The following Fifth Report to Congress on Assistance to Greece and
Turkey MUST BE HELD IN STRICT CONFIDENCE and no portion, synopsis, or
intimation may be published, broadcast or given out in any manner until
this report is filed with the Secretary of the Senate or Clerk of the
House of Representatives. This probably will be on Monday, December
6, 1945.

CHARLES G. Ross
Secretary to the President
FIFTH REPORT
TO CONGRESS ON
ASSISTANCE TO
GREECE AND
TURKEY

For the Period Ended September 30, 1948

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE
THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

Transmitted herewith is the fifth quarterly report (covering the first quarter of the fiscal year 1949) on United States military assistance to Greece and Turkey. Military aid to Greece and Turkey was inaugurated under the authority of Public Law 75, 80th Congress, and was continued under the authority of Title III of Public Law 472, 80th Congress, known as the Greek-Turkish Assistance Act of 1948. Responsibility for United States assistance in the economic rehabilitation of Greece began under Public Law 75 was, pursuant to Public Law 472, Title I, transferred effective July 1, 1948, to the Economic Cooperation Administration, and results are reported to the Congress under that title.

The encouraging prospect for substantial elimination of the Greek guerrilla forces which existed at the time of the victory of the Greek National Army in the Grammos Mountains and which was referred to in the report for the period ending June 30, 1948, has unfortunately not materialized. A military stalemate has ensued which has prolonged the struggle. The United States is, of course, through the American Mission for Aid to Greece, continuing to deliver to the Greeks necessary military supplies and equipment and to advise and assist the Greek armed forces, in accordance with the Assistance Act.

THE WHITE HOUSE

(Seal) HARRY S. TRUMAN

DEC 6, 1948
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GREEK AID PROGRAM

MILITARY ASSISTANCE TO GREECE

During the period under review, the Greek guerrillas have continued and intensified their efforts to spread ruin and demoralization in an attempt to prepare the way for ultimate Communist domination of Greece. The strength of this attempt cannot be measured in terms of the number of active guerrillas alone, but must take into account the volume of assistance which International Communism continues to provide from Albania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia to sustain the guerrilla movement.

Although the Greek Army won a series of victories over the guerrillas during the spring and summer, the Army was deprived of final victory when the bulk of the guerrilla forces which had been defeated in the Grammos Mountains operation escaped into Albania. Shortly thereafter many of these same forces returned into Greece, and the failure of the Greek Army to make a determined effort to liquidate the guerrillas rallying in the nearby Vital area had, by the end of the period under review, permitted the establishment of an increasingly strong concentration there.

For Greece, which has known continuous strife and chaos for eight years, this was a bitter disappointment. Many older Greek soldiers had anticipated returning to their families and civilian life. The opportunity for bringing the guerrilla menace under control this
year was lost, and much hard fighting lay ahead. Greek morale suffered a severe blow.

Although the Greek people have not yet succeeded in eliminating this guerrilla menace, they are as of September 30, 1944, much better prepared to carry their fight to a successful conclusion as a result of the United States military-aid program. So far as numbers of troops, supplies, and equipment are concerned, United States authorities are confident that the Greek Army, Navy, and Air forces possess the capability of restoring internal security in Greece in the face of a guerrilla movement of the present proportions.

The Greek forces must now devote themselves to additional training and to development of leadership in all echelons in order fully to exploit this capability in future offensive operations. The total authorized strength of the Greek Army, Navy, and Air forces as of September 30 was 168,500.
GREEK ARMY OPERATIONS

The principal operation of the Greek Army during the summer of 1943 was operation "Crown," which was launched on June 16 in the Grammos Mountains area by elements of six divisions. A glance at the map will indicate the geographic and strategic nature of the Grammos Mountains area. This mountain massif, contiguous to the Albanian border, provided the Greek guerrillas a base from which by following difficult mountain trails they could travel in relative safety to almost every point in continental Greece. The Grammos area also provided an almost invulnerable supply line from Albania.

The first objective of the operation was to break the guerrilla control over the Grammos area by annihilating guerrilla formations and destroying their supply dumps and installations. The second objective was to establish Greek Army units in the Grammos Mountains and thus deny the guerrillas the use of this strategic area. By July 20 guerrilla strength in the Grammos area had increased from approximately 7,000 to an estimated 12,000 as a result of reinforcements received from outside the battle area. More than 15,000 guerrillas, including those engaged in diversionary action behind the Greek Army lines, are believed to have participated in the Grammos battle at some time or other.

The operation ended when the pressure of the Greek Army offensive forced an estimated 3,000-5,000 guerrillas to withdraw across the border into Albania. On August 21 observers from the United Nations Special
Committee on the Balkans personally witnessed the entry into Albania of more than 1,000 guerrillas. By August 22 the Gramos area was cleared of guerrillas. Guerrilla casualties during the operation were heavy; large quantities of supplies were captured; many installations were destroyed; and the guerrillas were forced out of an area which they had considered their impregnable stronghold and had hoped to make their winter capital. During operation "Crown", from June 16 to August 22 the Greek forces lost 601 men killed in action and almost 5,000 wounded. During the same period the guerrillas lost more than 2,500 killed, 1,000 captured or surrendered, and an indeterminable number of wounded.

