbridge, who had met the same morning with Unit Leaders, Miss Potts and Dr. Sinclair-Loutit, was tasked to report to the Committee, for its consideration and comment, plans for unit training of Voluntary Society Teams, which must await issuance of team equipment and transport. Voluntary personnel are now engaged in individual training as Drivers, Driver-mechanics, and as groups in language study. Since team equipment will be issued to UNRRA on September 28th and in some cases can probably be sorted and issued by September 15th, Committee agreed that Unit Training should begin not later than September 15th. In the meantime units shall meet as groups, organizing living arrangements on team unit lines, and thinking in terms of field operations.

The Chairman appointed a Sub-Committee to formulate definite plans for mobilization of units for training, to outline the training programme, determine priority of training phases, and to set deadline dates for completion of phases of training. The Committee was directed to put these plans in operation as quickly as possible. Membership of this Sub-Committee on Unit Training for Voluntary Society Personnel is as follows:-

Mr. Brownbridge, Chairman	Miss Janson-Potts
Dr. Sinclair-Loutit	Miss Pilkington (Vol.Soc.)
Major Milford	Mr. Curtis (Vol.Soc.)

The Committee recommended to the above Sub-Committee that Unit Training should be on technical lines, closely supervised by the UNRRA Health and Welfare Divisions, should cover the scope of the entire programme as defined by UNRRA and AML, and should include practical discussions and exercises on the carrying out of such programmes in the field.

3. SUPPLEMENTARY TRAINING FOR REGULAR UNRRA EMPLOYEES

It was indicated that each Division and Bureau had followed through on plans made at an earlier meeting, had developed plans for training, supplementary to the orientation course, and in various degrees had placed these plans in operation after discussion with the Personnel Division.

4. HEADQUARTERS GENERAL GROUP ACTIVITIES

The Committee considered possible activities coming under the scope of training and orientation for UNRRA Headquarters personnel. (Greek instruction has been under way; Serbo-Croat was to start the same day.) It was felt important that the personnel of one Functional Division have a picture of the plans and progress of planning of the other divisions, and of the organization as a whole. It was also considered important for the morale and team spirit of the entire organization that group activities such as sight-seeing excursions be arranged, and possibly luncheon meetings, patterned after the Washington luncheon meetings, at which Mission Chiefs and heads of Functional Divisions would give brief progress reports. A Sub-Committee with the following membership was appointed to arrange such functions: -

Captain Marsh, Chairman
Mr. Barratt-Brown
Mrs. Severeid, Secretary.

Louis Severeid, Secretary

MINUTES OF MEETING ON TRAINING AND
MOBILISATION OF VOLUNTARY SOCIETY
UNITS, HELD AT THE UNRRA TRAINING
CAMP ON TUESDAY, August 22nd.

Present:	Mr. Barratt-Brown (in the chair)	- UNRRA
	Lt. Col. Taylor	- AML HQ (Greece)
	W/Comdr. Paynter	- AML HQ (Greece)
	Lt. Col. McCrae	- AML HQ (Yugoslavia)
	Lt. Col. Mark	- AML HQ (Yugoslavia)
	Major Heyd	- AML HQ (Yugoslavia)
	Lt. Col. Trail	- AML HQ (Albania)
	Major Miller	- AML HQ (Albania)
	Capt. Pozzi	- AML HQ (Albania)
	Lt. Tullis	- AML HQ (Albania)
	Major Langworthy	- CLO's Office (UNRRA)
		AMHQ (Balkans)
	Major Milford	- CLO's Office (UNRRA)
		Training AMHQ (Balkans)
	Mr. McNabb	- UNRRA Albanian Mission
	Lt. Col. Sappington	- UNRRA Health Division
	Dr. Sinclair-Loutit	- UNRRA Health Division
	Mr. Brownbridge	- UNRRA Welfare Division
	Mr. Rees	- UNRRA Welfare Division
	Mr. Sanford	- Joint Sec. CCVS
	Mr. Lindsay	- Joint Sec. CCVS
	Mrs. Jennings-Bramley	- Commandant UNRRA
		Training Camp
	Mrs. Janson-Potts	- Training Officer,
		UNRRA Training Camp

I. Order of priorities for mobilisation of units.

Agreed as follows:

1. That types of units most needed, if necessary, to the exclusion of all others, in the opening days of entry into the Balkans, were as follows:
 - A. MSTU'S complete except for ambulance drivers for each of the territories.
 - B. Relief units for each of the territories.
2. That to meet this need a paper mobilisation should be prepared so that medical supply and transport units could be obtained from the personnel recruited for other medical units and now in the Middle East, and that Mr. Sanford, Mr. Brownbridge and Dr. Sinclair-Loutit should work out this mobilisation in consultation with the Voluntary Societies and the representatives of AML, and should make proposals on the best use of the remaining personnel for units.
3. That priorities as between relief units and medical units must be referred for a decision by AMHQ (Balkans). (In the light of the fact that the present ratio of personnel in the Middle East was three medical to two relief, compared with the requested figures which were in the ratio of four medical to one relief)

4. That as between the different medical units, priorities should be as follows:

- A. MSTU's.
- B. MHFAU's.
- C. WPU's. (Except for Yugoslavia, where these units should have lowest priority)
- D. MMC's.
- E. FBU's.

5. Territorial assignments must be left for decision in the light of events by AMHC (Balkans), but units with experience and interest in particular territories should not be dissuaded from concentrating during the training period on those territories, and after the paper mobilisation of personnel into the three MSTU's, at least one MHFAU and FBU be assigned to each territory. It should, however, be made perfectly clear to all personnel that they may have to be assigned to some other territory than that to which they are expecting to go.

6. As more personnel specifically recruited for MSTU's become available, personnel who had been withdrawn to make up the required number of MSTU's would, as soon as possible, be released to return to their own units.

II.

Individual training for personnel of units before mobilisation.

Agreed as follows:

- 1. First priority for individual training must be given to medical stores clerks at SABDMS for personnel who might have to become members of medical stores units.
- 2. Second priority must be given to obtaining adequate training for all of the drivers who will be taking vehicles on charge.
- 3. Hygiene courses should be completed before mobilisation by personnel attending them.
- 4. Mobilisation of units should not be held up for individual training of any other personnel, but training in e.g. malaria control, personal malaria precautions, emergency field cooking, short courses in hygiene and tropical medicine, should be covered as part of unit training.
- 5. Laboratory technicians, whether for MHFAU's or FBU's, should be left on their courses or at their work until definitely required.

III. Mobilisation of units.

Agreed as follows:

- 1. Mobilisation of units as planned should proceed despite the paper mobilisation into MSTU's.
- 2. Units should draw equipment and mobilise as soon as the large proportion of their personnel are ready, and if necessary without the personnel attending SABDMS courses and personnel on leave.

The following schedule should be followed:

- A. One RRU and one MHFAU on September 2nd.
- B. A further six units on September 9th.
- C. A further seven units on September 16th.

This schedule to complete the numbers as on the appendix attached to the note calling the meeting.

- 4. Mr. Sanford to obtain the release of personnel from the camps and from the Medical Division and to issue the postings to Maadi.
- 5. Mr. Sanford, Mr. Brownbridge and Dr. Sinclair-Loutit to work in consultation with the CCVS and AML on proposals for building the available Greek and American personnel into existing units, with particular reference to their replacing personnel who might have to be mobilised into the MSTU's.
- 6. The Chairman to see that UNRRA takes up this proposal officially with AML and CCVS.
- 7. All units to proceed to Mena Camp as soon as they have drawn equipment and are able to move off.
- 8. All personnel should have a medical examination and grading before mobilisation from a medical board composed of Medical Officers from AML, UNRRA and CCVS.

IV. Staff for training and mobilisation purposes.

Agreed as follows:

- 1. Personnel to be used for base duties if they failed to pass the necessary medical examination for all personnel being mobilised into units.
- 2. Unit quartermasters to be used before the mobilisation of units for drawing and dividing up the equipment under the direction of a permanent quartermaster to be provided by UNRRA, and then to be responsible for taking over their own unit equipments.
- 3. A formal approach to be made by UNRRA to AML for the provision of clerks to assist with the control of equipment.
- 4. UNRRA to inform the CCVS of the need for staff for base duties in connection with the Mobilisation of units, both now and later in the territories, in view of the non existence of such personnel in AML and UNRRA plans.

V. Unit training.

- 1. Unit training to be the responsibility of the technical divisions of AML and UNRRA, working together.
- 2. Training plans to be coordinated by Dr. Sinclair-Loutit, the UNRRA Medical Training Officer, and Mr. Brownbridge, the UNRRA Welfare Training Officer.

3. Unit training to cover at least the following:
- A. Drawing, knowledge and packing of equipment.
 - B. Attaining of unit self sufficiency.
 - C. TENTS.
 - D. Experience of survey work.
 - E. Convoy driving.

UNITS IN M.E.

20. 8- 44

		F.A.U.				B.R.C.S.			S.C.F.		I.V.S.P.		J.R.U.		CCRA		YWCA		G.I.S.		T O T A L			
		Greece	Yugoslavia	Albania	Dodecanese	Greece	Yugoslavia	Albania	Greece	Yugoslavia	Greece	Yugoslavia	Greece	Yugoslavia	Greece	Yugoslavia	Greece	Yugoslavia	Greece	Yugoslavia	Albania	Dodecanese		
M.H.F.A.U.			2	(x)	1	2			1	1										3	3	(x)	1	7
B.(?) U.		1	1			1	1/3			1			1		1	1				5	3	1/3		8-1/3
M.(?)P.U.										1										1				
F.A.U.		1/6	1/3																	1/6	1/3			fraction
P.H.W.W.					2	6				2										7	2		2	11
M.S.T.U.	Stores officers		4		2		1														5		2	7
	Dispensers		1				3														4			4
	Veh. Mech.		1																		1			1
	Stores drivers		10				2														12			12
R e s e r v e s			1								2		1											4

(x) 1 of the two Yugoslavia teams, for Albania if Albania opens first

OTHER UNITS AND PERSONNEL POTENTIALLY AVAILABLE IN THE M.E.

