

Yugoslav Mission - Monthly REPORTS

#165

7400
DUPLICATED AT HEADQUARTERS
23 AUGUST 1945

MINUTES OF MEETING OF DIRECTORS

Held in Belgrade on 18 July, 1945
at 3 p.m.

PRESENT: Mr M. Sergeichic (In the Chair)
Mr S. Brunyseraede
Mr I. Fasteau
Mr J.G. Friendlee
Mr V. Glouskine
Mr W. E. Johns
Mr N.J. Klugman
Mr D. Leff
Dr A. Lipszyc
Mr T. Martin
Mr R. Nugent
Mr G. Perazich
Miss Ann Racich
Mr B. F. Reiner
Mr N.K. Rezak
Dr K. Sinclair-Loutit
Mr D. Stansby
Mr M. Strumillo
Miss Doreen Warriner
Miss Berta Zoeller (Secretary)

MR SERGEICHIC announced that, accompanied by Minister Petrovic, he had yesterday visited Marshal Tito at his residence and informed him of the activities of this Mission. He had expressed to the Prime Minister his satisfaction that the Yugoslav Government has taken the necessary measures to improve port performances and has finally solved the question of our regional representation in the Federal Units. He also informed Marshal Tito of the decisions made at the Rome Conference, stressing the fact that this Mission would receive the greater part of the Balkan stockpile.

He explained the new procedure which has been adopted with regard to requirements, whereby the Yugoslav Government will make out its requirements and the Mission submit justifications. He also informed the Prime Minister of the proportion that has been established with regard to delivery of trucks, and expressed his satisfaction of the good work being done at the ports - Sibenik in particular. Marshal Tito was informed of the forthcoming visit of Governor Lehman and stated he would be happy to receive the Director General and to do all he could to make it possible for Governor Lehman to acquaint himself with the real situation in the country.

The Prime Minister stressed the fact that UNRRA must realise the difficult food situation existing in Yugoslavia, aggravated by poor crops and lack of M.T. Mr Sergeichic replied that both this Mission and Headquarters are doing all they possible can to ensure that supplies of food are forwarded, and agreed with the Prime Minister that UNRRA supplies will play an important role in the general effort towards rehabilitation following the war and occupation.

Regarding the Rome Conference Mr Sergeichic reported that a number of important questions had been solved and it had also enabled him to learn the truth concerning what we could expect to get in future.

The first important question discussed and solved was the procedure for working out and submitting requirements. In future the recipient Government will, with our assistance, work out its own requirements, and we will justify them. This will prevent criticism that we are limiting requirements presented by the Government. The matter of justification must be seriously considered by every member concerned in the Mission. In many cases we should be able to justify requirements without having to inspect installations. Mr Sergeichic stated that frankly he had been unable to see any real value in some of the trips our specialists had made during the last month, especially as in a number of cases he had not even received reports on these trips. These should in future be submitted immediately without further reminder. Every trip should be made for a specific purpose and if one specialist had visited a certain area it should not be necessary for another specialist with similar qualifications to do so at an immediately following date. This remark was especially applicable to the Health Division. In order to justify demands for castor oil it was not necessary to visit every hospital in Yugoslavia.

MR NUGENT remarked that while he could not quarrel with anything Mr. Sergeichic had said, it was possible to overstress the importance of limiting observations, as many requests - especially for finished machinery - could be granted only after very powerful justification. Our justifications for many types of equipment have not been satisfactory and will certainly not convince the Combined Board. Almost any specialist will understand the distinction between equipment which can be easily obtained and that which requires special justification.

DR SINCLAIR-LOUITT stated he had just seen the proposed program for the next nine months prepared by the Yugoslav Government. He considered it totally inadequate both in quality and quantity, and thought that proper field reports would enable the Yugoslavs in preparing fuller programs.

MR SERGIECHIC replied that our Mission should be so organized that we can point out their mistakes to the Yugoslavs, as especially in the field of medicine such mistakes may have disastrous consequences.

Reverting to the Rome Conference he stated that he had been encouraged by the amount which had been assigned to Yugoslavia and had to thank Commander Jackson for his help in this respect.

The difficult question of port capacity has been finally solved. Our representatives from London and Washington had no objection to the figures we submitted. It was agreed that the capacity of the Dalmatian ports would be considered as 100,000 tons a month. The master of one of the ships discharged there had written to the local UNRRA office stating that it had been long since he had seen such well-organized and speedy work in that port. Mr. Nugent had also told him of the good work being done at Sibenik which had been confirmed by various newspaper reports, and there is no reason to doubt that any of the ports will be able to handle the tonnage agreed upon. The capacity of Trieste for UNRRA supplies has been established at 45,000 tons a month, i.e., 1,500 tons a day. One ship has already been discharged, two more arrived on the 17th, and two more are expected on the 21st. The Allied Shipping Authorities have agreed that if Trieste proves it can handle more than the tonnage stated, our supplies to that port will be increased accordingly. Mr. Sergeichic praised the War Shipping Administration for the business-like way in which they had dealt with this question. The question of Black Sea ports is still not settled because of certain formalities which must be solved by the Soviet Government, but 145,000 tons a month was the estimated quantity of supplies expected by this route, of which 80,000 tons would be for UNRRA in July and 62,000 tons in August. In September there will be a drastic reduction in food supplies - grain, fats, milk and sugar being greatly reduced. We had however, today received a cable promising loadings in addition to the program received for August. In Rome, our delegation defended very firmly our need for the requirements submitted, and we will continue from Belgrade to stress the necessity for receiving our requirements in full, especially as during the next few months we would be able to deliver supplies to regions which will be inaccessible in winter.

With regard to trucks, the ratio between deliveries to Greece and Yugoslavia has been agreed as 2:3 in favour of Yugoslavia. Deliveries will be considered in terms of lifting capacity, and we will receive an additional quantity owing to the fact that those already received were of low lifting capacity. Prospects of delivery within the next 2 months, however, are not good. Figures quoted in Rome differ from those mentioned in cables from Washington and at the moment we are unable to determine what the actual deliveries will amount to. 52 trucks from England are now being unloaded in Trieste. A cable from Washington states that 380 trucks have been loaded for us in June, 662 in July and a further 600 in August. The last cable from Washington on the subject stated they are procuring 345 trucks for us. The question of truck is vitally important because despite the fact that the Yugoslav ports are able to clear considerable quantities of supplies, these are not being distributed effectively.

Mr. Sergeichic said he would discuss a number of smaller points when the stenographic reports of the Rome Conference reach us. He would like to say now, however, that Washington claims that our reports are not reaching them and that they have not been kept informed of the difficult conditions existing in this country. We must in future, therefore, pay particular attention to the receipt of confirmation of important cables and if this is not forthcoming within a reasonable period we must send reminders. Likewise, questions raised by London and Washington must be answered immediately to obviate the receipt of a reminder from them. Washington had asked that, in order to enable them to fill tonnages which are sometimes available without prior notice, we cable them the urgent requests for certain commodities.