In a surprisingly short time after the conclusion of operations in the Gramos Mountains, the guerrilla forces began building up a new concentration in the Viti area, which lies, roughly, between the towns of Kastoria and Florina and which is easily accessible from both the Albanian and Yugoslav borders. The first group of 1,000 guerrillas entered Viti from Albania just two days after the guerrilla flight from Gramos. By September 30 this guerrilla force had increased to 6,000. Despite a communication from the United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans addressed to the Governments of Albania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia requesting those Governments to disarm and intern Greek guerrillas entering their countries (see Appendix G), it is estimated that during the month of September more than 5,000 Greek guerrillas returned to Greece from the countries to the north, most of them into the Viti area. In addition to the guerrilla forces
which fled into Albania from the Gramvousa Mountains, those 5,000 also included guerrillas from hospitals and rehabilitation training camps north of the Greek border. As of September 30 the Greek National Army had not succeeded in eliminating this dangerous concentration in the Vitsi area and the guerrillas continued to reinforce their position although they had lost 1,093 in killed, captured, and surrendered.

Another operation of importance was launched on September 6 against 1,900 guerrillas in the Murmask area along the Albanian border. This operation came to a speedy conclusion on September 10 with guerrilla casualties of 239 killed, captured, and surrendered. While major operations were being conducted in the Gramvousa, Vitsi, and Murmask areas, small-scale operations were carried on by the Greek National Army in the areas of Kaisokhala, Foumell, Fangelos, and Evros.
GREEK NAVAL OPERATIONS

Although the brunt of the war against the guerrillas is borne by the ground forces, the Greek Navy has contributed considerable support. Operations of the Greek Navy have included minesweeping, movement of troops and matériel, bombardment and fire support, patrols to prevent guerrilla movement of men and matériel by sea, and the gathering of intelligence through local authorities in coastal villages. With vessels constantly on patrol and the bases of Salonika, Volos, Piraeus, and Patras alert to requests for support, any coastal area in Greece could be reached by sea in a few hours. A minimum of 12 shore bombardments a month have been delivered against guerrilla positions. A full NFL division, including personnel, vehicles, and animals, was transported without casualty. On August 1, as a result of minesweeping operations covering 4,917 square miles, Greek naval units had eliminated a total of 3,121 mines. The Greek Navy has set a target date of June 1945 for complete clearance of mines from Greek waters.

On September 6 in Pekinoe Bay off the Peloponnesus, Greek naval units shelled and sunk a ship laden with rifles, minos, and other military supplies intended for the guerrillas. Subsequent investigation by Greek authorities and by representatives of the United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans established that the sunken vessel had probably sailed from an Albanian port.
The small Hellenic Air Force continues to play an important role in operations against the guerrillas. Three Spitfire-equipped fighter squadrons and a reconnaissance squadron of 45 F-6's comprise the main force. The role of the Greek Air Force has been to perform reconnaissance and offensive missions against targets in close support of the army and against guerrilla rear-area installations. Supply drops from C-47 aircraft were made as required, and air evacuation of wounded was accomplished from the fields available. During the German operations alone the Greek Air Force flew more than 2,400 offensive sorties, 750 reconnaissance flights, and 380 supply missions.

A fighter squadron and a reconnaissance flight are assigned to each of the permanent bases at Salonika, Larissa, and Eleas, from which they provide complete air coverage for Greece. In addition there are three major installations operated under the direct control of the Chief of Air Staff. The State Aircraft Factory in Athens is a fairly well-equipped depot. The Royal Hellenic Air Force School at Tatoi conducts technical courses for air force personnel and operates the Greek flying schools. The Training Camp at Araxos is responsible for the basic training of all air force personnel.
GUELLA SITUATION AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1948

Approximately 22,000 guerrillas were estimated to be active in
Greece on September 30, 1948, despite reported losses since January 1,
1948, in excess of 13,000 killed and 12,000 captured and surrendered.
A conservative estimate of guerrilla wounded would doubtless far exceed
the number killed. Assuming, however, a figure of 13,000 wounded, of
which a probable 10,000 have convalesced and are therefore included in
the September 30 estimate of 22,000 active guerrillas in Greece, it is
apparent that the Greek Army has, between January 1, 1948, and September
30, 1948, engaged more than 50,000 guerrillas, whose major sources of
supply and supporting service personnel are securely protected across
the border in Albania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia. Since service troops
and replacement trainees cannot be counted as effective combat troops,
the magnitude of the problem confronting Greek Army combat units can
be seen.

Apart from the German and Italian actions, the guerrillas have in
general avoided direct engagements with the Greek Army but have pursued
tactics which have succeeded in keeping the thinly-dispersed Greek forces
fully occupied. The continuation of pillaging tactics has resulted in
the increase in the number of refugees to the record high of more than
600,000 and continues seriously to undermine civilian morale and retard
economic rehabilitation. Guerrilla forces maintain their strength
largely by forced recruiting of men and women and by ruthless exploit-
tation of the areas temporarily under their control. The present
scale of guerrilla activity would not be possible without the arms and ammunition which are furnished from Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. Guerrilla forces along the frontier quickly withdrew across the border into Albania, Bulgaria, or Yugoslavia when threatened with destruction (as in the Grammos).

On September 30 approximately 50 percent of the active guerrilla strength was deployed along the northern frontier, while the remaining 50 percent was scattered in raiding forces throughout central Greece and the Peloponnese. Activity away from the border areas increased during the period under review largely because the concentration of Greek army combat troops in northern Greece against the guerrilla forces at Grammos and Vitsa left mainly civilians and less well-trained National Defense Corps battalions to face the guerrillas operating in the difficult interior mountainous areas. Consequently attacks on villages, shelling of towns, pillaging, mining, demolitions, burnings, and forced recruiting continued to impose a heavy burden on the civilian population and economy. During July and August alone more than 4,000 persons, including women, were forcibly recruited; thousands of mines were laid -- almost 8,000 were detected; and approximately 300 vehicles (including trucks, trains, and carts) were destroyed by mines. In these two months the guerrillas accomplished more than 300 demolitions of bridges, roads, railroads, water systems, and technical works, and almost 300 villages were attacked or looted.
The most authentic statement of the situation in northern Greece is to be found in the Annual and Supplementary Reports to the General Assembly by the United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans (UNSCOB). This nine-nation committee, which was created by the United Nations General Assembly on October 21, 1947, has observed and reported on the assistance which the Greek guerrillas have continued to receive from Albania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia despite the injunction of the General Assembly that those countries should do nothing which would give aid or assistance to the Greek guerrillas. It is believed, however, that the work of the Special Committee, which Albania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia have refused to assist or even to recognize, has served as a deterrent to even more flagrant assistance to the guerrilla movement.