I	<u>Yugoslav Refugees</u>	
	Public Health Welfare Assistants	240
	and in addition if possible:-	
	Drivers	(100)
II	<u>Greek Refugees</u>	
	P. H.W.A.S.	40
III	<u>Greek Red Cross of Egypt</u>	
	25 Public Health Welfare Assistants	25
	2 M.H.F.A.U.S.	26
	6 Stores Officers and Assistants	6
	1 M. C. Bacteriologist	1
	3 Interpreters	3
	<u>T O T A L</u>	<u>61</u>
IV	<u>Palestine Jewish Relief Council</u>	
	10 P.H.W.A.S.	10
	23 M.H.F.A.U.S.	26/39
	2 W.P.U.S.	4
	1 R.R.U.	10
		<u>50/63</u>
V	<u>Alexandria Voluntary Ambulance Unit</u>	
	10 M.S.T.U. drivers	10

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August 22, 1944.
CAWA No. 172

TO: Mr. M. Menshikov, Att: Frederick I. Daniels,
1344 Connecticut Ave., Washington 25, D.C.

FROM: Harry Greenstein, Director of Welfare Division.

SUBJECT: Report on Nuseirat Greek Refugee Camp.

Attached find a report from Mr. Glen Leet, Mr. John Dula and Mr. Edgar Wahlberg on their visit to Nuseirat Greek Refugee Camp.

Encl.
as stated above.

8 August 1944

TO: Mr. Greenstein

FROM: Glen Leet, John Dula, Edgar Wahlberg

SUBJECT: Report of Visit to Nuseirat Greek Refugee Camp - near Gaza, Palestine, July 17 - July 29, 1944.

Purpose of Visit and Report. This visit was made primarily as part of the plan to send newly arrived members of the welfare staff for short periods to a refugee camp for practical orientation and first-hand observation of caring for refugees.

Although this report is primarily concerned with the operation of the welfare program of Nuseirat Camp, it is necessary to tell something of the general program of the Camp and its various facilities for the refugees in order to place the welfare program in proper perspective.

General Data about Nuseirat.

Nuseirat, opened as a refugee camp in November, 1943, occupies a scenic location overlooking the Mediterranean. Its site was formerly that of an Australian camp, so that many of the buildings are of semi-permanent construction (iris huts). Most of the refugees, however, live in tents during the dry season.

The camp is divided into three camps: North, sometimes called Main, and South Camps, caring for approximately 4000 refugees each, and Con Camp (The name derives from the time when it was used by the British Army as a convalescent camp) caring for about 1000 refugees. North and South Camps adjoin each other, while Con Camp is located several miles distant. In North Camp most of the refugees are from Samos. They are more nearly pure Greeks and of a higher culture than the Greeks from the Dodecanese Islands who comprise the majority of the population of South and Con Camps.

Camp A, or the reception or quarantine center, is a separate camp, accommodating at any time up to 500 newly arrived refugees, but is administratively a part of North Camp which is adjacent. The Hospital, located near Con Camp, is under the supervision of the Health Department.

All the Camps form an actively functioning community with churches, schools, cinema, coffee houses, work centers, baby centers, newspaper, etc. UNRRA is responsible for the operation of Nuseirat. Directly in charge of the Camp is Major Vredenburg of the British Army with each sub-camp, except Con and "A", in charge of a British Army officer. These officers who are loaned to UNRRA until replacements can be made are considered as a part of UNRRA's personnel.

The British voluntary societies have supplied much of the personnel for the camp and have done an exceedingly valuable job in initiating and carrying out many activities within the Camp.

The program is soundly based on the idea of stimulating as much refugee participation as possible, with the objective of carrying out one of the cardinal principles of UNRRA, i.e., helping people to help themselves. At the present time, with the possible imminence of Balkan operations and the withdrawal of much personnel for mobilization for such operations, the camp is emphasizing further the development of refugee leadership to the fullest extent.

Facilities for Refugees in Nuseirat Camp.

1. CAMP A receives all refugees upon their arrival from the assembly center for Greek refugees located at Aleppo. In order to keep disease from spreading throughout Nuseirat, Camp A is enclosed by barbed wire and guarded by sentries from the Greek army. Here refugees are confined for two weeks during which they are registered, given identity disks, disinfested, vaccinated and inoculated, and issued clothing.

Refugees from Aleppo arrive by train at a station about a half mile distant from Nuseirat and are brought to Camp A in trucks. They must pass through an iris hut in which registration card and tables have been prepared. Volunteers fill out a concise registration card for each refugee after which the refugee is given an identity disk, prepared beforehand by the camp registration office from reports earlier received from Aleppo. The refugee is then issued a towel, knife, fork, spoon, canteen, blankets, etc. to supplement those items which prior reports from Aleppo indicate he has been given. Those who are ill are immediately given medical attention or sent to the hospital. Volunteer workers then escort each group of ten (and these generally represent two families or more, since the refugees line up for registration in family groups) - to the tent they will occupy. Food is served, the refugees obtaining the food from a central kitchen but eating in their tents; milk is served to young children in the baby center. The whole process of registering the maximum number of 500 refugees is said to take only an hour or two. The initial registration is purposely brief and to settle the refugee who is tired from his trip, in his tent as soon as possible.

2. EDUCATION. School classes are held from kindergarten through a lower gymnasium. While each camp has its own school, the gymnasium is centralized. The school is staffed by Greek teachers, headed by a Greek principal. Many parents from the Dodecanese had kept their children away from school rather than have them taught Italian. The result is that there is a problem of illiteracy at Nuseirat. The Education Department is trying to meet this problem by special classes, since it is not possible or wise to try to get older children to start out in the first grade with much younger children.

Kindergartens are held in each camp for children from 4 to 7 years of age. The classes are large -- about sixty children in some of the classes. Although there is a teacher and sometimes two assistants, the classes are too formalized for such young children. The desks, seating six or seven children are moveable; the rooms are

large. It was suggested that the classes be grouped within the room, each group separated by screens; or preferably, if there are sufficient tents, that during the dry season, tents be set up to accommodate smaller groups.

School attendance is compulsory for children up to 14 years of age, but absences from school are frequent. No sanctions are yet applied to children who do not attend; a canvass of cases of truancy was being made during the visit. It had been decided to keep school open during the summer with two holidays of ten days each. It may be that this in part accounts for the large number of absences.

The British Council has established a center, at the Camp's request, and it is planned to have many classes in English for the refugees. The refugees are said to be eager to learn English. At the time of visit the Council's program was not fully underway.

3. HEALTH. The Health Department includes three sections: Hospital, Hygiene and Sanitation, and Clinics. In addition to the Hospital, which has 200 beds under roof and a possible 200 more under tents, there are three Medical inspection (MI) rooms, one for each of the three camps. Special clinics are held for eyes, skin treatments, etc. The venereal disease clinic is located at the hospital and a dental clinic is also being set up there.

Most of the medical staff consists of refugee doctors, although the doctors in administrative positions are American and British. Much time has to be given to educating the Greek doctors to the use of British and American drugs. There was a complaint that the Greek doctors often give prescriptions to the refugees which cannot be filled at the pharmacy but which the refugee must take to Gaza, some miles distant. The result is that the patient sometimes goes without the medicine.

Baby centers, initiated by the welfare Department, but now under the direction of the Health Department, are operating in each camp. These centers were established primarily as a means of distributing milk to babies and young children -- pre-school children. Fortunately Museirat receives a sufficient canned milk ration to assure each infant an adequate amount a day. The problem is one of distributing the milk without spoilage. The baby centers were established to overcome this problem. Babies are also bathed at the center.

The personnel consists of refugees, supervised by two voluntary agency workers. At the time of visit the voluntary agency workers were training two Greek VAD's from the Greek Red Cross in Alexandria to take over the close supervision of the Centers.

It is now planned to further develop the health and welfare aspects of the Baby centers by organizing mothers' clubs and perhaps day nurseries near the centers for those children whose mothers must leave for short periods of time. The mothers' clubs would provide good opportunity to wage the battle for cleanliness and better diet and to lessen also the Greeks' insistence upon swaddling their babies in layers of clothing. It is also planned that the doctors will do more of their routine work with children at the centers rather than

at the Medical inspection rooms as a means of insuring more regular attendance.

4. WORKSHOPS. The workshops, consisting of carpentry, metal working, shoe repairing and sandal-making, sewing, knitting, spinning, embroidering, rug-making, brick manufacture, are almost entirely managed by Greeks under the supervision of voluntary agency workers. Much ingenuity is shown in the products salvaged from the camp. For example, the log-posts from some abandoned latrines are sawed into strips of lumber and made into school benches; tin cans are flattened and made into filing boxes or cups used in the baby centers; old tires are cut into soles for sandals; the tops of some old-style high women's shoes are stripped dyed and used as the straps for sandals. The main handicap is a shortage of materials; lumber, leather, wool, bolt goods and needle and thread for dressmaking. More tools, especially saws are also needed.

An arrangement has been made with an outside contractor, who furnishes the wool for women to knit garments for which he in turn makes payment. The women do this work in their tents on a piece-work basis. There has been no opportunity for fishing since the Camp has had no boats sturdy enough for the Mediterranean. However, two boats have been purchased and, after some delay, are now reported to be safely en route to the Camp. Only a small amount of farming is done -- there are two small community vegetable gardens. Several of the Greeks have small plots under cultivation near their tents throughout the Camp.

5. FEEDING. The food provided is the regular refugee ration scale. Food is prepared in the central kitchen of each camp, to which a member of the refugee's family comes for the food for each meal, taking it back to the tent to be eaten. In Con Camp, all the school children are fed in a central mess. This is in the nature of an experiment to insure the children proper food, both in preparation and amount. It seems to be working successfully, surprisingly so in view of the Greeks' usual resistance to communal feeding. One answer is that Greeks in a refugee camp setting may be willing to make more concessions that they would in their native land. Consideration is being given to extending the plan to other camps, supplementing the extra food given to the pre-school and kindergarten children and enlisting the assistance of the mothers as a means of educating them to a better diet and sanitary preparation of foods.
6. REFUGEE COMMITTEES. In North, South and Con Camps there are committees of refugees, each having about five members. Their purpose is to stimulate social gatherings, hear grievances, etc. A room in one of the huts is assigned to them and here they spend most of their time.