Mr. Sergeichic wishes to thank all directors who had prepared material for the conference, especially the head of the Food Section, whose problems unexpectedly turned out to be the main questions at the Conference.

Mr. Sergeichic then called for questions.

MR STANSBY: To avoid any misunderstanding of the position I would like to emphasize that as regards justifications of a program it is the Government who has to make these. It is of course, the duty of the head of the commodity division to present the justification, but the actual reasons must come from the Government.

MR SERGEICHIC: The development of the programs and their justifications must be coordinated between the Government and our representatives.

MR NUGENT: I am sure that when we speak of justifications it means they are to be our own justifications, and in this respect we are in a neutral position between Headquarters and the Yugoslav Government and our justification should involve a review in relation to the bases established by UNRRA in each case. In connection with some Industrial Rehabilitation commodities excessive quantities have been requested in relation to the amount which could be used within a reasonable time.

MR PERAZICH: Regarding the whole question of justification we should set up some regular machinery to arrange for trips, each unit submitting a list of trips required and their purpose in order that they may be cleared through group liaison.

MR NUGENT in reply to a question from Dr. Harriner asking for particulars about the Balkan stockpile, stated there was no food available. The whole stockpile amounted to 50,000 tons to be distributed between Greece, Yugoslavia and Albania. 3,000 tons of textiles would be received by Yugoslavia. A Yugoslav specialist will inspect the stockpile in the near future.

MR PERAZICH stated he had read a memo on the subject of Regional Offices to which he had several objections. The functions of these offices should have been discussed - especially with the Supply Bureau - before being finalised. As it stands a lot of these proposed functions are impractical.

MR NUGENT agreed with Mr. Perazich's criticisms and stated that the documents would never have been issued with the consent of the Bureau of Supply.

MR REZAK pointed out that the draft of the statement which had been prepared by Mr. Sergeichic, had been reviewed by Mr. Nugent and discussed at a meeting at which both Mr. Sergeichic and Mr. Nugent had been present.

MR SERGEICHIC stated that the document was temporary and subject to amendment. Written suggestions in this respect should be forwarded to Mr. Rezak.

MR JOHNS: The important thing is that the functions of the Regional Offices affect the Bureau of Supply very drastically and should have been discussed with the Bureau before being put into effect.

MR SERGEICHIC concluded the meeting by announcing that Mr. Martin Deputy Chief of Mission for F & A had arrived. A considerable number of problems faced him, especially with regard to the observance of Administrative Orders.

The meeting concluded at 4.45 p.m.

DUPLICATED AT HEADQUARTERS
23 AUGUST 1945

MINUTES OF MEETING OF DIRECTORS

Held in Belgrade on August 1
at 8.50 a.m.

PRESENT	Mr M Sergeichic (In the Chair)	Mr R. Love
	Mr E. K. BALLS	Dr A. Lipszyc
	Mr S. Brynseraede	Mr T. Martin
	Miss Mary Cozens-Hardy	Mr R. Nugent
	Mr J. G. Friedndlee	Miss An Racach
	Mr L. Fuller	Mr D. Stansby
	Mr V. Glouskine	Mr M. Strumillo
	Mr W. E. Johns	Mr W. Taylor
	Mr N. J. Klugmann	Dr D. Warriner
	Mr J. Krasjuk	Miss Berta Zoeller (Secretary)

MR SERGEICHIC opened the meeting by asking the directors to state their suggestions and wishes on problems of operation which they considered should be taken up at the London conference. The following suggestions were made:-

MR MARTIN stated he would like to know the result of Mr Handy's work on the problems of communications and use of radio stations.

MR STANSBY said he was taking with him detailed notes of certain supply problems - notably petrol and medical. .

MISS RACACH said she would like to have a decision regarding supply of winter clothing for UNRRA personnel.

MR BALLS said he would like the mater of the stockpile of welfare goods looked in to. He understood this stockpile was being assembled in the United States.

MR STANSBY thought that only lists were being assembled and not the actual goods.

MR SERGEICHIC stated that one of the questions he would raise would be that of information on arrival of ships and cargoes, since the decisions of the Rome Conference on this matter were not being followed, and during the last few days the Yugoslavs had presented a number of complaints which he considered were fully justified. He hoped that when the Shipping Branch was established in Belgrade there would be an improvement.

MR FULLER hoped that the Public Information Division in London would cable as fully as possible reports of discussions on Yugoslav affairs during the conference, in order that these could be published throughout Yugoslavia.

MR SERGEICHIC replied that Mr Klugmann would see that full information on the Council Session arrived here. The food question would be discussed in great detail. The report of the Director General should prove very interesting, and questions of Displaced Persons would be also discussed. In fact UNRRA would be expected to give an account of its operations in general.

Those directly concerned with supplies arriving into the country would be asked next month to adopt the procedure of reporting every ten days to London and Washington on the amount of supplies delivered.

Suggestions had been made on the proposed reorganisation of our Distribution Branch and these would be studied carefully before a decision was made. At a conference yesterday Yugoslav authorities agreed to present us with full detailed information on the destruction of Yugoslav economy during the war in order that we might justify their requirements. They explained that they had been unable to supply these figures earlier as the information was not available.

Mr Sergeichic said that the Health Division had reached a satisfactory understanding with the Yugoslav Minister of Health. He had suggested that the Health Division should not try to solve every detail in Belgrade, but should start work in the regions and deal with problems as they arose.

Mr Sergeichic announced that Mr Nugent was leaving the Mission at the request of Mr. Lehman and Commander Jackson, and he would like on behalf of himself and the staff to thank Mr Nugent for the excellent work he had done. The first steps in any organisation are always most difficult--especially when the organisation is an international one -- and a large percentage of the work accomplished had been the result of Mr Nugent's efforts. Mr Sergeichic wished him every success in his new job.

MR. NUGENT stated he regretted very much leaving the Mission and was deeply appreciative of the loyalty his staff has shown him. Problems of adjustment of personalities and nationalities had been overcome in a spirit of good will which boded well for the success of the Mission. It is probably because this is a good Mission that Governor Lehman had felt he could be spared to undertake other work.

MR. SERGEICHIC hoped that members of the Mission would support Mr Hohns as they had supported Mr Nugent in the past.

He stressed the point that Directors should go through their cable files in order to make sure that requests from London and Washington had been answered. The Bureau of Supply had established a control system on cables and the Office of the Chief was preparing to do likewise.

Mr Sergeichic closed by stating that a number of rumours were circulating in Washington alleging discriminatory distribution of UNRRA supplies in Yugoslavia, and he hoped these rumours would be proved false. The Yugoslavs were not refusing our help in the organisation of their distribution;

6th April 1945.