In a supplement to the Special Committee's Annual Report to the General Assembly, covering the period from June 17 to September 30, 1948, the Special Committee concluded, in part, on the basis of eye-witness observations by UNSCOB teams, that:

"The Greek guerrillas have continued to receive aid and assistance on a large scale from Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, with the knowledge of the governments of those countries."

"The Special Committee is fully convinced that the guerrillas in the frontier areas:

(1) have been largely dependent on external supply. Great quantities of arms, ammunition and other military stores have come
across the border, notably during times of heavy fighting. Strongly held positions of the guerrillas have protected their vital supply lines from Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and, in particular, from Albania. In recent months, there has been less evidence of receipt of supplies from Yugoslavia by the guerrillas.

(2) have frequently moved at will in territory across the frontier for tactical reasons, and have thus been able to concentrate their forces without interference by the Greek Army, and to return to Greece when they wished.

(3) have frequently retired safely into the territory of Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia when the Greek Army exerted great pressure.

"The Special Committee is convinced that the continuation of such a situation constitutes an insurmountable obstacle to the establishment of 'good neighbourly relations' between Greece and her northern neighbors, as recommended in paragraph 5 of the Assembly Resolution of 21 October, 1947. Still more, it constitutes a threat to the political independence and territorial integrity of Greece and to peace in the Balkans."

* Australia, Brazil, Chile, France, Mexico, Netherlands, Pakistan, the United Kingdom, and the United States. U.S.S.R. and Poland were originally nominated to UNESCO by the General Assembly but refused to participate.

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Public law 75, 80th Congress, authorized $300,000,000 for both military and economic aid to Greece. As of June 30, 1948, $171,850,000 had been allotted for military assistance to Greece, and $128,150,000 had been allotted for economic aid, including the administrative expenses of the American Mission for Aid to Greece. The commitment of Public Law 75 funds to carry out this economic assistance had, except for technical readjustments, occurred prior to July 1, 1948, the date on which the Economic Cooperation Administration became responsible for economic assistance to Greece. However, goods in the pipeline established by these commitments continued to flow in substantial volume during the three months ending September 30, 1948. Although the major portion of economic-aid goods processed under the authority of Public Law 75 has now been delivered in Greece, approximately $13,000,000 worth remains to be shipped (see table IV).

Many of the activities carried on under the economic program have been important to the progress of the military-assistance program. Many reconstruction projects, in particular, have been of direct help in military operations. Recurring of the main highways of Greece has aided in the movement of military traffic; reconstruction work at the three principal ports, Piraeus, Salamis, and Volos -- has facilitated the quick discharge and dispatch of military cargo; rebuilding of railroad bridges and track and supplying of rolling stock have expedited military traffic; new airstrips and other improvements at eight airfields have made more effective the air war against the guerrillas.
On September 15, 1945, the President accepted the resignation of Dwight F. Griswold, who had served as Chief of the American Mission for Aid to Greece since July 10, 1947. Mr. Griswold was succeeded as Chief by Henry F. Grady, who occupies at the same time the position of United States Ambassador to Greece. The Chief of Mission has a personal and administrative staff of 28 civilians.

The procurement of supplies for the Greek forces is directly administered by a U. S. Army Group, a U. S. Navy Group, and a U. S. Air Force Group. The Joint U. S. Military Advisory and Planning Group (JUMAPG), which advises the Greek General Staff in operational matters, is commanded by Lt. Gen. James A. Van Fleet. As of September 30, the total strength of the United States Army, Navy, and Air Force Groups, including the Military and Advisory Planning Group, was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Army</th>
<th>Navy</th>
<th>Air Force</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enlisted men</td>
<td>388</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilians</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>383</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Procurement of supplies for logistic support of the Greek armed forces out of appropriations for the fiscal year 1948-49 had been initiated to the extent of $240,000,000 at the end of September. Deliveries were made with a total value of about $170,000,000, including the cost of ocean transportation, handling and other services, leaving nearly $70,000,000 worth of goods in the pipeline. The distribution by service categories as of September 30 is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of supply</th>
<th>Authorized for shipments, transfers, procurement and services rendered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Department of the Army</td>
<td>$267,593,131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical Corps</td>
<td>$267,593,131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corps of Engineers</td>
<td>1,260,065,253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Department</td>
<td>1,771,181,393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordnance Department</td>
<td>32,683,683</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quartermaster Corps</td>
<td>106,301,026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signal Corps</td>
<td>6,891,493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom Procurement$</td>
<td>6,345,216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ocean Transportation</td>
<td>11,189,392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>1,740,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$2,267,593,131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of the Air Force$</td>
<td>2,575,742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total air force</strong></td>
<td>$5,443,335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of the Navy</td>
<td>15,801,566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Navy</strong></td>
<td>17,724,517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Federal agencies</td>
<td>5,935,473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total all sources</strong></td>
<td>$7,664,015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1/ Since the Greek armed forces were originally supplied with British equipment, replacement and maintenance items are procured from United Kingdom sources.