The camp commandants (sub-camps) meet with the committees from time to time to discuss the problems of the camp, but it did not seem that much real participation was obtained from them. There is apparently no central committee, meeting regularly with the major commandant on problems of over-all camp administration. On certain matters he is advised by the ranking Greek army officer stationed at the Camp liaison for the Greek Ministry of Social Welfare.

7. HOME FOR THE AGED. Nine old ladies are cared for in a special hut in South Camp. Their building is very drab and constitutes a problem in cleanliness, since most of the women are senile. These women were not wanted by any of the other refugees, so that it became necessary for the camp to set this special home aside for them. A refugee woman looks after their needs and now with the appointment of a regular welfare worker for South Camp, it is expected that further effort will be made to improve the home.
8. BOYS CAMP. In recent months, a boys camp has been organized to care for boys without family affiliations and for boys who for one reason or another needed to have their time occupied by useful interests. Eighty-four boys, 13-19 years of age have had the advantages of the camp. It is operated as a separate unit with kitchen, mess hall, showers, washrooms and other facilities. The boys live in tents.

At present there are only two adult leaders in the camp. The purpose is to give boys a democratic experience with a program of recreation, education and vocational opportunities. The Camp Commandant is vitally interested in the welfare of boys and is giving the Boys Camp special consideration.

Regarding orphans it was discovered that some children living with their mothers but separated from their fathers (either dead or in the army) were considered orphans. There was no accurate figure as to the number of full orphans who were not being cared for adequately. During the visit a canvass was initiated to find out exactly how many orphans there were and whether the families with whom they were living were giving suitable care.

The Boys Camp need not become a permanent residence of the nature of an orphanage or reform school. It was suggested that Boys Camp might become a training and recreational center serving all the boys of Museirat for long or short periods of time and that insofar as possible the boys would return to live with their own families.

9. CENTRAL REGISTRATION. The Registration Office is run by the Greeks under the direction of a British soldier who was a professional statistician in civilian life. Daily returns as to the movement of population are made; births and deaths recorded; locations of graves noted; etc. Several of the Greeks employed in this office have later found employment in Greek government offices in Cairo.
10. LABOR EXCHANGE. In the same building with the Registration Office, a labor exchange is operated. A card index is maintained of all potential workers. However, unemployment is high -- slightly more than 50 percent of the employable refugees.
11. RELIGION. Each camp has its own church. There are several priests in the camp. Their salaries have now been stabilized by the major commandant, since one or two of the priests had been collecting fees for various services from the refugees. At the present time some difficulty is being encountered in obtaining a priest full-time for the Hospital.

12. CINEMA. There is a movie playing different features nightly. It is operated by an outside amusement concern, but the price of admission is low. The movie house also serves for concerts occasionally given by the refugees.

WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

The Welfare Department is under the direction of the major commandant and is coordinate with the Education, Health, Quartermaster, and other departments of the camp administration. Mr. Sykes, a member of the Friends Ambulance Unit, has headed the welfare program since the opening of Nuseirat.

The responsibilities of Nuseirat's Welfare Department -- and this may be true of a welfare operation in liberated Greece -- have tended to progress from broad responsibilities to narrower ones. For example, the Welfare Department has been in the position of developing many services which are now separate from it or are absorbed into other departments to which they are more closely affiliated, i.e., Camp Works or Maintenance, now under Camp Administration; Baby Centers, now under the Health Department, kindergartens and School, now under the Education Department; Labor Exchange, now a separate service. At the time of visit the Welfare Department was responsible for the following activities: Occupation; recreation and study (adult education programs); information and advice centers; clothing distribution; publishing the newspaper; and tent or family visiting.

TENT OR FAMILY VISITING.

The most interesting recent development in the Welfare Department at Nuseirat is tent visiting, or individual welfare service. The need for some kind of more personal contact with refugees in their own homes was largely shown by such questions as: Why wasn't the mother bringing her child to the baby center? What could be done to overcome the refugee's fear of hospitalization? Therefore, in each camp visitors were selected from among the refugees. A visitor was appointed for each 1000 persons on a geographical basis, i.e., each visitor has so many families in so many tents within each camp. A small salary is paid to each of these visitors. The visitors work under the immediate supervision of volunteer workers from the Greek Red Cross. Many of these supervisors are Greek Egyptians, mainly from Alexandria, and have been performing a valuable job not only in connection with tent visiting but also in health work at the Camp. The supervisors have a real advantage in that they are able to speak English as well as Greek.

Although the tent visitors started out to secure the cooperation of the refugees in the health program it soon became apparent that there were other problems requiring individual service such as: the problem of encouraging children to attend school; the problem of unmet clothing needs; the problem of working out a special program for two boys in one family who are paralyzed; the problem of seeing if a special program, either within or outside the camp, can be devised for a blind boy of 13. Because of the fact that the information and advice service, which had developed an excellent system of tracing relatives mainly, constitutes the core of a program of individual service and since information and advice had been merged with tent visiting functions in the Hospital and Camp A; it was recommended that this integration be continued to avoid

duplication and to utilize the excellent machinery that information and advice centers had developed.

SUGGESTIONS REGARDING THE WELFARE PROGRAM.

At the request of the major commandant some suggestions were made regarding the Welfare Department. An attempt was made to list those problems which a Welfare Department would be organized to meet and some observations were made as to further developments.

WELFARE NEEDS AT NUSEIRAT.

In setting up a welfare program it is necessary first of all to have a clear picture of the welfare needs which such a program will endeavor to meet. The following list of welfare needs was compiled in consultation with various members of the Nuseirat staff and is generally considered basic in any welfare program:

1. Recreation and study programs for:-
 - (a) Girls between 14 and 18 years of age.
 - (b) Illiterate boys and girls from the Dodecanese especially.
 - (c) Children between 14 years of age when school is no longer compulsory and 15 which is the youngest age at which children may be employed at wages.
2. Plans for the care of special groups.
 - (a) Orphans
 - (b) Half-orphans -- generally children whose father is dead or separated from them.
 - (c) Blind, deaf, or otherwise handicapped children.
 - (d) Old people.
3. Obtaining the refugee's interest in accepting adequate medical care and follow-up, involving close liaison with the Health Department.
 - (a) Overcoming the Greek's fear of hospitalization.
 - (b) Educating the Greeks to a higher standard of cleanliness.
 - (c) Obtaining the consumption of milk, which is fortunately available in adequate quantity.
4. Distributing adequate clothing and shoes to the refugees.
5. Developing more work opportunities.
 - (a) Sewing and embroidery for women.
 - (b) Vocational and agricultural training for young people.
6. Developing a fuller program in Boys' Camp.
7. Stimulating the refugee's civic pride as a
 - (a) Citizen of Nuseirat
 - (b) Rebuilder of Greece
8. Devising systems of forms and procedures, simple but complete to insure.
 - (a) Estimation of problems.
 - (b) Adequate individual follow-up of problems.
 - (c) Base in repatriation when the time arrives.
 - (d) Clear identification of orphans to facilitate reuniting of

families.

9. Effective use of Camp "A" as a diagnostic center for
 - (a) Social problems, i.e., orphans, tracing relatives, securing information, etc.
 - (b) Medical problems, especially those requiring individual follow-up by tent or welfare visitors.
10. Training refugees to carry out welfare programs.
 - (a) Proper selection of refugee personnel for welfare positions.
 - (b) Participation of refugee committees in welfare matters.

SPECIFIC OBSERVATIONS.

1. In a camp as large as Nuseirat, it seems desirable that the organization of the Welfare Departments allow for local autonomy and differences among the camps. Can Camp, which is the smallest, may require a different type of organization from the others. North and South Camps differ in the type of refugees. "A" Camp is a reception, or quarantine area. The Hospital is concerned only with sick people or health problems. Furthermore, the outlook of each camp commandant may be different and may require differences in approach. The headquarters office of the Welfare Department generally performs a staff function, whereas the district offices generally perform line or operating functions.
2. The headquarters staff might well be assisted by an advisory committee made up of refugees from the various camps. Such committees might also effectively aid district or sub-camp welfare officers. Perhaps some of the leaders in the present information and advice centers could form the nucleus of such committees.

This committee would advise the welfare director on unmet welfare needs in the camps, such ways of meeting these needs as the Greeks may have been accustomed to, disseminating information about the Welfare Department to the refugees and securing refugee support for the welfare program, etc. It should be a non-salaried committee and should meet periodically and as required.

3. Occupations, or work projects in addition to producing goods or services of value to the community, have the following important purposes:-
 - (a) Occupying the refugee's leisure time.
 - (b) Keeping the refugee's occupational skill alive.
 - (c) Training the refugee vocationally.

It is obvious, therefore, that such projects are separate in character from a camp works program where the objective is primarily maintenance and the development of facilities.

4. In distributing free clothing it is desirable that the procedure be such as to approximate the normal process to which people are accustomed. Mr. Sykes is interested in developing a method of clothing distribution which will avoid long queues and which will, as far as possible, enable the refugee to exercise freedom of choice in selection. Mr. Sykes is now working on a method to attain these objectives.