JUGOSLAV MISSION MONTHLY REPORT
MARCH, 1945. *(all Supplement)*

During the month of March the Yugoslav Mission has been finally established on a fully-operating basis as the result of the conferences with Commander Jackson, Mr. Hendrickson and Mr. Xanthaky, and as a result of the signing of the UNRRA Agreement with the Yugoslav Government. It now only remains for the Mission to take over the responsibilities of ML on April 15.

1. Conferences with HQ Representatives.

The conferences held during the month with Commander Jackson, Mr. Hendrickson and Mr. Xanthaky, have proved of great value to the Mission in establishing clearly the lines of future action.

- (a) Detailed arrangements for the takeover from ML have been agreed, and the assistance of the highest Military authorities in the theatre has been promised in order to ensure that the Mission should be in a position to carry the added responsibilities effectively. The date of April 15 for the takeover has been fixed, but until July 1st supplies will continue to be drawn through military channels, and services and facilities will continue to be available in Italy from military sources.
- (b) Final arrangements have been made for the conclusion of the Agreement with the Yugoslav authorities in Belgrade.
- (c) The standard Mission Chief's directive has been received with the welcome consolidation of the powers and responsibilities of the Mission Chief.
- (d) The Mission Chief's responsibilities for personnel have been more clearly defined, and certain personnel adjustments have been made within the Mission.
- (e) The supply responsibilities of the Mission for the period April through June and for the period after June liftings have been clearly laid down, and the supply problems of the Mission have been brought to the notice of Headquarters and AFHQ authorities.

2. Organisation of the Mission

As a result of the decision by HQ representatives that Missions should in future have two Deputy Chiefs - one for supplies and one for services - certain necessary consequent decisions have been made concerning the organisation of the Yugoslav Mission:-

- (a) The Division of Finance and Administration has been brought directly under the Chief of Mission
- (b) The Bureau of Services is at present being covered by the Acting Chief of Mission

- (c) The Supply Bureau has taken over responsibility for the Divisions of Industrial Rehabilitation and Agricultural Rehabilitation, as well as the estimation and coordination of requirements and preparation of shipping programmes, and plans are being developed for bringing the functions of the Bureau of Distribution & Transport under the Bureau of Supply.
- (d) The senior Regional officers and field staff have been brought directly under the Chief of Mission, but it is not yet clear how much responsibility they will have beyond their present responsibilities in connection with observing the movement of supplies.
- (e) The digestion and preparation of reports has been brought under the Office of the Chief of Mission, except for distribution reports which continue to be prepared in Split. It is reserved for later decision whether a separate Reports Section will have to be established for the common use of the Services and Supply Bureaus.

3. Signing of the UNRRA Agreement

After three days of negotiation the UNRRA Agreement with the Yugoslav Government was signed on March 24 by Mr. Hendrickson and the Yugoslav Minister of Commerce & Supply - Mr. Petrovic - in the presence of Marshal Tito. A number of minor changes were made in the basic agreement, many of them similar to the changes made in the Czech Agreement. Quite a proportion of the changes were concerned with establishing joint machinery with the Yugoslav Government for the employment in the Mission of Yugoslav citizens and persons of Yugoslav origin. The Agreement allows for the signing of further supplementary agreements on specific relief projects. Contact between the UNRRA Mission and the Yugoslav Government is to be effected largely through the Foreign Trade Unit in the Ministry of Supply, which is headed by Dr. Bicanic.

4. First Movement to Belgrade.

At the end of the month every effort was made to get off by air the first 20 members of the Mission for the Belgrade Headquarters, together with two jeeps and necessary office equipment. As a result of transport delays a first party of 13 did not actually leave until April 6. The first party consists largely of members of the Supply Bureau who will start immediate discussions with the Yugoslav authorities on the UNRRA programme. The Agreement specifically provided that the HQ of the Mission should be at the seat of Government, and the Office of the Chief of Mission is therefore moving in the first party together with the director and one or two representatives of each of the divisions. In addition a number of members of the Division of F & A are going with the first parties to make necessary arrangements for office and living accommodations, but it is hoped that the Yugoslav authorities will look after the Mission's needs themselves, and that most members will be billeted out in families, thus reducing the need for administrative staff.

5. Operations in Dalmatia.

The main operations of the Mission - with ML at present and for sometime in the future - continue along the Dalmatian Coast and as far inland as transport can reach. The work of the UNRRA observers and technical specialists has proceeded extremely well throughout the month. Everywhere UNRRA personnel have received a great welcome, and everywhere they have been impressed with

the enthusiastic and efficient distribution system which is being built up by the local committees, and by the completely equitable nature of the distribution. Families of Ustachi soldiers are fed and cared for equally with families of Partisans. The UNRRA Observers in the field have sent in reports of desperate need in many areas, and have found whole families cut off by the destruction of bridges, and whole towns flattened to the ground by Allied bombing, by heavy engagement between the Germans and Partisans and by wholesale German destruction.

A further 15 members of the Mission have been sent over to Split and Dubroynik during the month, and the total is now 43 in Dalmatia. In addition a further seven Voluntary Society personnel of a medical supply transport unit have been called forward with their vehicles, and it has been decided to send a small survey group of Voluntary Society unit leaders to determine the future need for services of such units. It is expected to send a further 12 UNRRA personnel to the Dalmatian Coast in the near future.

6. Takeover from ML

Arrangements for taking over from ML on April 15 have gone ahead smoothly both in Bari and in Split.

- (a) Already certain functions have been taken over. On March 7 the Agricultural branch of ML was taken over by the A.R. Division of the Mission; on March 21 the work of the Medical Branch of ML in Dalmatia was taken over by the Mission Health Division; on March 25 the Supply Branch of ML in Bari was taken over by the Mission Supply Bureau and a section of the Supply Bureau will stay behind in Bari to cover the calling forward of supplies, the clearing of supplementary demands and the preparation of shipping programmes.
- (b) Arrangements have been made in Bari and Split for the taking over of stores, equipment and transport held by ML. These stores are not very considerable, but the 47 cars and trucks - though many have only a few thousand miles of service left in them - will be a valuable asset to the Mission for the time being. A still more valuable asset will be the 12 American Officers' jeeps, some of which have trailers, which will be handed over to the Mission at the same time.
- (c) Arrangements have been made for retaining the services of certain ML Units under military command. 18 officers and men from the Royal Engineers will stay until their present bridge-building and other jobs are finished. 18 signals personnel will be retained until UNRRA or the Yugoslav Government can establish its own signal service. 17 Repair and Maintenance personnel (REME) who are at present responsible for nearly all repairs to the vehicles handed over to the Yugoslav authorities, will be retained until UNRRA or the Government can establish their own services. A small number of ancillary units bring the total personnel to be retained up to about 80.