2/ Represents procurement of items peculiar to the United States Air Force and does not indicate the extent of the Greek air force program.
TURKISH AID PROGRAM

MILITARY ASSISTANCE TO TURKEY

The purpose of the program of military aid to Turkey, which was inaugurated under Public Law 72, 80th Congress, and continued under Title III, Public Law 472, 86th Congress, is to assist the Turks in increasing the effectiveness of their military establishment without greatly increasing the Turkish military budget and at the same time to make possible a reduction in the number of non-military areas to permit their return to productive civilian tasks.

American aid has provided the Turkish people an opportunity of improving their national defense and, concurrently, of strengthening their civilian economy. Although time will be required for the Turkish armed forces to attain maximum effectiveness in the use of new material, significant progress has been made under the program in increasing their fire power and efficiency. Without American aid the crushing burden of Turkish defense expenditures would have produced greater and greater economic dislocations, which would have made it more difficult for Turkey to continue to resist Communist pressures.

The Turkish people have taken advantage of their opportunity. Turkey today working hard to derive maximum benefit from United States supplies and training. Results to date have already convinced United States authorities that the modern equipment being provided under the aid program will permit reduction in the manpower requirements of the Turkish army and the release to agriculture and industry
of many thousands of draft animals. The training program now under
way will provide a pool of technicians (such as welders, machine-tool
operators, aircraft mechanics, electronics experts, etc.) which should
ultimately make a substantial contribution to the Turkish economy, as
will the program of road construction begun under the 1948 program and

The moral and material assistance which the United States is
providing has also helped produce an atmosphere of confidence which
has permitted the Turkish people to develop further the democratic
institutions established since the formation of the Turkish Republic
25 years ago. A notion whose integrity is threatened is often forced
to restrict individual liberties in the interest of national security;
nevertheless, in a world permeated by fear and uncertainty, Turkey has
reluctantly set about improving those institutions which respect and
protect the rights of the individual.
The initial work of the United States Army Group has necessarily been devoted to technical training to provide the Turkish Army with sufficient trained personnel to assure proper utilization of the equipment now being provided. Steps have been taken to augment the personnel of the United States Army Group in order to provide the necessary instructors at the Command and Staff College and at the various branch schools. While the complete results of the United States Army Group's instructional efforts will appear only in the coming months, much has already been accomplished. Courses in artillery, motor transport, armor, infantry, signal, ordnance, antiaircraft, and field medical service have been offered in eight Turkish military schools. At the end of September several thousand Turkish officers and men had completed their courses at these schools. Instruction is currently being given to more than a thousand additional personnel. Fifty-seven Turkish officers have returned to Turkey after having received instruction in United States Army Schools and have been assigned as instructors in the operation and maintenance of United States aid material. Other Turkish Army officers are presently attending schools in the United States.

More than $50,000,000 worth of equipment, including heavy ordnance, vehicles, and training supplies have been issued to the Turkish Army. More than 700 tons of motor-vehicle supplies were
received at the motor-vehicle depot in September alone, and previous delays in unloading operations at the depot were eased with the assignment of 100 Turkish civilian laborers. Such has been accomplished in improving Turkish Army supply facilities. Expansion of the maintenance shop at Inkara has been undertaken, and shop personnel are being trained in American supply procedure. Improvements at the Etlik Depot at Inkara, which serves as the principal depot for the Turkish Army, are proceeding satisfactorily. The necessity for development of common English-Turkish nomenclature for various items of supply is one of the basic problems confronting the Mission.
The United States naval program has resulted in the transfer to the Turkish Navy of 11 United States surface vessels (8 frigates, one repair ship, one net tender, and one small tanker) and 4 submarines. The vessels transferred constitute an important addition to the Turkish Fleet. Small quantities of ordnance, shipyard construction, electronics, and other materials have also been supplied.

The Turkish Instruction Unit of the Navy Group is engaged in training Turkish crews for the 4 submarines. Turkish crews for the 11 surface vessels, numbering 54 officers and 264 enlisted men, were trained in the United States prior to the departure of the vessels, and 60 Turkish personnel, consisting of 16 officers and 44 men, received preliminary training in the United States for manning the submarines. In addition, 77 Turkish naval officers and men have been sent to the United States for technical training, of whom 44 were still in the United States at the end of September. The Chief of Naval Operations, Washington, has authorized the sending of an additional United States officer to the Naval Group for assignment as an instructor at the Turkish Armed Forces Staff College, Istanbul.

Plans are being developed for a naval supply school early in 1949. A preliminary list has been prepared of equipment required to fit the repair ship **Ganymede** for limited rescue and salvage operations. In addition to the improvements in various Turkish naval bases, the efficiency and capabilities of the Gallipoli Shipyard in particular will be greatly increased as a result of the rehabilitation program now in progress.
AIR FORCE PROGRAM

More than 3,000 Turkish Air Force personnel have attended classes supervised by the United States Air Force Group. The Turks learn well and quickly, and, although they have not had the advantage of much previous mechanical experience, their training has proceeded even faster than was anticipated. Turkish Air Force personnel have started to learn the use of the various synthetic training devices which have recently been received. These devices will provide continuity of training during the winter months when training activities are ordinarily restricted. Because of the more rigorous medical standard which the United States Air Force Group has encouraged, the Turkish Air Force has been able to select better-qualified candidates for pilot training.

As of September 30, 13,219 long tons of supplies had been delivered to the Turkish Air Force, including a quantity of heavy engineering equipment for maintenance and construction of airfields. On-the-job training continued at the Air Engineering Center at the Cem Guzi airfield. The Turkish engineers trained last spring at the United States Army Engineering School at Hanau, Germany, are proving of great value in training other Turkish personnel in heavy air-engineering equipment operation. Plans for a Turkish engineering organization to build and design airfields have been submitted to the Ministry of National Defense.
Approximately 50 percent of the aircraft scheduled for delivery under the present program has been received by the Turkish Air Force. The receipt of all-progression aircraft will permit the demobilization of a number of obsolete Turkish planes, continued operation of which is no longer economical. The increase in highly trained military pilots will eventually be felt in Turkey's slowly expanding commercial aviation services. Other important items supplied to the Turkish Air Force include aircraft machine guns, machine-gun ammunition, practice bombs, 2,5-ton trucks, and such air medical equipment as a mobile low-pressure chamber, X-ray equipment, chemists, and serum.