5. The Information and Advice Centers constitute an integral part of a social service, or individual welfare program. Information and Advice services are merged with other welfare functions in Camp "A" and the Hospital and are at present being brought together in North Camp. This seems to be a logical development and is particularly listed considerable refugee participation.
6. The following is a possible plan of organization in a district welfare office:
 - (a) Personnel: -- district welfare officer; tent or welfare visitors, such clerical and specialized personnel as may be necessary in carrying out the functions of the office, i.e., recreation workers, clerks, etc.
 - (b) Administrative relationships; -- (1) The district welfare officer would be responsible for the welfare operations of the camp; (2) The district welfare officer would be administratively responsible to the commandant of the particular camp and technically responsible to the H.Q.'s welfare director through the director of social service.
 - (c) The functions of a district welfare officer might include some of the following:
 - (1) To make information regarding the camp and its facilities available to the refugees.
 - (2) To trace relatives of refugees.
 - (3) To distribute clothing on the basis of need to refugees through
 - (a) stores, or commissaries; (b) issuance of coupons.
 - (4) To direct work projects, or occupations.
 - (5) To follow up medical problems and be assured that refugees are carrying out medical recommendations.
 - (6) To encourage children to attend school and to stimulate the parents' interest in seeing that they do so.
 - (7) To organize recreation: -- dancing groups, concerts, dramatics, English classes, art classes, sports, etc.
 - (8) To devise simple but effective records for insuring
 - (a) an estimation of needs and (b) adequate follow up of welfare problems.
 - (9) To participate in related fields as required as school feeding programs, registration and disinfection, mothers classes.
 - ((10) To train refugees in the best methods of doing welfare work.
 - (11) To do these in such a way as to retain the refugee's self-respect and to help him help himself.
7. Informational Pamphlet on Nuseirat for refugees arriving in camp. Such a pamphlet might serve as a welcome to the new arrival, give pertinent information about the camp and enlist his cooperation. It might include a message of welcome from the Commanding Officer on behalf of UNRRA, a brief map of the camp with key spots noted and other useful information for new arrivals.
8. Analysis of refugee registration cards in each camp for the purpose of estimating social problems and planning the best way to meet them. How many orphans are there? How many children? Infants-pre-school age - school age? What should be the focus of the welfare program? Such an analysis of these cards (the red

copies are first in each camp.) could be made by the tent visitors in Camp "A" and by the tent visitors in the regular camps. Each visitor might be responsible for analyzing the cards of the area she covers.

9. USE of Camp A as Diagnostic Center. The welfare program in Camp "A" should be one of the strongest, for during the two weeks the refugees are detained there, there is an excellent opportunity to spot problems, to start the process of tracing relatives, to start medical follow-up, to determine work assignment, etc. Any unfinished work started to help a refugee in solving his problem could be relayed to the tent visitor covering his more permanent address where the work could be completed or follow-up maintained.
10. BOYS CAMP ORPHANS. It seems important to establish relationships between orphans and the Greek community which will provide these children with some security and stability after the camp is closed and the people return home. For this reason the following suggestions may be worth considering:
 1. Encourage and create incentives (such as more space, allowances etc.) to the end that more families will welcome orphans not now cared for adequately into their family groups. The development of a foster home program should be under careful and adequate supervision.
 2. Enlarge functions of Boys' Camp into a recreational camp for all boys for a limited period. Instead of limiting its benefits to a small group of permanent residents, this would diffuse more widely throughout the camp the knowledge of recreation and the benefits of Boys' Camp.

Distribution

Welfare Division (incoming copy).
Health Division
Areas
Displaced Persons Div.
Secretariat

B M - Reports

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

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

Telephone: 47816

August 16, 1944
CAWA 138

TO: Deputy Director General
Bureau of Press
UNRRA, Washington

FROM: Chief of Balkan Mission

I am attaching a copy of Col. Brown's monthly Health Report for July, for transmission to Dr. Crabtree.

There is one matter referred to in the Report upon which some comment is necessary from me on behalf of the Balkan Mission. On page 6 under paragraph 12 "Trip to Algiers," Col. Brown says that "it has recently been learned, however, that AML does not wish any medical officers of any nationality other than British or American to take part in the Balkan operation under the army control." It is important to emphasize: (1) that this is not an official view of AML but only a quite unofficial statement of the Principal Medical Officer for AML Force (Greece), and (2) that this supposed restriction, in any case, only refers to the UNRRA medical officers who may be operating in the dual capacity which Col. Brown refers to in his paragraph 9 on page 5; i. e., as part of the AML functioning staff in the AML line of command, as well as part of the UNRRA staff.

Naturally, we are raising this matter most forcefully with AMHQ (Balkans), as UNRRA cannot admit of any such restriction for its own operations. The military authorities will of course insist on getting personnel, but that will only be from the point of view of security and not of nationality within the United Nations.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
8, Sharia Dar El-Shifa - Garden City - Cairo
Telephone: 47816

10 August 1944

To : Sir William Matthews, Chief of Mission
From : Lt. Col. W. E. Brown, Director, Health Division, UNRRA.
Subject: Monthly report - Health Division, July 1944.

1. Arrival of personnel. During the month of July the following personnel has arrived:

Wright. Lt. Col. Lamoureux, Sanitarian and Assistant to Colonel
Major Fittro, Sanitarian
Major Weber, Medical Officer
Dr. Kirk, Hospital Administrator - U.K.
Dr. Patterson, Medical Officer - U.K.
Dr. Sinclair Loutit, Medical Officer - U.K.
Miss Fletcher, Nurse
Miss Wolf (locally employed).

2. Assignment of personnel.

a. El Shatt.

(1) Dr. Dodd has been transferred from the position of Principal Medical Officer, El Shatt, to the office of the Director, Camps Division, where he is in charge of the medical work in the camps under the direction of the Health Division.

(2) Lt. Findley has been appointed as Principal Medical Officer at El Shatt.

(3) Dr. Yoder has been transferred from El Shatt to Tolumat.

(4) Miss Kerze has been transferred from El Shatt to Cairo as assistant to Miss Arnstein but to operate in the office of the Director, Camps Division.

(5) Dr. Ruth Lomnitz (locally employed) has been temporarily assigned to El Shatt on the children's service.

(6) Miss Fletcher has been assigned as Nurse at the hospital at El Shatt.

b. Khatatba. Major Jacobs has been transferred from Khatatba to Tolumbat as Sanitary Officer.

c. Nuseirat. Dr. Patterson has been assigned to Nuseirat in charge of the medical work for school children.

d. Moses Wells.

(1) Miss Wolf has been appointed as Matron at Moses Wells.

(2) Miss Geller has been transferred from El Shatt to Moses Wells on the nursing service.

(3) Major Pittro, Sanitarian, has been assigned to Moses Wells to work on the sanitary problem.

e. Tolumbat. Dr. Yoder has been assigned to Tolumbat as Principal Medical Officer.

3. Meetings.

a. During the month of July various conferences were held with the AML staff at Maadi to discuss the medical and sanitary problems connected with the Balkan Mission.

b. The Greece Mission (UNRRA) has held numerous meetings with district directors to explain the proposed medical and public health plan for Greece.

c. The Greece Mission (UNRRA) has also been in constant consultation with Colonel Van Vlack, (U.S. Army), Principal Medical Officer of AML and Colonel Burke, Principal Medical Officer, AML (GREECE).

d. Various conferences have been held with Mr. Curtis of the Greek War Relief to discuss the proposed mobile medical clinics for land and water, to be used by the Greece Mission in Greece.

e. Captain Siegal, Military Aide of the Czechoslovakian Embassy in Cairo, has been in frequent consultation with the Health Division in arranging for the entry into Egypt of various Czechoslovakian doctors who will work in the camps in the Middle East.

f. Major Jacsik, Yugoslav representative, has been in constant conference with the Health Division in arranging the program for the care of the infants in the camp to be established at Tolumat. He has also had frequent conferences on the plan to centralize the care of wounded Yugoslav soldiers and to arrange for their rehabilitation treatment at the British Army Orthopedic Center near Alexandria.

g. Dr. Benau, physician to the Yugoslav Ministry in Cairo has discussed possible plans for medical relief work in Yugoslavia.

h. A conference was held with the Director of Medical Service (British Army), GHQ, MEF, by Colonel Ross (Director, Camps Division) and the writer on the possibility of the British Army supplying EPIP tents in place of the 180 lb tents which have proved to be most unsatisfactory in the camps due to the excessive heat and poor quality of the material used.

4. Supplies.

a. Mr. Norelli has visited all of the camps and has made a survey of the medical and sanitation supply situation in the camps. His report has been forwarded to Washington.

b. Various conferences have been held with the Supply Division and the Transportation Division to work out satisfactory procedures in regard to these two very important problems.

5. Refugee arrivals.

During the month of July very few new refugees have arrived. Information received from Army authorities at Algiers through Governor Cochran indicates that very few more refugees from Yugoslavia will be sent to the Middle East.

6. Measles epidemics.

The measles epidemic at Khatatba is over. Also at Nuseirat. However, during the month of July more than 1500 cases of measles occurred at El Shatt. Recent figures from El Shatt indicate that only eleven (11) deaths occurred in this outbreak.

7. Hospitals.

Hospital expansion at Khatatba has been carried on during the month of July. Owing to the fact that information has been received from Algiers that few, if any, additional refugees from Yugoslavia

will be sent to the Middle East, the proposed plans for a 1000-bed hospital have been held in abeyance. Unless there is an indication that more refugees will be sent to the Middle East, no new hospital will be built at Khatatba.

8. Permanent staff at the camps.

a. Continued effort has been made to replace UNRRA and Voluntary Agency staffs at the camps with permanent staffs.

b. The Sanitation Division has put into operation a plan to train opposites for each position in the sanitary work of the camps. These opposites are carefully selected refugees. The plan has worked out surprisingly well and it has been possible to remove a large number of Voluntary Agency personnel for special training in teams for the liberated countries and to replace such personnel with these refugees. As there have been a large number of applicants for these positions, it has been possible to do a considerable amount of screening and to train the most promising material. By the end of August it is contemplated that the refugees, so trained, will be able to take over the general supervision of the sanitary work and that such personnel will be on a permanent basis. Names and addresses of such trained refugees are being made as a matter of record so that they may be available for similar work in their respective countries.

c. With the assistance of the U.S.A. Typhus Commission, the Sanitation Division has trained approximately 500 Yugoslavs and Greeks in the use of D.D.T. as a louse eradicator. This includes both men and women. Again the names and addresses of all the individuals who have been trained have been taken so that they may be available for work in their respective countries.

d. The U.S.A. Typhus Commission has completed its training courses by taking its instructing team to the camps at Moses Wells and Nuseirat. It is also providing adequate D.D.T. powder for further instruction of refugee personnel.

e. A sanitary engineer has been assigned to the camp at Tolumat where the camp for very small children and their mothers is being established. Many sanitary improvements have been necessary. Due to scarcity of material and in view of the fact that the camp is still the property of the British Army, which requires that any change or alteration must be made by their forces as a charge against UNRRA, and at such time as they consider they are in a position to do the work, such sanitary improvements are seriously delayed. It is hoped that arrangements may be made for this work to be done by UNRRA personnel in order to save time.

f. Another sanitary engineer has been assigned to Moses Wells Camp and is giving general attention to the sanitary problems at that camp.

g. As Red Squill arrived by plane, a systematic rat eradication campaign has been inaugurated in all of the camps and has proved very satisfactory. This is a very important procedure in view of the fact that plague is endemic in the Middle East.