7. Problems Facing the Mission.

The following are the main problems still facing the Mission:-

- (a) Transport. The largest problem of the Mission is likely to be shortage of transport. The bottleneck which is most difficult to break

is the job of importing into Yugoslavia the maximum quantity of supplies which are desperately required, is not likely to be so much shortage of supplies, nor even shortage of shipping, nor even the present very limited port capacities, but the still more limited port clearance capacity. Only two ports at present can be used - Split and Dubrovnik - and even when Susac is free of the Germans and Salonika can take more supplies, rail communication from them to the areas where supplies are needed, is not expected to be able to be repaired for many months. Supplies at present are being cleared from the ports almost entirely by motor transport and schooner with a very small rail lift. Supplies from sub-depots are in many cases cleared in horse carts pulled by hand and on the backs of women and children. 50,000 tons a month is the most that can at the moment be cleared from the ports with existing military transport available. A further thousand load carrying vehicles would revolutionise the position, and make it possible for areas that will have to go without adequate food for many months yet, to be reached.

(b) Communications.

Telegraph communication between different parts of Yugoslavia are practically non-existent. Land communication is slow and hazardous and all messages must be sent by wireless or by air transport. Regional Offices will as a result have to be to a great extent self-sufficient, and communication with HQ will be reduced to a minimum. Cable communication to HQ and E.R.O. will be limited, and most correspondence will have to be by airmail.

(c) Finance & Administration.

The Mission has still no Director of Finance & Administration, and the arrival of a Chief Accountant is eagerly awaited. The Division has been hard-pressed in the last few weeks in preparing for the many movements to Belgrade and Split, and strengthening on this side of the Mission's work is urgently required.

(d) Liberated Enclaves.

One final problem remains when HQ is established at Belgrade and agricultural and other work can start in the northeast, and now that work is going ahead on the Dalmatian Coast; - that is the provision of supplies to areas which have been freed, in many cases for more than a year and 18 months, but which are still enclaves within the enemy lines. These areas can only be supplied from the air or by hazardous running of the enemy's lines. The provision of a few tons of air freight which did not reduce the freight available for military operations; would have a tremendous psychological effect on the people who have held out in these areas of resistance for so many months, and would give them hope of further help to come.

8. Chief of Mission's Office

The Acting Chief of Mission visited Split between the 7th and 11th March and returned in time to join Commander Jackson and Mr. Hendrickson for a conference at Caserta between 15th and 19th. He left immediately thereafter for Belgrade for the signing of the Agreement, and returned on the 24th to Bari to organise the deployment of personnel and the final organisation of the mission. On 6th April he left again for Belgrade to establish the first

party at HQ, and he expected to return by air to Split direct in time for the takeover of responsibility from ML.

The Chief of Mission's office has been joined during the month by Major Leonard, who is acting as Liaison Officer for the Chief of Mission, and under him an Interpreting and Translation section has been established. In addition Miss Cozens-Hardy has arrived from the Balkan Mission as an assistant.

9. Division of Public Information.

The future organisation of the Public Information Division was clarified by a visit to the Mission of Mr. Morse Salisbury, Director of Information, from Washington, and Mr. Roy Hendrickson.

The following lines were laid down as from April 1st, 1945, in Caserta, and approved by Mr. Hendrickson and Mr. Alan Hall:

Director of Information	Grade 13
Assistant Director for reporting to the outside world	Grade 12
Assistant Director (Jugoslav) for dealing with information work within Jugoslavia. Highest grade paid by Jugoslav authorities for the position.	
A Special Assistant	\$3,600
A Secretary	Grade 6
One Yugoslav Secretary. Highest grade paid by Yugoslavs for this position.	

Mr. Sydney Morrell was formally confirmed as Director of Information of the Yugoslav Mission, and Mr. Hall gave according instructions to Finance & Administration to implement the proposals agreed upon above.

During the month Mr. Morrell paid a visit to Split and the Dalmatian Coast, and as a result a number of reports have been sent back to Washington and London and a broadcast of the first distribution of supplies has been made by Mr. Alan Hall. Copies of these reports are already lodged with the Washington and London offices.

Yugoslav Mission
Monthly Report

JUGOSLAV MISSION
SUPPLEMENT TO MONTHLY REPORT
MARCH 1945

S U P P L Y

I. REQUIREMENT PROGRAM

The major work of the Bureau of Supply during the current month has been the preparation of requirements programs for June liftings. These programs were completed and dispatched to Washington on 31 March.

Unfortunately there was no opportunity for official discussions with the Yugoslav Government concerning these requirements programs. Some phases of the program (notably certain industrial rehabilitation items) were discussed informally with members of the Yugoslav Mission in Bari, and some phases (notably the medical supplies program) were discussed with the JSCML in Split. But for the most part the program dispatched to Washington repeated the mission guide figures with relatively minor modifications based on the views of the mission's technicians.

Work begun in February on the target programs for UNRRA supplies to Yugoslavia, contained in the "Mission Guide," was continued. At the same time, Yugoslav population statistics were brought up-to-date and estimates were made of the probable port capacities of Split, Dubrovnik and Salonika in July when the first shipments of UNRRA supplies are due to arrive. Early in March, sufficient progress had been made to provide bases for the compilation of import programs for July, a task which it was felt might possibly devolve on the Bureau if the programs were to reach Washington by 15th April. When it became clear that the views of the Yugoslav Government could not be obtained in time, it was decided that the Bureau should draw up its own recommendations for July imports and that these should be despatched to Washington by 1st April; as soon as contact was established with the Yugoslav Government, copies of the programs would be handed to representatives of the Government, the circumstances would be explained and the views of the Government cabled to Washington. This decision was implemented and the recommendations of the Bureau were despatched to Washington, London and AFHQ (Governor Cochran's Office) on 1st April.

The programs are for three different total tonnages and for the importation of supplies through Susak, Split, Dubrovnik and Salonika. If the full 110,000 tons provided by the Mission Guide (Appendix II, Column (a)) are to be imported in July, it was assumed that all four ports would have to be available. On the other hand, as the availability of Susak appears uncertain and the total port capacities of Split, Dubrovnik and Salonika (the latter limited to 3,000 tons monthly for Yugoslav supplies) are estimated at 50,000 tons per month, the second program was based on 50,000 tons. The third program totalled about 65,000 tons and assumed that Split, Dubrovnik and Salonika would be available. Estimates were made of the population which could be served from the different ports, and these were used together with recent reports on the conditions inside Yugoslavia as a guide in determining the priority needs of individual commodities and as between commodity groups. With regard to the latter, for the 110,000 ton program, each commodity group (Food, Agriculture, etc.) was allotted the same target total as suggested by the Mission Guide; for the other programs the target total of each commodity group was indicated by the Requirements Coordination Branch after consultation with the commodity divisions or sections concerned. The recommendations of the Bureau adhere, for the most part, both to the quantity and quality of the different items listed as available in the Mission Guide, Appendix II, Column (a); notable exceptions to this are Medical Supplies (see para C below) and Miscellaneous Commodities (see para D below).