The Turkish Air Force grounded all F-47 type planes on September 21 to complete a carburetor change and replace rubber all-hose connections. The United States Air Force Group instructed the Turkish Air Force Depot in the preparation of replacement parts, and a maintenance team was dispatched to supervise the technical aspects of these modifications.
The activities of the United States Public Roads Administration Mission in Turkey are financed with $5,000,000 allocated from the initial appropriation for aid to Turkey authorized by Public Law 75. The purpose of the Mission is to advise and assist the Turkish Government in the design and construction of highways. As of September 20, 4,230 tons of construction and shop equipment, representing about 94 percent of the material to be procured under the $5,000,000 allotment, had been delivered.

The construction of priority roads from Izmir to Erzurum, Adana toward Kars, Tarsus to Tarpaz, and Tarsus to Mardin is the primary objective of the road-building program. Work on these routes has been sharply accelerated, particularly on the Izmir-Erzurum road. Additional equipment was sent to long sections of this road and the working force was increased during the quarter from about 350 men to approximately 4,000 men to operate the additional machinery and to supplement the machinery with hand-labor methods, particularly on sections requiring rock excavations where hand-labor can be most effectively used.

The total length of the four roads now being built is 1,134 kilometers (705 miles), compared with only 260 kilometers under construction on June 30, 1948. To date, approximately 200 kilometers have been opened to traffic under the road program.
By agreement, the Turkish Ministry of Public Works is meeting all costs of construction except the cost of United States equipment furnished with aid-program funds. The Ministry will also pay for all costs of the United States road mission after June 30, 1949. Under a recently approved program, $1,226,000 Turkish liras ($11,350,000) were authorized for expenditure on the national highway system during the calendar year 1948. Over 360 Turks have been trained under the program as heavy road equipment operators, and 57 are now in training. Concurrently, members of the United States road mission have been working with the Turkish Department of Roads and Bridges with a view to assisting in the modernization of its organization and procedures. During September construction was begun on a central repair shop at Ankara, which will be equipped with aid-program funds.

The highway program has received enthusiastic support from the Turks. The road mission's suggestions for the drafting of a new highway bill, the training of Turks in the operation of the American equipment, the supervision of highway construction, and the daily contact of Mission engineers with their Turkish colleagues, who are rapidly absorbing American methods, constitute an important contribution to the modernization of the Turkish economy. Every mile of road constructed or repaired under the program, in addition to contributing very substantially to Turkish military defense, will greatly benefit the rural population of the affected regions by facilitating the flow of their farm surpluses into domestic markets and export channels.
On August 29, 1948, Dwight D. Eisenhower resigned his duties as United States Ambassador to Turkey and as Chief of the American Mission for Aid to Turkey. Hermon Badger assumed as Chargé d'Affaires and acting Chief of the Mission through September 30. The American Mission for Aid to Turkey is composed of an Army Group, a Navy Group, an Air Force Group, and a Public Roads Administration Mission, which supervises delivery of supplies under the program and work with the appropriate Turkish officials in training Turkish personnel in the use of American matériel.

Mission personnel in Turkey at the end of September 30 was as follows:

- Officers:
  - Army: 30
  - Navy: 21
  - Air Force: 35
  - Roads: 30

- Enlisted Men:
  - Army: 15
  - Navy: 54
  - Air Force: 40
  - Roads: 10

- Civilian:
  - Army: 37
  - Navy: 16
  - Air Force: 16
  - Roads: 16

- Headquarters and Administrative Personnel:
  - Army: 25
  - Navy: 9
  - Air Force: 14
  - Roads: 3

- Clerk-typists (roads): 10

*Includes 32 officers and 76 enlisted men on temporary duty with Submarine Inspection Unit.

- - -
During the fiscal year 1948 and up to September 30, 1948, a total of $137,750,000 has been allocated to Turkey under this program.

Procurement of $83,000,000 worth of supplies and equipment from the United States has been initiated. Goods and services valued at more than $59,000,000 had been shipped or furnished to Turkey by this date. These goods, with the exception of items such as aircraft and vessels which are delivered under their own power, total about 83,000 weight tons or 240,000 measurement tons.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of supply</th>
<th>Authorized for procurement</th>
<th>Shipment, transfers and services rendered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Department of the Army</td>
<td>$4,258,364</td>
<td>$2,925,932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corps of Engineers</td>
<td>$4,258,364</td>
<td>$2,925,932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Department</td>
<td>352,973</td>
<td>218,709</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordnance Department</td>
<td>29,437,693</td>
<td>20,382,109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quartermaster Corps</td>
<td>362,297</td>
<td>313,929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signal Corps</td>
<td>10,419,963</td>
<td>8,716,318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coast Transportation</td>
<td>5,319,910</td>
<td>2,698,129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative and training expenses</td>
<td>2,100,000</td>
<td>2,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overseas expenses, etc.</td>
<td>1,526,856</td>
<td>2,607,022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Army</td>
<td>52,893,113</td>
<td>41,220,580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of the Air Force(^1)</td>
<td>13,698,442</td>
<td>7,972,658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of the Navy</td>
<td>13,589,655</td>
<td>6,316,991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Works Agency(^2)</td>
<td>6,237,505</td>
<td>6,036,059</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total all sources</td>
<td>89,411,891</td>
<td>86,296,322</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) Represents procurement of items peculiar to the United States Air Force and does not indicate the extent of the Turkish Air Force program.