9. Plan for Balkan Mission.

The relation of the Medical Division of UNRRA to the Medical Division of AML has been somewhat clarified. It has been found that AML will be unable to supply more than eight (8) Medical Officers of all categories for work in the Balkans. On this account AML HQ has requested UNRRA to complete the medical establishment as shown in the original budget and to supplement this with additional personnel. The entire medical personnel of UNRRA will act in a dual capacity: (1) as part of the AML functioning staff; (2) as UNRRA staff. A report on this matter has been sent to the Office of the Chief of Mission to be forwarded to Washington.

10. Tuberculosis camp.

For several months efforts have been made to find a satisfactory solution to the problem of active Tuberculosis cases in the refugee camps. Great difficulties have been experienced due to the fact that few suitable locations are available. Very few countries want to admit refugees and still fewer are willing to admit refugees with active tuberculosis. Then again the problem of suitable climatic conditions increases the difficulties. Also adequate buildings and space for expansion are necessary.

Since Major Weber's arrival he has been investigating the convalescent camp at Nuseirat to determine whether or not it might be made available for TB patients from all of the camps. Major Weber feels that a better location than Nuseirat may be available at Hadera, 25 miles north of Tel Aviv. This is being investigated by Colonel Ross of the Camps Division and a decision will soon be reached on the final establishment of such a camp.

11. Camp for children.

A camp for children under 2 years of age is being established at Tolumat under the direction of Dr. Yoder. It is planned that children, 2 years of age and under, will be sent to this camp from the other Yugoslav camps. Mothers of all the children, one year of age or younger, will accompany their infants. In the case of the other children the Yugoslav Committee will determine which mothers shall accompany the children and shall be responsible for the immediate care of the children in the camp.

Special kitchens will be set up to feed the children and to prepare adequate and suitable diets. The purpose of this camp is to, little by little, remove the younger children from the heat of the desert and to have them in a camp where climatic conditions are more favorable. The first assignment of these infants will be sent to the camp by the middle of August. Little by little the full number - approximately 1500 - will be sent to the camp.

12. Trip to Algiers.

The Medical Director went to Algiers the last week in July to interview French medical officers for work in the Balkans. A list of these officers was sent to Cairo by the Washington Office. Most of them are members of the French Army of Liberation. The trip did not prove to be satisfactory from the standpoint of interviews obtained. A letter had been written to Mr. Tixier informing him of the proposed visit and the desire to see these men. A telegram informing him of the time of arrival of the writer was sent in time for arrangements to be made for interviews. No such arrangements were made or attempted until after the writer's arrival. Two officers were seen, neither of these individuals speaks English and neither of them was interested in working in the Balkans. Each officer wished to work in France. Information about these men will be sent to the London Office.

Captain Gueron of the French Army was interviewed here in Cairo. He speaks Greek fluently and is interested in possible medical work in Greece. It has recently been learned, however, that AML does not wish any medical officers of any nationality other than British or American to take part in the Balkan operation under the Army control. This automatically eliminates the employment of any of these French Officers.

13. Medical Service.

Because of the fact that the Cairo agreement apparently made no provision for the care of UNRRA personnel in Cairo during the pre-military phase, it has been necessary for a medical service to be established to care for UNRRA personnel in Cairo. As civilian personnel at the American Legation, American Embassy, MESC and CEWA have also been refused medical service by the Army, a combination dispensary has been established by all of these civilian groups. The dispensary has been set up at the American Legation and UNRRA doctors together with Lt. Col. Hyde of MESC are taking turns in attending this dispensary daily for one hour. These medical officers also supply emergency call service outside of office hours so that all civilian personnel will be given access to proper medical service. In some instances medical and surgical cases can be sent to the Army Hospital at Camp Huckstep and in other instances such cases must be sent to the Anglo-American Hospital. To date the medical service appears to have proved satisfactory. It is, however, quite time-consuming.

The Medical Division is also arranging to do physical examinations of new UNRRA employees at the time of employment.

14. The Report of the Nursing Service for July 1944 is submitted herewith.

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

Encl.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
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MONTHLY REPORT - NURSING SERVICE - JULY 1944.

Margaret G. Arnstein.

1. Personnel

- a. Various personnel problems have again occupied a great deal of time this month. Four (4) persons who were interested in applying for work with UNRRA were interviewed. One has already been appointed.
- b. Miss Papathanassiou starts work on August 1, and will be assigned to Nuseirat Camp, first to start a Nurses Aides course at that camp and later, probably, to assume the duties of matron.
- c. Miss Wolf started work this past month at Moses Wells as matron.
- d. Voluntary Society personnel arriving in this area, have as usual been interviewed before being assigned to camps.
- e. One problem arose this month with one of the British Voluntary Society nurses. In spite of all our efforts we were not successful in adjusting this person to the requirements of the service and she resigned.
- f. Conferences were held regarding the assignment of the ATS to El Shatt and Khatatba. It was ascertained that they had been assigned for a 3 month period which expires September 1st. It will probably not be possible to assign a new group to the camps. Therefore preparations will have to be made to take over the work the ATS are now doing.
- g. A number of ATS have applied to be released from the Army and to join UNRRA. Arrangements were made to have their credentials sent over to me and to have them come in for an interview.

2. Uniforms and Camp Kits.

- a. We have obtained British Army uniforms for outdoor use for our nurses and they have been issued to all UNRRA nurses. These facilitate travel though of course without any identification they are not very useful. We have tried to obtain UNRRA flashes and they have been ordered but have not yet arrived.

b. We have not as yet been successful in obtaining uniforms for the nurses to use in working in the hospitals and we have not sufficient coveralls for everyone. However, we have received word from Washington that ANC seersucker uniforms have been ordered and we trust that they get here soon as they are urgently needed.

c. We have been successful in obtaining camp kits, i.e. beds, bedding rolls, etc., for all UNRRA nursing personnel and these have been issued to the nurses in camps.

3. Refugee Camps.

a. Miss Kerze has been appointed temporarily as Director of Camp Nursing Services, and started work in the Cairo Office the 1st of the month. It has been an enormous help to have her here and we have shared the visiting in the camps this past month. In addition, of course, Miss Kerze has taken on most of the camp office work and has been able to do several things which we have had in mind for a long time, though she has only had a chance to get started as she went on leave July 24.

b. Nursing newsletters were started which we plan to send to the camps at least once a month and more often if there seems to be sufficient news to warrant it. A copy of the first newsletter is attached.

c. All the camps, except Nuseirat, were visited this month.

d. El Shatt. Measles has broken out in El Shatt and here, as in other camps, has been a very serious disease. However, we were in a better position as far as nursing staff was concerned to take care of the cases at El Shatt, than we were when we had epidemics at Nuseirat and Khatatba. All available nursing personnel or persons who were willing to nurse have been assigned to El Shatt this past month. For details on this epidemic, see separate report.

A number of conferences were held regarding the Yugoslav Red Cross nurses who are working at El Shatt. The necessary adjustments have been made regarding living conditions and hours of work and I think they are more contented now.

Training. We agreed at a committee meeting in Cairo to try and train fifty (50) additional nurses aides by September 1st. However, due to shortage of tents and kitchen facilities it was only possible to enroll a class of 25. It may be that another 25 can at least be started even though they have not completed their courses by September 1st. An advanced class was started for the Belnicarki and Yugoslav Red Cross nurses. This has been enthusiastically received.

e. Moses Wells. Miss, Wolf, the new matron, started her duties at Moses Wells this month and as they had been without a matron for over a month there was a great deal that needed to be done.

Another course for Nurses Aides has already begun and in addition to the 12 Moses Wells students aides were sent from Nuseirat for this course making a total of 19 students.

f. Khatatba. The main effort at Khatatba has been to find candidates for Nurses Aides courses. It has been extremely difficult to find suitable girls and there seems to be a very limited number who have had the necessary education, (4-6 years schooling). To date efforts have not been successful but we are continuing the search in a systematic fashion. Separate reports have been submitted on operational problems which have existed at Khatatba.

g. Tolumat. Plans went forward this month to transfer infants and young children to Tolumat. Miss Kerze visited the camp to estimate what the nursing needs would be and give assistance in planning. See separate report. Nursing personnel must be found for this camp which will not be easy as it will take some time for El Shatt and Khatatba to feel the effects of having the children removed because only well children are being removed and therefore the hospital census in these camps will continue at the same level until the sick babies recover and are moved. Once the pediatric wards have been emptied or reduced in size the nurses assigned to these wards in El Shatt and Khatatba can be transferred to Tolumat.

4. Plans for the Balkans.

Conferences were held with Miss Sowter, Chief Principal Matron, British Army, Colonel Burke and Colonel Richmond regarding the assignments of British Army nurses to AML.

Plans were made at these conferences to invite to Meadi all the QAs who had volunteered last year to go to the Balkans. This was done during the month and they were given explanatory talks by Brigadier King and the Chief Medical Officer of each of the AMLs (Greece, Yugoslavia and Albania). Even though, after hearing about the work they expressed a great deal of interest, only three (3) out of 11 volunteered for work with AML. The difficulty seems to be that most nurses have been out in the Middle East for almost four years and naturally are eager to get home.

Some time was also spent interviewing four more QA volunteers and explaining the AML program to them. I have been brought into this phase of the nursing program because no Chief Nurse has been appointed in AML and therefore Col. Burke and Col. McRae have asked me to assist them.

Plans for next month.

Visit Nuseirat and prepare the way for the present matron to turn over the job to the new appointee.

Miss Kerze will visit Tolumat which is opening August 10.

Miss Kerze will probably also visit El Shatt and possibly Moses Wells and Khatatba.

