

The above proposal does not cover charitable gifts contributed by such relief agencies as the Greek War Relief Fund of Canada.

With reference to Canadian wheat, supplied under the joint relief programme and carried by Swedish vessels, the figures available in Washington indicate the following shipments and proposed shipments:

December, 1944	7,000 tons
January, 1945	6,000 tons
February, 1945	9,300 tons
March, 1945	20,000 tons?

Only one of the February vessels has sailed—the *Virginia* with 1,500 tons. The *Suorva* and the *Boolongena* are at present loading a total of 5,500 tons and should sail early next week. The *Nagara* is to load 2,300 tons and should also sail next week. As these vessels are averaging a month in transit, the wheat on the *Suorva*, *Boolongena* and *Nagara* will not clear Greek storage depots before April 1st.

Six of the largest vessels are due in Saint John for loading in March and these six vessels - the *Formosa*, *Pedro Christopherson*, *Saggat*, *Tamara*, *Parramatta*, and *Akka*—have a combined cargo capacity of 48,400 tons. FEA estimates as an outside possibility that they will be able to deliver 23,700 tons of general food cargo from the United States and 4,000 tons of fish from Newfoundland for March loading. This leaves a requirement of some 20,000 tons of wheat required for Greece in March, all of which will arrive after the UNRRA period commences.

According to the latest report from the Theatre Commander, the Joint Relief Commission had 8,200 tons of grain and 1,530 tons of flour in store on December 18th, 1944. It is possible that this figure was higher than normal due to a breakdown in distribution resulting from the civil war and it would be more accurate to estimate the average storage position at 5,000 tons Canadian wheat in the hands of the Joint Relief Commission.

The above figures indicate an over-all total of some 43,000 tons of Canadian wheat shipped or to be shipped from Canada for Greece during the military relief period, of which some 35,000 tons will be taken over by UNRRA.

After consultation with my Canadian colleagues, it is my opinion that it would be advisable to negotiate direct with UNRRA rather than through military relief, as recovery under military relief on 43,000 tons would probably be at a reduced and uncertain percentage, whereas recovery under UNRRA on 35,000 tons would be 100 per cent of the Canadian cost of delivering this wheat to seaboard. UNRRA is prepared to negotiate directly with us and although we have indicated that the Canadian gift of wheat, under the joint relief scheme, at some agreed date might be brought under the military relief plan, we are not necessarily committed to do this. So far as I have been able to learn, FEA is still covering the United States share of the joint relief programme by Lend-Lease requisitions and it is their understanding that UNRRA will take over the cost of the ships on April 1st, and will repay Lend-Lease for goods in store on April 1st and goods arriving after that date.