\(^2\) Includes procurement of road construction machinery valued at $368,731, by the Army Corps of Engineers during the initial phase of the road program.
STATUS OF APPROPRIATION

UNER PUBLIC LAWS 771 AND 793, 80TH CONGRESS
As of September 30, 1948

This table is a consolidated summary of the official accounting reports of the various Federal agencies to which sums have been allocated by Treasury warrant from the appropriation. These agencies are immediately responsible for carrying out the various phases of the program for Aid to Greece. This statement, because of time consumed in 'settling' and certifying fiscal documents, does not reflect current program status. Program status information is reflected in subsequent tables.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Allotments to disbursing agencies</th>
<th>Allotments by disbursing agencies to programs</th>
<th>Obligations</th>
<th>Expenditures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>31,014,450.00</td>
<td>31,908,210.03</td>
<td>31,005,766.18</td>
<td>30,209,411.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Department of Agriculture</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Military forces</td>
<td>850,000,000.00</td>
<td>60,000,000.00</td>
<td>596,665,116.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Corps of Engineers</td>
<td>33,500,000.00</td>
<td>10,995,311.04</td>
<td>10,740,913.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Economic Cooperation Administration</td>
<td>1,600,000.00</td>
<td>1,100,000.00</td>
<td>1,100,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Federal Security Agency</td>
<td>12,000,000.00</td>
<td>10,000,000.00</td>
<td>10,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Department of the Navy</td>
<td>6,000,000.00</td>
<td>2,100,000.00</td>
<td>2,100,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Petroleum purchases</td>
<td>6,500,000.00</td>
<td>2,000,000.00</td>
<td>2,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Department of State</td>
<td>56,000,000.00</td>
<td>30,000,000.00</td>
<td>30,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mission expenses</td>
<td>400,000.00</td>
<td>184,000.00</td>
<td>184,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Treasury Department</td>
<td>20,000,000.00</td>
<td>18,000,000.00</td>
<td>18,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total for all agencies</td>
<td>309,020,000.00</td>
<td>237,040,000.00</td>
<td>236,157,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total allocated for Turkey</td>
<td>117,700,000.00</td>
<td>117,000,000.00</td>
<td>117,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unobligated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total appropriated by Congress</td>
<td>492,000,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TABLE II: GREECE

RATE OF ENCUMBRANCE OF FUNDS AUTHORIZED
BY PUBLIC LNS 75 AND 472, 86TH CONGRESS

This table sets forth the cumulative total by month of funds committed by the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, and by other Federal agencies under the program for Greek military and naval aid. The term encumbrance is used to designate the value of transfer directives, transfer statements, requisitions, or other similar action or document which reserves funds for a specific and immediate purpose. In general, these encumbrance figures represent the value of purchase orders placed in the procurement process. Under Federal procurement procedures, an amount equivalent to the procurement cost must be set aside at the time when procurement is initiated. Since this table summarizes the commitments of funds, it may be used together with supporting records for program control.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Military</th>
<th>Other/ Air Force</th>
<th>Naval</th>
<th>Other/</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Army</td>
<td></td>
<td>Navy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>$562,971</td>
<td>$225,020</td>
<td>$117,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$51,662,112</td>
<td>$45,424,000</td>
<td>$601,933</td>
<td>$5,234,350</td>
<td>379,229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>61,739,532</td>
<td>55,101,000</td>
<td>778,286</td>
<td>5,778,950</td>
<td>670,422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>69,301,458</td>
<td>62,215,000</td>
<td>939,289</td>
<td>5,903,130</td>
<td>787,159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>74,831,193</td>
<td>63,630,000</td>
<td>1,087,719</td>
<td>9,188,822</td>
<td>876,652</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>108,814,168</td>
<td>96,456,000</td>
<td>1,331,065</td>
<td>9,993,350</td>
<td>1,103,773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>121,833,972</td>
<td>108,783,000</td>
<td>1,878,687</td>
<td>9,065,068</td>
<td>1,209,827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>161,635,634</td>
<td>126,000,000</td>
<td>2,135,670</td>
<td>11,986,882</td>
<td>1,307,872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>175,805,260</td>
<td>159,000,000</td>
<td>2,596,694</td>
<td>15,541,397</td>
<td>1,695,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>177,662,110</td>
<td>160,949,957</td>
<td>3,144,546</td>
<td>22,003,498</td>
<td>1,144,269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>179,479,107</td>
<td>152,117,080</td>
<td>3,095,699</td>
<td>12,849,572</td>
<td>1,388,796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>214,511,877</td>
<td>192,811,674</td>
<td>3,709,699</td>
<td>14,644,628</td>
<td>1,644,796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>231,459,442</td>
<td>205,695,881</td>
<td>3,645,699</td>
<td>15,210,085</td>
<td>1,904,796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>239,754,865</td>
<td>217,870,79907</td>
<td>3,585,699</td>
<td>15,061,356</td>
<td>2,664,796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>566,710,652</td>
<td>439,000,000</td>
<td>5,645,699</td>
<td>28,850,000</td>
<td>3,414,951</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1/ Represents value of goods supplied to the military and naval programs from aid funds other than those allocated by Treasury warrant to the Department of the Army and Navy.

2/ The decrease from August is occasioned by adjustment of procurement schedules.