Work with AML on Balkan plans.

(Signed)

M. G. Arnstein

Number 1
July 10, 1944

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
ADMINISTRATION

News about Nursing in the Middle East

Therese Kerze, formerly Director of Nursing at El Shatt, has assumed her new work as Director of Camp Nursing Services. Frances Frazier has been appointed to the post at El Shatt.

Headquarters in Washington, D. C., have informed us that seven nurses (American and Canadian) are awaiting transportation to this area.

The London Office of UNRRA has sent word that seven nurses from the United Kingdom have been appointed to UNRRA, and are ultimately due to arrive here.

Fifty members of voluntary societies have arrived from the United Kingdom. We are fortunate to find that there are two graduate nurses (sisters), three nurses aides, and several others with some nursing experience.

Mrs. Margaret Perry arrived at Camp Khatatba on July 1st to assume her new duties as Matron. Mrs. Perry is a Canadian, received her training in the States, and is married to a British officer.

Bolnicarke Groups I and II - numbering 34 celebrated the completion of their Basic Nursing Course at Camp at El Shatt on June 26th. A selected group of these will begin an advanced course under the supervision and instruction of Ruth Faust.

The British Army Nurses assigned for a three week period to the refugee camps are:

Sisters - O'Connell, Conway, Rigby, Tcovie	to Khatatba
Sisters - Flowman, Farrow, Calvert	to El Shatt

Miss Antoinette Wolf has been appointed Matron at Moses Wells. She is of British parentage, born in Corfu (Italian domination) and has spent most of her nursing career in Greek hospitals. She replaces Mrs. Penelope Kalergis, who has resigned.

El Shatt is having an epidemic of measles. A temporary hospital was set up in one of the large auditorium buildings containing 260 beds. If necessary another similar building will also be utilized. Some voluntary society personnel has been released from other duties to assist.

Balkan Reports

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

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

Do - Mr Eckhaus

9th August 1944
CAWA/No. 113

Mr. George Xanthaky,
U.N.R.R.A.
1344 Connecticut Avenue,
Washington 25, D.C.

My dear Xanthaky,

This is in reply to your letter of the 27th July requesting certain items of information regarding the progress of our Mission here.

In the first place may I say that within a week or ten days from now I hope to send both to London and Washington a Report covering our activities for June and July. This will, I think, help to give you the full picture.

In the first paragraph of your letter you ask for an outline of the procedure which is being followed in the development of the Greek, Albanian and Yugoslav country programmes. Our first efforts have been concentrated upon a thorough assimilation of the Military planning. To this end arrangements have been made this week for ninety of our staff to receive six lectures at Meadi from the respective heads of their country programmes. In addition there is constant interchange of visits, discussions and conferences. Also we have developed many forms of specific planning both for the Military and post War Military period. I have issued an Administrative Order which requires each functional section to clear with any other functional interests concerned and submit their studies to me. At this stage I propose to submit both to you and London asking for specific approval of our planning or such amendments as you may think fit. On authorisation either from London or Washington we shall regard the plan as approved and commence further to develop the detail.

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UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

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

- 2 -

In the second paragraph of your letter you ask precisely how the Voluntary Society teams are to be integrated into the respective functional programmes and what role they are expected to play. This deserves a special Memorandum and in due course I will have one prepared and sent to you on the subject. Meanwhile you will appreciate, I feel sure, that the Voluntary Society teams are part of the Military organisation during the Military phase and are regarded by them as fundamental to their relief and medical programmes. On termination of the Military phase it will be quite a simple matter to integrate them into the respective functional programmes. The Unit leaders could, of course, act as the eyes and ears of every functional division in so far as the territory may not be covered by representatives of the Divisions themselves. Reports from the Unit leaders on conditions in the territories may prove of the utmost value to the district and Headquarters functional organisations.

Our relations with the Military are now and have always been of the most cordial character. Day to day contacts and suggestions on our side are continually made which influence planning. At the top of the pyramid, however, you will be the first to appreciate that General Hughes is a long distance from AFHQ and that often he is not fully informed of their orientations. Be this as it may we are under no real handicap here, except that I am quite certain that CCAC Washington should issue directives covering the whole ground of policy. It will satisfy us if in the compilation of these directives you will consider cabling us on any points on which you are in doubt. My own personal view is that whatever form these directives may take they will not in practice be very rigid and a good deal of time can be wasted in any attempts at undue precision. General Sadler himself has been entirely co-operative, frank and ingenuous; and you may take it that mutuality of interests is duly and fully recognised.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

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

- 3 -

In respect of distribution I enclose a copy of the present Military position in this respect. This is an accurate statement of their present progress. Quite clearly both they and we must further develop from the point reached in this document. No doubt CCAC directives will cover the Military planning gaps. Our Supply, transportation and distribution Divisions are in daily contact with the Military authorities on all these aspects.

As regards Yugoslavia, we are greatly handicapped by the absence of a Chief and Deputy Chief of Mission. Also by the obscurity of the present political situation. As far as our Mission ^{is} concerned we can make contacts either with the National Committee of Liberation at Bari through our Liaison Officers, or to the Bureau of Reconstruction which was set up by the Royalist Government. I observe tendencies at your end to negotiate with the Yugoslav representatives and I am troubled lest these should cut across the very delicate diplomatic relations which exist here, and also between the Yugoslavs and AFHQ. You will no doubt secure that these are harmonised. It would be fatal in my view to attempt to go into Yugoslavia in advance of the Allied Military formations unless, of course, we went in under the wing of Force 399 which is already in Croatia and Dalmatia. But considerable prestige might accrue to UNRRA if a special despatch of civilian medical supplies were sent from Washington to Bari with a request to the Military authorities that as and when possible these might be sent to Marshall Tito for civilian relief.

As you are aware discussions are proceeding on the question of the transfer of the Allied Military Mission to Italy so that it may be in closer contact with AFHQ. We are strongly opposing this; and in this respect have been supported by the British Minister Resident and the British Ambassador to Greece.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

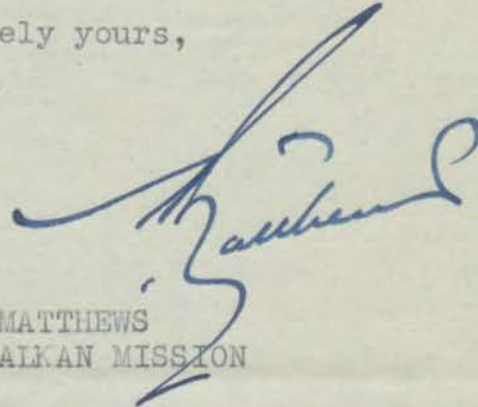
8, SHARIA DAR EL-SHIFA - GARDEN CITY - CAIRO

- 4 -

I think too that the American Ambassador to Greece is also opposing the move; but opinion appears to be hardening in the direction of leaving the Greek Mission here and despatching the Yugoslav and Albanian Missions to Italy. How these proposals would affect the overall Military Balkan Mission is yet uncertain. My feeling is that the UNRRA Cairo Mission would have to follow the Military pattern. This will introduce a fresh set of complications into which I need not here enter.

I will answer your other letters as soon as I conveniently can.

Sincerely yours,

A large, stylized handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'W.T. Matthews', is written over the typed name and title.

W.T. MATTHEWS
CHIEF OF BALKAN MISSION

A.M.L. SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION PLANS
FOR THE BALKANS

It is understood that AML proposes to operate the following plans:

Greece

Goods to be landed at the ports and warehoused under AML control. Goods to be issued from warehouses to representatives of the Greek authorities. UNRRA to exercise inspection and control over distribution.

Albania

Goods to be landed at the ports and issued from depots by AML to representatives of the Albanian authorities.

Yugoslavia

Goods to become the property of the Yugoslav authorities on arrival at the port. Warehousing to be under the control of the local authorities. If Serbia is supplied through Salonika, warehouse at Salonika to be under AML control.

It is thus clear that it is proposed to treat Greece and Yugoslavia on two different principles. In Yugoslavia, AML rely on the doctrine of unfailing trust. In Greece, they are prepared to envisage far closer inspection and control on distribution. Attitude towards Yugoslavia is not dictated by any belief in the greater trustworthiness of Yugoslavs, but simply by the feeling that Tito will be too strong to brook interference, and that not enough Allied forces will be available to ensure proper distribution.

Be that as it may, the result is that the Greek Government can hardly be expected to agree to a control which will not be extended to Yugoslavia.

B M- Reports

RB
CH

4 August 1944

To: Mr. George Xanthaky - Rm 324

From: Morse Salisbury

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The attached survey of the public relations work in the UNRRA camps in the Middle East and the accompanying digest of feature stories, radio broadcasts and other material is sent to you for your information.

1 August 1944

To : Mr. MORSE SALISBURY, Director of Public Information, UNRRA.
From : Margaret Gilruth, Public Relations Division, Balkan Mission

1. This is a survey of the work I have been doing since I came to UNRRA after four months in MERRA. Awaiting the arrival of the Chief of this Division, Sir William Matthews has passed on to me your telegrams and directives; and generally I have been building up the work of this Division, guided by him, and them. I would point out that I have to date been single handed, doing my own typing and filing, making contacts, handling correspondents, writing reports and stories when necessary, arranging for news material and pictures to go to the camps, and dealing with the photographers from O.W.I., M.O.I. and the British Army Film and Photographic Unit - all of whom have taken pictures from time to time of UNRRA activities. In addition, film showings in the C.P.S., organised through P.W.B., M.O.I., and O.W.I. have arranged through this office. From time to time, P.W.B. have been given material for broadcasting into the Balkans.

Miss Sarah Samy, a young Egyptian who has just graduated in journalism at the American University here in Cairo, is joining me on July 17. I propose to hand over to her all matters and publicity relating to the camps; she will be the channel for sending news and topical pictures into the camps, and she will also take correspondents to El Shatt and Khatatba and Moses Wells in addition to writing any stories she may find there on her own account.

At MERRA I specialised in the camps and their needs from the public relations angle, and found this work fascinating. Until the Chief of this Division arrives when he may decide to use her in another way, Miss Samy should find the camps an interesting specialty, in addition to acquiring UNRRA policy and background.