A. Food

The target programs for July were prepared by Mr. Wesley Green.

At the end of the month, Mr. Wesley Green was appointed as Supply Representative, Dalmatian coast, with responsibility for maintaining liaison in Split with the Yugoslav Commission. He left for Split on 30 March.

Mr. Noel Easterbrook was assigned to a special mission to Dalmatia to investigate the numbers of the population now being supplied with food from Split and Dubrovnik, the areas reached from these ports and the extent of local production, with a view to obtaining fuller details regarding the needs of the deficiency areas on which to base food programs to be drawn up in Belgrade in consultation with the Yugoslav Government.

Miss Doreen Warriner was appointed Chief of the Food Section.

A special study was made regarding salt. This commodity was reported to be available in considerable quantities at Ulcinj, at the southern extremity of the Yugoslav coastline. Its suitability and the problem of its transport from Ulcinj are now being examined. Salt in Italy was found to be suitable for consumption in Yugoslavia; large quantities are available in Sardinia. In view of the above, Washington was requested by cable not to ship salt from the United States.

B. Clothing, Textiles and Footwear

The activities of this Section were concentrated on the preparation of detailed import programs for supplies due to arrive Yugoslavia in July.

A "Textile" map of Yugoslavia was prepared in order that the location of textile industries might be readily seen. ML were supplied with information regarding the size and location of the principal textile factories in Yugoslavia.

A scrutiny of ML imports revealed that although textile fabrics had been landed, no findings had been sent to Yugoslavia. The attention of ML was drawn to the need for calling forward findings at an early date, and a reference to the position regarding these was included in the Notes forwarded with the priority programs to Washington.

C. Medical Supplies

Programs of medical and sanitation supplies for arrival in Yugoslav ports in July were prepared in the light of availabilities as indicated in the Mission Guide.

On the basis of a recommendation from Dr. Henry S. Banks, Chief of the Health Division, following a meeting he had had in Split with JSCML, the above referred to programs were cancelled and new programs drafted. The new programs appear to be somewhat inadequate and an explanatory note to this effect was attached to the programs.

Cables were sent to Washington requesting information regarding various technical matters. Replies to these are awaited.

Dr. K. Sinclair-Loutit, on his return from a visit to London, brought with him a document setting out in detail the composition of the new medical units and it is anticipated that this will prove most useful in the preparation of future programs.

Towards the end of March Mr. Serge Bruynseraede was transferred from the Health Division to the Bureau of Supply as Medical Requirements Specialist.

D. Miscellaneous Commodities

At the request of the Requirements Coordination Branch, the Yugoslav requirements for Miscellaneous Commodities were examined and a recommended import program for July drawn up. It was necessary to sift a considerable amount of material as the data was very scattered. The London recommended figures served as a basis. The main modifications were made after consultation with Yugoslav personnel and some former British residents in Yugoslavia and as a result of a study of reports from ML and UNRRA field personnel. The estimate of needs and the possibilities of meeting these were difficult to reconcile. Recommendations for importation in July represent only two to twenty percent of the estimated requirements.

E. Petrol, Oil and Lubricants

A meeting was held to coordinate the rendering of POL demands to AFHQ; a representative of the Petrol Section, AFHQ, was present. It was agreed that the Yugoslav requests for POL would be screened, in the first place, by a civilian petroleum expert whom the Petrol Section, AFHQ, hoped to send shortly to Yugoslavia. Demands would then be submitted by the Industrial Rehabilitation Division in accordance with a program approved at the meeting.

2. TAKE OVER FROM M.L.

The Bureau of Supply took over the functions of M.L. officials in connection with supply shipping and requirements on 25 March. Prior to that time UNRRA officials had understudied their M.L. opposite numbers for a period of ten days. Sir Laurence Mason, Assistant Director of Supply, took over the work of Lt. Col. Bickersteth of M.L. and assumed responsibility for the administration of the supply aspect of M.L.'s work. Mr. Stansby, chief of the Requirements Coordination Branch, took over the work on supplementary demands, and Major Whittall, Chief of the Shipping Branch, took over the shipping functions. Other UNRRA people took over subordinate positions under the direction of these UNRRA officers.

During the month 27,350 tons of supplies in addition to 325 M.T. vehicles were delivered to Yugoslavia. The main items were food, 18,000 tons; agricultural supplies, 3,450 tons; P.O.L., 1,800 tons; engineering stores, 275 tons; clothing, 185 tons; medical supplies, 155 tons.

During the coming month it is hoped to deliver 36,000 tons of supplies divided almost equally between the ports of Split and Dubrovnik. Availabilities in the Italian heel or the Middle East have been relatively satisfactory except for certain agricultural rehabilitation goods, notably copper sulphate and plows, and findings for clothing.

3. ORGANIZATION

The Deputy Chief of Mission for Supply arrived at Mission Headquarters on Monday evening 5 March and took over administration of the Bureau. A good part of his time during the month has been devoted to personnel and organization problems. The Bureau has been reorganized along the lines of the Washington organization as agreed upon for the Yugoslav Mission and a number of personnel shifts were required. The Bureau of Distribution and Transport will be absorbed into the Bureau of Supply as a division following the departure of the Deputy Chief of Mission for Distribution and Transport.

4. RELATIONS WITH A.C. AND ITALIAN MISSION

In connection with a trip to Caserta for a series of meetings with Commander Jackson and Mr. Hendrickson of the Washington office, the Deputy Chief of Mission for Supply went to Rome for several days to study the supply procedures of the Italian Mission and to discuss mutual problems with the Italian Allied Commission. Agreement was obtained on the desirability of exchanging, in so far as possible, UNRRA-Yugoslavia cargoes which might be offloaded in Naples, Ancona, Civitavecchia, Leghorn, and other western and northern Italian ports for stocks belonging to the Italian Mission or to A.C. which might be landed in the heel ports. Representatives of A.C. also responded enthusiastically to a proposal to encourage exchange of exportable surpluses between Italy and Yugoslavia. Lists of the needs of each country for the other were exchanged. Upon hearing that salt was being loaded as ballast in Sardinia for ships returning to the U.S., a cable was dispatched to Washington asking that salt be excluded from the overseas shipping program for Yugoslavia.