3/ Represents the aggregate amount of allocations by Treasury warrant made through September 30, 1948 to finance specific commitments, exclusive of economic assistance.
TABLE III: GREECE
VALUE OF AID RENDERED

This table reflects the value of goods and services delivered to Greece from all sources, including Great Britain. This table therefore measures the monthly rate at which aid benefits have actually accrued to Greece through September 1943.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Army and Air</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Navy</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>315,014,112</td>
<td>214,230,000</td>
<td>91,454,925</td>
<td>297,206</td>
<td>$117,066</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>25,116,698</td>
<td>23,509,000</td>
<td>566,333</td>
<td>424,156</td>
<td>759,229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>94,578,727</td>
<td>54,479,000</td>
<td>773,260</td>
<td>536,026</td>
<td>676,432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>37,046,002</td>
<td>12,554,000</td>
<td>939,099</td>
<td>740,533</td>
<td>797,199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>62,000,000</td>
<td>20,130,000</td>
<td>1,067,719</td>
<td>914,639</td>
<td>874,652</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>66,603,379</td>
<td>42,880,000</td>
<td>1,320,545</td>
<td>2,486,921</td>
<td>1,103,773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>99,570,136</td>
<td>54,012,000</td>
<td>1,676,657</td>
<td>2,079,512</td>
<td>1,208,847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>77,501,484</td>
<td>71,000,000</td>
<td>2,532,860</td>
<td>2,970,512</td>
<td>1,809,972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>93,300,389</td>
<td>84,035,000</td>
<td>2,596,094</td>
<td>4,935,094</td>
<td>1,059,933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>105,400,000</td>
<td>95,397,500</td>
<td>2,446,985</td>
<td>5,036,988</td>
<td>1,264,399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>134,454,562</td>
<td>103,248,000</td>
<td>2,951,699</td>
<td>5,181,828</td>
<td>1,780,776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>124,119,871</td>
<td>122,314,163</td>
<td>3,770,699</td>
<td>6,730,233</td>
<td>1,824,776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>154,638,299</td>
<td>141,824,203</td>
<td>3,615,699</td>
<td>7,235,621</td>
<td>1,904,776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>170,279,499</td>
<td>156,293,427</td>
<td>3,940,699</td>
<td>7,909,977</td>
<td>2,103,776</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total progress $/ 266,910,650 229,000,000 5,645,699 18,850,000 3,434,951

/ Represents value of goods supplied to the military and naval programs from old funds other than those allocated by Treasury warrant to the Departments of the Army and Navy.

/ Represents the aggregate amount of allocations by Treasury warrant made through September 30, 1948 to finance specific commitments, exclusive of economic assistance.
TABLE IV: GREECE

ECONOMIC AID AUTHORIZED BY PUBLIC LAW 75, 80TH CONGRESS

Economic as well as military aid to Greece was authorized by Public Law 75. Funds were committed for economic aid up to June 30, 1948. On July 1, the Economic Cooperation Administration assumed responsibility for economic assistance to Greece. However, funds authorized by Public Law 75 are being used currently to discharge commitments made prior to June 30. This table shows the total of commitments and the extent to which they have been discharged.
### TABLE IV: GREECE: ECONOMIC AID

**AUTHORIZED BY PUBLIC LAW 73, 80th CONGRESS**

Cumulative by Month

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Encumbrances</th>
<th>Aid Rendered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1947</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>$1,479,029</td>
<td>$9,280,342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>17,445,231</td>
<td>15,890,194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>43,940,629</td>
<td>21,967,125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1948</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>69,476,337</td>
<td>30,621,682</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>96,252,013</td>
<td>29,754,763</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>68,453,139</td>
<td>69,324,125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>127,429,047</td>
<td>95,944,181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>124,584,582</td>
<td>106,788,134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>124,435,262</td>
<td>106,195,495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>127,581,582</td>
<td>109,037,228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>127,413,221</td>
<td>112,389,356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>127,896,726</td>
<td>112,321,536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserve</td>
<td>273,032</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total program</td>
<td>128,152,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\* Funds available for covering upward adjustments of commitments.
TABLE V: TURKEY
STATUS OF APPROPRIATION
UNDER PUBLIC L"OS 271 AND 793, 80th CONGRESS
As of September 30, 1948

This table is a consolidated summary of the official accounting records of the various Federal agencies to which sums have been allocated by Treasury warrant from the appropriation. These agencies are immediately responsible for carrying out the various phases of the program for Aid to Turkey. This statement, because of time consumed in auditing and certifying fiscal documents, does not reflect current program status. Program status information is reflected in subsequent tables.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Allocations to disbursing agencies</th>
<th>Allocations by disbursing agencies to programs</th>
<th>Obligations</th>
<th>Expenditures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of the Army</td>
<td>$96,016,721.68</td>
<td>$67,718,486.48</td>
<td>$250,439,430.28</td>
<td>$18,463,678.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Works Agency</td>
<td>4,411,246.00</td>
<td>4,411,246.00</td>
<td>5,646,882.12</td>
<td>5,020,761.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of the Navy</td>
<td>14,460,000.00</td>
<td>12,918,004.00</td>
<td>19,590,636.28</td>
<td>10,663,367.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of State</td>
<td>80,000.00</td>
<td>75,000.00</td>
<td>1,573,408</td>
<td>1,573,408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total for all agencies</td>
<td>117,270,000.00</td>
<td>86,661,691.48</td>
<td>67,010,662.97</td>
<td>32,186,591.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total allocated for Greece</td>
<td>395,060,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unallocated</td>
<td>117,270,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total appropriated by the Congress</td>
<td>612,030,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TABLE VI: TURKEY
RATE OF ENCUMBRANCE OF FUNDS AUTHORIZED
BY PUBLIC LAWS 75 and 472, 80th CONGRESS