IN MORE DETAIL :

A. OUTGOING INFORMATION ON UNRRA AND THE BALKAN MISSION

1. When it was obvious the Second Front was imminent, Cairo became demuded of really first-class correspondents. Until this time I always dealt direct with them, and took some trouble to be on cordial terms with them - but now it seems more practical and wise to fan outgoing news and information through O.W.I. and M.I.M.E. (British Ministry of Information, Middle East).

O.W.I. has always been the more efficient, co-operative and imaginative in its general approach, but M.I.M.E. has rallied with the inception of its Allies Branch recently. Moreover, M.I.M.E. in addition to its U.K. circuit has a most comprehensive distribution list (copy enclosed), and its distribution facilities are first-rate.

O.W.I. sends all its pictures and articles direct to the States. I enclose most of those emanating from M.I.M.E. Both organisations let me see any article prepared by them on UNRRA on a broad basis. More specific Balkan Mission stories I have written for them, or have arranged facilities for their men either to talk with key people in the Mission, or to visit the various refugee camps.

2. On the day of the publication of the Birthday Honours, when Sir William Matthews received his K.C.M.G., I issued as a handout an interview with him, a copy of which is enclosed.
3. Recently, Egyptian correspondents have been showing a great interest in UNRRA - it is not easy to follow up stories in the various

Arab press as many of the papers are obscure and are never sold in the metropolis of Cairo - their circulation is principally a provincial one. A short announcement of the appointment of Dr. Saleh Hamdi Pasha to the Health Division of the Balkan Mission, I sent to Le Progres Egyptien, Phos (Greek) Al Misri (Arabic), Al Hilal Publishing House (French and Arabic), Al Ahram (Arabic), La Bourse (French, evening paper), Le Journal d'Egypte, Journal le Phare Egyptien, Al Balagh, (Arabic), and Al Mokattam (Arabic). Of these Le Journal d'Egypte has possibly the best direction of the French papers, and Al Ahram is undoubtedly the most influential and wealthy of the Arabic publications - its news service also reaches Palestine.

Egyptian Mail and Gazette are the two English dailies, but they cannot stand up to the French newspapers, for quality and direction.

4. Camps - The Yugoslavs, with their forthright methods of self-government, are always a big news pull for correspondents and photographers, and there has consequently been a stream of visitors going into the camps with passes authorised by this division.

A film of El Shatt was made by the British Army Film and Photographic Unit. It is not really first class, but nevertheless interesting. A copy is being despatched to Washington. An O.W.I. film of El Shatt can be obtained by UNRRA, Washington, on application to:

Mr. Roberts Riskin, Film Division
O.W.I., 24 W. 57 Street, NEW YORK CITY

Lists of camp figures and refugee statistics are despatched to both O.W.I. and M.I.M.E. every month to keep their files up to date. A copy of the last of these is enclosed.

CUTTINGS and other articles enclosed.

B. PICTURES

As we have no photographer, O.W.I. and M.O.I. do all UNRRA pictures here.

Their darkrooms can send me no more than two glossies (at the most) of each negative, because of pressure of work through invasion pictures that are flooding in and shortage of photographic material in the Middle East.

Consequently I have made an arrangement with Kodaks (Egypt) through Mr. Alan Hall, Local Procurements Section, Balkan Mission, whereby Kodaks make negatives from these glossies, and further glossies as we require them.

Pictures of the Yugoslavs, the UNRRA Training Camp for Balkan Relief volunteers, and the launching of the first of the medical caiques for Greece are being sent to you.

Through M.I.M.E. (Joint Publications Branch), and a meeting I had with its Director, M.I.M.E. have allocated its best photographer to take pictures of -

- (a) Personalities in this Balkan Mission H.Q. building
- (b) The work of the agriculture and fisheries division
- (c) Balkan relief volunteers at the UNRRA Training Camp
- (d) Balkan relief volunteers "in the field" at the refugee camps.

These I plan to send to the Public Relations Division, Washington, and also to London, for "stockpiling" for a feature which here is referred to as UNRRA INTO ACTION - this should have wide interest when the Balkans are obviously on the eve of liberation.

C. TALKS ON UNRRA

A considerable number of requests for talks on UNRRA are arriving from all sorts of sources. To date, Mr. L. D. Kelsey (Director of Food and Agricultural Rehabilitation Division) and I have shared most of these.

Recently I have given talks to TOC H, A.T.S. at the Kasr el Nil Army Barracks, (Cairo), to 200 New Zealanders at their desert camp near Cairo, and to about 100 soldiers at another barracks.

D. FLOW OF MATERIAL TO CAMPS

Through the enthusiasm and co-operation of O.W.I., P.W.B., and M.I.M.E., there is a constant flow of posters with news pictures (Greek and Serbo-Croat captions), news stories, topical maps, appropriate English-Serbo-Croat grammars, glossy news pictures for posting on hoardings throughout the camps, and magazines with pictures and articles from the U.S.A. and from the U.K.

All camps receive these at least once a week. This is the only form of topical news presentation the refugees receive. The Yugoslavs in particular are hungry for everything we can supply from Cairo.

E. FILM SHOWS IN THE CAMPS

Report done at the request of Sir William Matthews and despatched to Mr. Menshikov, enclosed.

F. PUBLICATIONS WITHIN CAMPS

Each camp has some sort of news-sheet produced by the refugees themselves. These vary a good deal in quality, workmanship, and general presentation.

Both Moses Wells (3738 Greeks) and Nuseirat (8478 Greeks and Dedecanese) have single sheet publications. This also applies to Khatatba (6657 Yugoslavs). El Shatt (20,506 Yugoslavs) brings out a much more ambitious news-sheet of four pages, with maps and illustrations drawn on the roneo wax. A children's supplement is attached once a week, alive with drawings, imaginative and otherwise. (Samples enclosed).

Recently this camp brought out a "magazine" for women which includes an excerpt from a speech by Mr. Roosevelt - and also a page devoted to the slanting and quavery handwriting of a Yugoslav peasant woman who has learnt to write in the camp, since arriving from Yugoslavia. (Copy of this booklet is being sent to Washington).

It should be remembered that these camps have equipment for producing such publications that is sketchy indeed. El Shatt has one of the old cumbersome typewriters with keys that contact paper that is slid down the middle. Their roneo equipment is not adequate if regarded from any modern standards. So far, we have got the necessary paper for these publications from the British Army sources. Whether supplying paper and waxes, etc. comes under this office, the Camps, Division, or Welfare must be regularised shortly, as in the "MERRA" days this was scrounged on a low level basis. El Shatt alone uses about 10,000 sheets of paper a week, with children's supplements, women's publications and any other publication which, at the time, seems useful. The news-sheets are issued on a basis of about 1 for every 20 refugees - i.e. 1 for every tent.

G. P.W.B.

STATE OF NEW YORK

Relations with P.W.B. have been maintained, and they are supplied with factual information from UNRRA. Throughout the greatest care has been taken not to "over promise" or mislead people inside the Balkans with news that can have a faulty interpretation.

Colonel Lethbridge is at present the head of P.W.B. in this area, with Mr. Russell Page his deputy. Major Bromhead, Major Branch, and Mrs. Sharp (Yugoslav section) are others with whom this department has been in constant contact. Serbo-Croat grammars have gone down to the appropriate camps through P.W.B. and this office, also several batches of other books and pamphlets that can be used in the schools, and by adults who wish to educate themselves while in the camps.

All camps receive these at least once a week. This is the only form of colonial news presentation the refugees receive. The refugees in particular are hungry for everything we can supply from Cairo.

F. FILM SHOWS IN THE CAMPS

Report done at the request of Sir Miles Matthews and distributed to Mr. Menzies, enclosed.

G. PUBLICATIONS WITHIN CAMPS

Each camp has some sort of news-sheet produced by the refugees themselves. There is a good deal of printing, workmanship, and general presentation.

Each camp has some sort of news-sheet produced by the refugees themselves. There is a good deal of printing, workmanship, and general presentation. (Enclosed enclosed).

Recently this camp brought out a "newspaper" for women which included an extract from a speech by Mr. Roosevelt - and also a page devoted to the fighting and a very heartening of a Yugoslav woman who has been in the camp since arriving in Yugoslavia. (Copy of this booklet is being sent to Washington).

It should be remembered that these camps have equipment for printing and publications that is adequate indeed. It is not one of the old cumbersome typewriters with keys that cannot print that is used over the machine. Their own equipment is not the type of printing from my modern equipment. It is a very good quality paper for these publications from the British Army. (Enclosed enclosed). 442037

B.M. Report

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
8, Sharia Dar El-Shifa-Garden City-Cairo
Telephone: 47816

August 3, 1944.

Ref: CAWA No. 95

Mikhail A. Menshikov Esquire,
Deputy Director General,
Bureau of Areas,
United Nations Relief and
Rehabilitation Administration,
1344 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.,
Washington 25, D. C.

Attention:- Mr. E. R. Henson

Dear Sir:

Your letter of July 15, 1944 which was brought to me in a censored envelope by Mr. Alexopoulos also enclosing a number of documents brought me good news and a great deal of encouragement. After examining the figures and requirements and reading your suggestions about the need for specific programs and justifications I see more clearly how we can operate to good advantage. We are having a staff conference of Messrs. Scranton, Peck, Flakidas, Alexopoulos and myself this morning. It is the first time that we can dignify a conference by the term "Staff Conference". Mr. Peck has taken over some supervision of the garbage feeding project in camps for me which I hope will develop into a pig production program that will be able to furnish young pigs for Greece and possibly Yugoslavia. This will take some time as it is difficult to get material to make the pens but we have located the pigs and we have plenty of garbage and good advice about both the health of the pigs and the hygiene of the project.

At our staff meeting we are going to divide responsibility for developing some specific programs of production of particular phases getting down to agreed acreage goals and procedures in consultation with representatives of the governments here.