5. M.L. SUPPLIES

The May Maintenance Period will involve a tonnage, between the two ports of Split and Dubrovnik, of approximately 48,000. The break down of this total, under divisional and sectional headings and by ports, is as follows:

	<u>Split</u>	<u>Dubrovnik</u>	<u>Total</u>
Food	15,779	15,546	31,325
Clothing	-	-	-
Footwear	375	375	750
Industrial Rehab.	1,480	1,656	3,136
Agricultural Rehab.	711	779	1,490
Medical	655	644	1,299
Unallotted	<u>5,000</u>	<u>5,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>
Tons	24,000	24,000	48,000

A substantial amount of the unallotted tonnage will be taken up by future call-forwards as and when availabilities are advised. The total tonnage compares with 44,000 tons for April and 5,000 unallotted tonnage.

An estimate was also prepared of the total supplies landed, or in process of being landed, in Yugoslavia, under the M.L. Program, up to the end of March, and of the estimated total likely to be landed by the end of the June Maintenance Period. These estimates were as follows:

	<u>Landed or in process of being landed by March 31st, 1945.</u>	<u>Estimate of total ML Program - February through June 1945.</u>
Food	20,403	129,079
Clothing	403	4,231
Footwear	101	467
Industrial Rehab.	6,524	18,940
Agricultural Rehab.	1,774	7,682
Medical	247	3,716
Tons	<u>29,452</u>	<u>164,115</u>

6. PORT CLEARANCE - SPLIT AND DUBROVNIK

Towards the end of the month, the controversial question of the "capacity" of the two ports of Split and Dubrovnik became the responsibility of the Shipping Branch and two members of the staff were allotted the task of investigating the question. Previous to this, estimates had shown the following possible stockpile position as at August 1st 1945:-

	<u>Split</u>	<u>Dubrovnik</u>	<u>Total</u>
Stockpile as at 25 March	2,810	4,029	
Deliveries (April-July)	1)90,656	2)91,261	
Clearances (" ")	3)80,000	4)75,000	
	<u>10,656</u>	<u>16,261</u>	

Estimated stockpile as at August 1st	<u>13,466</u>	<u>20,290</u>	<u>33,756</u>
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- | | | | |
|----|-------------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| 1) | 20,656 in April, | 22,500 in May and June | 25,000 in July |
| 2) | 21,261 " " " | 22,500 " " " | 25,000 " " |
| 3) | 20,000 each month | | |
| 4) | 15,000 in April | 20,000 in May & June & July. | |

Main warehouse accommodation at Split was estimated as 12,000 tons and a further 25,000 tons at Sub-Depots. Main warehouse accommodation at Dubrovnik was given as 20,000 (but half must be used as transit shed) with approximately 20,000 tons in Sub-Depots.

The discrepancy between the discharging capacity and clearance capacity and the consequent rate of stockpile is obviously of the greatest importance in compiling the UNRRA shipping program, and these figures will therefore be continuously revised in the light of available information on M.T., Rail and Coaster lifts and also of storage accommodation.

7. FUNCTIONS AND STAFF OF THE BRANCH OF SHIPPING

Discussions were held with the Deputy Chief of Mission for Supply to delineate the functions of the Branch and to decide on the probable set-up and location of the Branch and its sub-office. It seems fairly clear that during the M.L. period, and so long as AFHQ asserts control over Mediterranean shipping, the head office of the Branch will have to be located in Bari. Moreover, as it is possible that, even after AFHQ relinquishes this control, the supply lines to Yugoslavia will entail transshipments in Italian ports, it may well be that the Head Office of the Branch will remain at Bari during the whole UNRRA period. A sub-office will probably have to be opened at Split to cover the Dalmatian coast ports, whilst it may also be necessary at a later date, to open an office at Susak, Fiume or Trieste.

A staff sufficient to meet the above requirements is in process of being chosen but it was decided that no final action should be taken until a clearer view could be obtained of the work involved. Visits to AFHQ and the Dalmatian coast ports are proposed with a view to obtaining firsthand information of the problems which will have to be faced.

A G R I C U L T U R A L R E H A B I L I T A T I O N

1. STAFF

The Agricultural Rehabilitation Division has been further increased during the month of March by the arrival of four new people, David Leacock, agricultural engineer and Raymond Aune, agricultural field officer, recently arrived from Cairo and reported for duty at Bari. Also Elaine Potts, administrative officer, formerly assistant secretary of the Technical Advisory Committee on Agriculture in the European Regional Office, and later administrative assistant to the Division in Cairo, has come to assist in the field of economic analysis and the preparation of reports data. At the time of the dispersal of the the Albanian Mission personnel, Frank Woodard, agricultural field officer, was transferred to the Yugoslav Mission on a temporary basis, subject to recall, but it is hoped that satisfactory arrangements can be worked out to retain his services permanently.

The present personnel strength of the Division is now eight persons, and it is anticipated that A.G. Milburn will report for duty from Cairo during the first week of April. Although we lack specific information, it is thought that John Werreha, who was called forward from London some time ago is en route; likewise Theodor Albertson, fishing specialist for the Dalmatian coast is believed to be enroute from Washington.

With the establishment of the Headquarters Office in Belgrade only a matter of days, further assignments of new members of the staff will for the most part be deferred until conferences have been held with Yugoslav officials to determine more precisely the nature and scope of the Agricultural Rehabilitation programme desired by the Government.

However, it is planned that David Leacock will proceed to Belgrade with the initial group of Mission personnel, in order to expedite clearance of certain problems relevant to equipment and materials which may be required for maintenance and repair of machinery in rural areas.

2. PLANNING

During the month of March the Division staff has been largely engaged in working out priority requirements for Agricultural Supplies, including supplementary demands for the target shipping programs during the month of July, and the following two months with special regard to probable port availabilities, estimated port capacities, related internal transport facilities and seasonal supply needs. The recommendations which were prepared in support of the revised shipping schedules were based on the best available information from all sources, including our experience in administering the ML Agricultural Program since early March, but it should be borne in mind that these recommendations had to be arrived at without the benefit of discussion with Yugoslav agricultural representatives, and the priorities indicated, therefore, represent only the best judgment of our own staff.

These target schedules have been forwarded to Washington through regular Bureau of Supply channels, but it is planned that they will be submitted to the Yugoslav Government immediately upon our arrival in Belgrade for further critical analysis and recommendations as to revision or supplementation by Government officials having authoritative jurisdiction. Such official recommendations and revisions as may result will be transmitted to Washington by cable.

3. ML "TAKE OVER"

On March 7, 1945 the Agricultural Rehabilitation Division "took over" the ML Agricultural Branch, Yugoslavia, by replacing the military personnel with members of our own staff and assuming full operational responsibility for ML functions including Veterinary service and supply. The Agricultural Rehabilitation Division thus became the first Division in this Mission to "take over" its "opposite" ML operations. Supply and Requirements similarly "took over" from ML on the 25 March 1945, and it is contemplated that UNRRA will take over completely from ML on 15 April 1945. Thus far no particular difficulties have been encountered in carrying out the mechanical functions incident to the replacement of military personnel with UNRRA civilian staff.