This table sets forth the cumulative total by month of funds committed by the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy and by other Federal agencies under the program for Turkish military and naval aid. The term encumbrance is used to designate the value of transfer directives, transfer statements, requisitions, or other similar action or document which reserves funds for a specific and immediate purpose. In general, these encumbrance figures represent the value of purchase orders placed in the procurement process. Under Federal procurement procedure, an amount equivalent to the procurement cost must be set aside at the time when procurement is initiated. Since this table summarizes the commitments of funds, it may be used together with supporting records for program control.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Military</th>
<th>Naval</th>
<th>Roads</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1947</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>$859,401</td>
<td>$810,000</td>
<td>$420,750</td>
<td>$588,711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>2,199,681</td>
<td>9,957,000</td>
<td>1,128,297</td>
<td>723,731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>11,708,888</td>
<td>9,957,000</td>
<td>1,128,297</td>
<td>723,731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>20,132,932</td>
<td>17,259,000</td>
<td>3,547,202</td>
<td>4,338,731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1948</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>29,464,736</td>
<td>38,182,000</td>
<td>6,528,025</td>
<td>4,238,731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>42,925,972</td>
<td>49,394,000</td>
<td>8,170,440</td>
<td>4,238,731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>69,284,313</td>
<td>59,000,000</td>
<td>9,943,400</td>
<td>4,338,731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>93,810,267</td>
<td>67,666,000</td>
<td>11,606,972</td>
<td>4,937,555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>93,601,650</td>
<td>77,856,000</td>
<td>12,077,605</td>
<td>4,937,555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>93,722,383</td>
<td>75,850,000</td>
<td>12,934,828</td>
<td>4,937,555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>99,973,167</td>
<td>81,850,000</td>
<td>13,185,612</td>
<td>4,937,555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>104,725,073</td>
<td>86,087,000</td>
<td>13,696,060</td>
<td>4,937,555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>111,189,772</td>
<td>96,411,200</td>
<td>13,925,636</td>
<td>4,937,555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total program</td>
<td>117,730,000</td>
<td>96,250,000</td>
<td>16,650,000</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Decrease from August is occasioned by adjustment of procurement schedules.
2 Represents the aggregate amount of allocations by Treasury warrant made through September 30, 1948, to finance specific commitments.
TABLE VIII: TURKEY

VALUE OF AID RECEIVED

This table reflects the value of goods and services delivered to Turkey from all sources. It therefore measures the monthly rate at which aid benefits have actually accrued to Turkey through September 1943.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Value of Aid</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan</td>
<td>$1,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb</td>
<td>$2,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar</td>
<td>$1,500,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr</td>
<td>$1,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>$2,500,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>$3,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>$3,500,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug</td>
<td>$4,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept</td>
<td>$4,500,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct</td>
<td>$5,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov</td>
<td>$5,500,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec</td>
<td>$6,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TABLE VII: TURKEY: VALUE OF AID RENDERED
Cumulative by Month

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Military</th>
<th>Naval</th>
<th>Roads</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$666,731</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$566,731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>1,464,111</td>
<td>954,821</td>
<td>4,089</td>
<td>504,222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>1,871,102</td>
<td>297,197</td>
<td>1,777</td>
<td>583,731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>1,404,111</td>
<td>865,521</td>
<td>3,082</td>
<td>604,404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>3,734,768</td>
<td>1,073,750</td>
<td>901,817</td>
<td>2,093,901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>7,830,417</td>
<td>2,463,750</td>
<td>2,877,012</td>
<td>2,499,655</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>9,292,910</td>
<td>7,100,000</td>
<td>3,927,996</td>
<td>2,899,984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>10,961,582</td>
<td>5,794,700</td>
<td>4,671,587</td>
<td>2,799,594</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>27,684,920</td>
<td>19,021,503</td>
<td>9,569,506</td>
<td>3,064,910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>38,427,709</td>
<td>27,269,851</td>
<td>7,608,189</td>
<td>3,555,269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>45,018,462</td>
<td>34,583,553</td>
<td>8,450,807</td>
<td>3,978,284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>52,813,173</td>
<td>44,069,599</td>
<td>8,743,874</td>
<td>3,985,368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>91,499,181</td>
<td>66,160,137</td>
<td>9,506,991</td>
<td>4,034,053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>137,770,000</td>
<td>96,250,000</td>
<td>16,486,000</td>
<td>5,005,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Represents the aggregate amount of allocations by Treasury warrants made through September 30, 1948 to finance specific commitments.
Appendix C

TEXT OF RESOLUTION ADOPTED AUGUST 12, 1948 BY UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF UNGA.

1. Whereas the present military operations in the frontier regions of northern Greece may give rise to a situation in which as a result of pressure by the Greek Army, Greek guerrillas might attempt to seek refuge in the territory of any one of the northern neighbors of Greece;

2. Considering that the General Assembly in its resolution of the 1st October 1947 called upon Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia to do nothing which would furnish aid and assistance to the Greek guerrillas and also called upon Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia on the one hand and Greece on the other to cooperate in the settlement of their disputes by peaceful means; and;

3. Being of the opinion that any action which might in the near or distant future enable Greek guerrillas armed or unarmed to enter the territory of any of the northern neighbor states of Greece and later to return to active guerrilla service in Greece would amount to direct aid and assistance being rendered to an insurrectionary movement against the government of a member of the United Nations in defiance of international law and the very principles of the Charter, and would therefore constitute a grave threat to the maintenance of international peace and security;

4. Recommends that in the event of guerrillas entering their territories the Governments of Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia should immediately disarm them, if armed, and intern them in camps where they should be prevented from carrying on any political or military activity and;

5. Resolves (a) that this resolution be communicated to the four governments concerned and to all member states of the United Nations; and (b) that in view of the special situation at present existing in the Greek area on the Greek side of the Albanian-Greek frontier the particular attention of the Government of Albania be drawn to this resolution by telegraph.