Our fishing requirements were worked out cooperatively and I think that there will not be much discrepancy between the Greek demands and programs and ours. As you probably know Frank Vernudaki who is head of our fishing section is half on the Greek government pay-roll and half on our pay-roll, however, he is entirely at my disposal in this office. I am glad to report that at the moment he is engaged in re-establishing the fish net work project at Moses Wells, El Shatt for several hundred men and women. We at last received a shipment of twine from Palestine. We did not get the 5 tons we ordered but got half of it and we are going to get the rest. I am also glad to

What is this

Mr. E. R. Henson

- 2 -

August 3, 1944

report that a large quantity of rope, lead and cork most of it second hand, is going to be available through our efforts in connection with the break up of an Egyptian fishing company at Suez. We were unable to purchase what we wanted at the auction but we succeeded in interesting a friendly Greek who purchased the whole thing at private sale partly because the auction failed. This Greek will make available to us proportions of this fishing gear which we require. It is going to be transferred to Alexandria where we are beginning a Branch office and where we will have much help from the Greek community, the Navy, Greek School, Bank of Athens and interested individuals.

To get back to your letter again, I want to express my appreciation for the support you are giving us in your efforts before the Combined Boards not only for allocations which will make materials available for the Balkans but for your efforts in connection with the military period.

*Charles
ask
Kohlen
it was
arranged*

I agree with you thoroughly in the matter of developing a food production program because apart from the relatively small quantity of goods which we are importing I have been of this opinion for some time myself and have lately spent considerable time on matters not particularly related to supply. One of these is the financing of the Agricultural Bank of Greece. This is a long story and in general it will take place before UNRRA gets on the job. Mr. Harry Hill, Economic Adviser to the American Embassy to Greece has prepared a statement which will go to Washington and I hope to treasure officials and others setting forth some of the essentials of refinancing the Agricultural Bank. The Bank will need more money than ever before and will have practically no deposits. I feel in general that the Bank should be refinanced at the time the currency is established and the National Bank is refinanced. We had already asked the Greek Government here to invite Vassilios Moussouros to come out of Greece and help us with a production plan which involved education and organization such as you suggest.

I am very much interested in all your comments about personnel. You have done a good job in spite of difficulties. We will proceed along the lines suggested in your letter and will send along sections of the specific materials as rapidly as they are planned. One of the first is the statement regarding hand tools which will get off very soon.

Cordially yours,

LINCOLN D. KELSEY,
Director, Division of Agriculture
and Fisheries.

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
ADMINISTRATION

Balkan Mission

Series: Administrative
Subject: Issuance of General Memoranda

No. A 2
Date: 24 July 1944

For purposes of uniformity, general instructions and information issued to the staff, of the Balkan Mission, will be divided, effective July, 1944, into three general series:

POLICY MEMORANDA - P.
ADMIN. MEMORANDA - A.
INFORMATIONAL MEMORANDA - I.

Policy memoranda will include all statements of program content and substantive instructions.

Administrative memoranda will include all statements of office organization and office procedures, including personnel and financial regulations.

Informational memoranda will contain announcements and statements of transitory interest, designed for information of staff members, rather than as official instructions.

These memoranda will be headed according to series and to subject matter covered, e.g. supply, distributions, health, personnel office services, etc. They will be numbered consecutively in each series, will be filed in accordance with this system in loose leaf books in the office receiving them and in the registry. When memoranda are cancelled this will be noted on the heading; when amended this will be accomplished either by rewriting the original memoranda or by issuance of a supplement to it with the appropriate action noted on the heading. Memoranda already issued will be reissued on the above basis as quickly as possible; until reissue they will remain in effect unless cancelled or amended by an appropriate memorandum. The heading of this Administrative Memorandum illustrates the form to be used.

Organizational units wishing to have memoranda issued will prepare the proposed memoranda in draft form and submit them to Organization and Procedures Section, Personnel Division, which will secure appropriate inter-divisional clearance. Policy memoranda will be signed by the Chief of Senior Deputy Chief of Balkan Mission; Administrative and informational Memoranda will be signed by the Deputy Chief of Mission for Finance and Administration.

Alvin Roseman
Deputy Chief of Mission
for Finance and Administration.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

Bm Reports

8, Sharia Dar El Shifa - Garden City - Cairo

C
O
P
Y

July 17, 1944

CAWA #67

Mikhail A. Menshikov Esquire
Deputy Director General
Bureau of Areas, UNRRA
1344, Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Attention: Roy Hendrickson &
George Xanthaki

This is to comment on your letter of June 28, 1944 reporting the names of 23 personnel appointed or being recruited in so far as they apply to agricultural rehabilitation.

The list of agricultural men is very encouraging and I shall make comments on them in the order in which they occur in your letter:

Appointed and attending UNRRA Training Center School

1 and 4 - Alexopoulos and Plakidas:- We shall be glad to see these men. Alexopoulos should be useful in rehabilitating the fertiliser industry in Piraeus.

1. - Anker:- No special comments. Looks good.

2. - Betts:- We need this man to support our fishing program. Since refrigeration will be scarce we are depending upon the usual salting and drying methods heavily, especially until we get the proper boats to collect fresh fish daily. If this man is appointed we suggest that he examine the situation as best he can at long range having in mind UNRRA's report on canning and containers prepared by Filbert and others and the fact that at present to my knowledge nothing has been placed in the requirements list of the Balkans. He might collaborate with Bishop, if Bishop is appointed, in making certain that the necessary food processing equipment which they need is among UNRRA's requirements. As a preliminary estimate I am attaching hereto a statement concerning community canning equipment. I believe strongly in the policy of preparing and sending the kind of equipment that is needed by the kinds of persons who are employed.

4. - Dossin:- Mr. Dossin is suggested as the poultry man with experience in wholesale hatching. In this case we have incubators and brooders in the requirements for both Greece and Yugoslavia to promote a program of raising six-weeks-old chicks for distribution. We believe that chick feed will be a problem due to lack of animal protein. I assume that such a man should discuss with Mr. Hensen and Clayton Wipple of USDA proposed poultry projects. We can get hatching eggs from the Middle East. This man also be sure that the requirements give him the maximum support in what he hopes to do.

5.-Ferguson:- No comments.

6. -Flanagan:- Should be useful in Greece if he is actually an engineer. We should give work in the field of water utilization and irrigation only to a qualified engineer.

9. Hubbard:- Looks good for livestock work and fishing.

10. Knapp:- You have our comments and we need him.

12. Nuttonzon:- As this man is described we would be inclined to put him in Bosnia or a similar area in Yugoslavia where continental agriculture predominates.

13. Offringa:- We like this man and think of him as especially useful in Yugoslavia in the Danube valley or possibly Macedonia.

15. Sanders:- We are acquainted with Mr. Sanders and although we do not think of him as a production, his experience in the Balkans, his knowledge of economics will make him very welcome. Probably he would be better in Yugoslavia than in Greece.

16. Schneider:- It would seem advisable to have one good entomologist of this character available.

19. Tikkener:- Looks good for Macedonia since growing grain and livestock in Wyoming could be applied there.

20.- Tonnois:- We know Afif Tonnois and doubt whether he should be sent to Greece. Mr. Archer, Chief of the Greece Mission, is of this opinion. He thinks he would be especially good in welfare work, if sent to Syria by the Near East Foundation, but does not think

he should be sent to Greece. It may be possible that he may be useful elsewhere in the Balkans.

21.- Wennohs:- Looks very good to us for either Yugoslavia or Greece.

22. Willson:- Looks good to us for Macedonia or old Serbia.

23.- Woodard:- Excellent man for mountainous area of Greece. Hope we get him.

From the above comments you will note that we are pleased with the process you are making in obtaining personnel in agriculture and fisheries. The big blank spot seems to be as follows:

(i) We need two agricultural engineers and five mechanics. If we go through with the machinery program on anything approaching the scale suggested, we need such men without fail. We can get Greek mechanics for the service stations but they need supervising. We can get some assistance from the local Machinery Institute and from government agencies but we need agricultural engineers of the type of H.S. Pringle of OPA who not only know the commercial end of farm machinery but have plenty of background in engineering as it is applied to adjusting ploughs and harrows. We need production men, not salesmen. Please try for Pringle. He is interested.

(ii) We need two veterinarians. One in Greece and one in Yugoslavia. Supplies for veterinary services seem to have been well planned before I left the States on the unit basis. I am trying to hire a Major Lawrence of the US Army Veterinary Corp here, but I am getting little encouragement from developments.

CANNING PROGRAM FOR BALKANS

Justification:-

UNERA's food program in the Balkans will include canning. In pre-war years the Balkan countries were exporting food products part of the year, despite the fact that food production itself did not cover the total annual needs. In the harvest seasons and the peak fishing seasons a surplus accumulated which, for lack of adequate means of preservation. This meant, of course, that in the lean seasons feed had to be imported from other countries.

By completely utilizing local food and fish production, a minimum supply would be available all the year round. This would naturally save shipping space and inland transportation, and would reduce the inefficient exporting of surpluses and six months later importing similar items.

Community canning projects will give impetus to food cultivation programs and will obviously aid agricultural rehabilitation, since the scheme will be an entity, a community venture that pays its dividends at home.

Present equipment in the Balkans will not be of any great immediate value. Perhaps in time sufficient "cannibalization" can be effected to get some plants in operation, but that will be delayed. In Yugoslavia, for instance, heavy fighting around industrial areas, along the coast, and in the richest farm lands, have resulted in the destruction of canning and can making factories. The richest productive areas have been enemy-occupied.

Requirements:- For immediate use, units known as "Equipment for a 3-line Community Plant" should be made available. These are small units suitable for any centre of surplus production, and the local outlay is about \$2200 per unit. All essential equipment is included as well as sheet metal for making accessories such as metal-top tables, sinks, exhaust boxes, and cooking vats at the point of operation.

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Agriculture and Fisheries

Cairo, Egypt
July 17, 1944

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UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

8, Sharia Dar El Shifa - Garden City - Cairo

July 17, 1944

CAWA #67

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By completely utilizing local food and fish production, a minimum supply would be available all the year round. This would naturally save shipping space and inland transportation, and would reduce the inefficient exporting of surpluses and six months later importing similar items.

Community canning projects will give impetus to food cultivation programs and will obviously aid agricultural rehabilitation, since the scheme will be an entity, a community venture that pays its dividends at home.

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