We are not wholly satisfied with results currently obtained under the ML Program, even in terms of ML Relief and Rehabilitation criteria which acknowledgeable have much narrower bases than pertain in the case of the UNRRA Program. Our experience already indicated some serious shortcomings, chiefly relating to availabilities. After nearly two years of careful planning by the ML Agricultural Branch, their planned program had to be discarded shortly before the beginning of operations. It was replaced by a "spot demand" program predicated quite largely, at least in the initial phase, on supplies which were immediately available for successive ten day periods - subject to such acceleration of delivery dates as shipping limitations and port clearances might permit. This program presumably should be fairly firm through the 25th May 1945 by which date all CCAC allocations of ML Agricultural supplies have been scheduled for shipment.

It should be noted that the above delivery schedule leaves a five week gap without any ML Agricultural supplies before UNRRA shipments begin on July 1, 1945. While it may be possible to service some supplementary demand items during this interim period, nothing is as yet definitely programmed for that time, and the question of probable availabilities from ML sources meanwhile appears to become increasingly difficult.

Our current experience demonstrates that when supplies which were originally programmed on the basis of assured or reasonably probable availability, are called forward, it may develop that certain of the most important items are partially or wholly unavailable. While it may be said that this was to be expected, it is going to be hard for the Yugoslavs to accept such an explanation as being wholly satisfactory - particularly if shipping reports indicate receipt of substantial quantities of critically needed supplies at Middle East ports and apparent subsequent diversions to Greece or ex-enemy Italy. There is a possibility that repeated incidents of this kind might engender resentment and even ill-will, and that UNRRA may inherit the blame for such shortcomings.

Failure to obtain seed potatoes in anything like the adequate quantities, failure to obtain copper sulphate and sulphur (at least up to the present) and the new anticipated failure to deliver more than about 7% of approximately 9,000 animal drawn ploughs originally scheduled, illustrates the significance of the problem of availabilities in the ML Agricultural Program. While every effort is being made to remedy these delivery failures through "spot purchases" of small quantities of such supplies from any available source under ML supplementary demand procedure, or even through recourse to UNRRA supplementation during the ML period if feasible within seasonal limitations, it now seems obvious that it will be impossible to service a number of urgent agricultural rehabilitation needs until later when the UNRRA Program gets well under way.

Wing Commander R. Innes is at present the only member of the Division staff actually on duty in Yugoslavia in connection with the ML program. He is assigned to the Port of Split serving at the Advance Headquarters as Agricultural liaison with his opposite number on JSCML, as Port and Field technical specialist for the Agricultural Rehabilitation Division. It is contemplated that at an early date Frank Woodard or an alternate, will be assigned comparable functions at the port of Dubrovnik.

4. GENERAL

Miss Grace Neely, Food Processing Specialist, has been working on the canning center equipment requirements and a supplementary request for six units to set up a demonstrational program is included in the target shipping schedule for July which was recently forwarded to Washington. Because of the highly seasonal nature of this project, it will be among the first items discussed in the Belgrade conference and if feasible a cable request may be made that one canning unit and one can reforming unit be included in the earliest possible ML shipment to be used for training school purposes before the remainder of the July shipment arrives.

The Bureau of Supply also requested Miss Neely to estimate and allocate "Miscellaneous Commodities", an assignment which involved considerable initial research. After a study of the London recommended figures in consultation with Yugoslav personnel and former British residents in Yugoslavia and analysis of ML and UNRRA field reports, a fairly realistic picture of pre-war types and numbers of household equipment and their present position was obtained which served as a basis for these requirements estimates.

Mr. Millard Peck will be in charge of the ML Agricultural Branch Office and the UNRRA Agricultural Division Branch Office in Bari, subsequent to the departure of the Division Director to Belgrade Headquarters, and Mr. Frank Woodard will act as his assistant pending his previously mentioned assignment to the port of Dubrovnik.

As this report is being written, the Director has completed preparations to proceed immediately to Belgrade with the first group of Mission staff who are flying on to the new Headquarters Office. He will promptly undertake conferences with the Yugoslav Government, relative to the target shipping programs as well as the longer term program for agricultural rehabilitation in Yugoslavia.

INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION

During the month work has been concentrated on the preparation of a shipping programme for the month of July. This programme includes the materials and equipment needed for the rehabilitation of essential Yugoslav industries in the initial UNRRA period. In the case of certain groups of commodities, i.e. raw and semi-fabricated materials, detailed estimates have been prepared on the basis of specifications received from Washington.

Three industrial specialists have now started work on the Dalmatian coast. The shelter specialist took with him a six months programme for building materials and equipment, and this programme is forming the basis of discussions with Yugoslav experts in Split. Requirements of railroad and road equipment are also being studied on the spot by a specialist from the Division. So far only reports of a general nature have been received.

Close contact has been maintained with the Yugoslav Commission in Bari, and assistance has been given in equipping a tug-boat destined for the Dalmatian coast. Considerable background information concerning the industrial rehabilitation programmes prepared in London has been prepared for Belgrade.

Routine work in connection with the compilation of information regarding industry has been continued; and, in response to a request from the ERO, a brief survey of oil production, refining and storage has been sent to London.

H E A L T H

During this month Major Ingram - Chief Sanitary Engineer, Miss Kerze - Chief Nurse, Miss Conley - Regional Nursing Consultant, and two secretaries joined Advance H.Q. in Split. Dr. Loutit, Deputy Director, was granted compassionate leave of absence on account of illness at home, and has been absent in London since 5th March.

The main work of the Health Division was transferred to Advance H.Q. This work consisted chiefly of the following activities;

1. Meetings with the Yugoslav Commission (JSCML) on many points arising in connection with the ML supply programme, the UNRRA medical supply programme, and UNRRA medical and allied services.
2. Meetings with medical authorities of the Zavnoh (State Department of Croatia) at Split and Sibenik on local supplies and services in Croatia.
3. Visits to the ports at Split and Dubrovnik, and to the towns of Sibenik, Makarska, and Sinj, in order to observe distribution of supplies, and the condition of hospitals, clinics, and other medical units.
4. Visit to Split Water Works. Detailed reports on these visits (paras. 3 and 4) have been submitted by Dr. Edwards, Dr. Shukoff, Major Garfield, and Major Ingram, and a selection from these Reports will be forwarded to Washington.
5. M.L. Medical Supplies Supplementary Indent. A detailed supplementary indent for dental and X-ray supplies, Plaster of Paris, surgical instruments, apothecaries' equipment, and other items not covered by the ML programme were submitted by JSCML and resubmitted by the Director in the required form to the Military authorities.
6. First indent for UNRRA Medical Supplies for July Shipment. The purpose and scope of UNRRA's activities were explained to JSCML. The schedule of medical and sanitary supplies suggested by the Supply Division of UNRRA for shipment in July was also submitted for the observations of the Commission. Since at this time the UNRRA Agreement had not been signed it was recognized on both sides that the Commission had no authority in this respect. Nevertheless it was considered desirable to have their unofficial comments. These comments revealed an attitude of mind which was somewhat unexpected. Briefly it was indicated that the Yugoslavs wished to curtail the number of drugs and dressings units, to select items from other units, and reject others, and to demand machines and raw materials rather than finished goods. The net result was that the proposed indent for July was recommended to be severely cut. It was recognized, however, that any deficiencies revealed by experience might be made good in subsequent indents on UNRRA supplies.
7. Health of Mission Personnel. A memorandum of advice on safeguarding of personal health in Yugoslavia was drawn up for issue to every member of the staff. Water preparation tablets and anti-louse powder were dispensed to Mission personnel as needed. Arrangements were made for the continued inoculations of the staff against epidemic disease as required.

8. Reception and distribution of Medical Supplies to Sub-Depots. Both at Split and Dubrovnik satisfactory arrangements were made for the handling, storage, and transport to sub-depots of medical supplies reaching ports. The stores at Split are adequate for the work to be done in the next few months. Those at Dubrovnik may be inadequate for the larger shipments which should arrive in April and May. This matter has been taken up with JSCML. Transport of medical supplies to the sub-depots has been done almost entirely by the MSTU Unit which has 3 trucks and drivers at Split and 3 at Dubrovnik. The remainder of the trucks and drivers of this Unit has been called forward to assist with the heavier work which lies ahead.
9. Distribution of medical supplies within the liberated area. All observers' reports on visits to hospitals, hygiene institutions, clinics, public and private pharmacists, agree that medical stores are being distributed over the country in an orderly and equitable fashion. The system of accounting was studied in the sub-depot for the Split area, and as far as could be seen, excellent records were being maintained, showing the amounts of drugs received from all sources, and the amounts going out to the various public medical units. The amount sent to each Federated State is determined for each shipment by the highest Yugoslav Commission authority in Belgrade. Thereafter distribution within the State is the concern of the State authorities. We had evidence in all the institutions visited that reasonable supplies were being received. Certain commonly used drugs are being issued to private pharmacists and controlled prices have been adopted.
10. Voluntary Societies. Apart from a section of the MSTU, which is operating from the ports, as noted above, the Voluntary Society personnel in Yugoslavia consists of Dr. Macphail's Unit No. 4 MHFAU, with Dr. Louise Fraser as an additional M.O. and 3 B.R.C.S. personnel (a nurse and 2 pharmacists). There has been delay with the assignment of Dr. Macphail's Unit to the projected children's home scheme in Montenegro, but this is now proceeding. An excellent building has been secured at Milocer on the Montenegro coast. During the interim the transport section of the Unit has assisted the MSTU with the transport of medical stores from Dubrovnik to the hinterland, and the nurses and pharmacists have been engaged in a functional capacity in the hospitals, clinics, and pharmacies in the Dubrovnik district.

In Italy the M.M.C. (Dr. Coleman's Unit) has been assigned to work in an Italian Refugee Camp. No. 9 MHFAU (Dr. Singer's) and No. 1 FBU (Mr. Greenwood's Unit) are waiting in Bari until arrangements are completed with the J.S. Commission for their employment. Dr. Early's Unit, FAU, continues its work in the Rome area for the Italian Mission.
11. Hospital Administrator. Mr. Dubin was engaged in hospital administration work for the J.R.C. in Rome from December to the middle of March. The Health Division of the Greek Mission have requested his services on a temporary basis. This request has been granted as no immediate prospect can be seen of his employment in his own speciality in Yugoslavia.
12. Sanitary Engineering: The Chief Sanitary Engineer acted for the Director at Rear Headquarters from 5th to 13th March during the absence of the Deputy Director on compassionate leave. His staff have been employed there on billet and mess routine. In Yugoslavia the Chief Engineer's activities have included:-

- A. Visits to Split water works. A report and recommendations are expected in a few days.
 - B. Conferences with the Croatia State authorities on the malaria problem in Dalmatia. A four-day visit of inspection to the malarious districts has been arranged.
 - C. Preparation of a memorandum on inspection procedure for examination of foods received at the ports to detect conditions which might be injurious to health. This memorandum was much appreciated by JSCML.
 - D. Assistance with indents for supplies for sanitation, malaria and epidemic control.
13. Nursing Section. As the Chief Nurse's reports in full are sent to Cairo and Washington, it is only necessary here to mention certain major activities.
- A. The category P.H.W.A. (Public Health Welfare Assistant) which included 4 members, has been abolished as part of the Health Division, and the personnel have been assigned to the Welfare Division.
 - B. A number of important memoranda have been written by the Regional Nursing Consultants, including, for example, "Epidemic Typhus", "Basic Course of Instruction for Nurses Aides", "First Advanced Course of Instruction for Nurses Aides".
 - C. Nursing help with M.I. Room at Rear Headquarters.
 - D. In Yugoslavia the Chief Nurse and Miss Conley have been asked by the Croatia State authority to prepare a short instructional course for kitchen personnel in hospitals and institutions in the proper use of the "medical comforts" supplied by ML., and in the preparation of food in general, for children and sick persons. This is proceeding.
14. Typhus Commission. Major Ecke and Lt. Curtis have been working continuously with the Army and civilian population in Croatia and Northern Bosnia. See brief report in Director's letter to Dr. Crabtree dated 27th March, 1945. Full reports have been made by Major Ecke and Major Murray (working from Belgrade) to General Fox. In general, it may be said that although typhus is prevalent in the country at present, there does not appear to be any immediate prospect of a flare-up into a major epidemic. In order to prevent this, however, constant anti-typhus work is required in the areas concerned. Two UNRRA medical officers will shortly be assigned to work with the Typhus Commission.

TAKE-OVER FROM M.L.

On 21st March, the P.M.O. ML. (Lt. Colonel Macrae) handed over his responsibilities to the Director of the Health Division, UNRRA. The Director has now the dual task of completing the work of the ML period and of initiating and pursuing the work of the UNRRA period. The staff of ML proposed to be retained by UNRRA after the general take-over on April 15th, consists of Capt. G. Bennet, R.A.M.C. as Administrative Assistant, and the staff of 2 Camp Reception Stations - 1 for Split, and 1 for Dubrovnik. This consists of 2 medical officers and 4 other ranks.

A letter giving the Director's general impressions of the current situation in Yugoslavia was addressed to Dr. Crabtree on 27th March, 1945.

W E L F A R E

The CCRA-RRU (leader Miss Holt-Needham) has taken up work for the Italian Mission in the refugee camps around Sabaudia and is doing a very satisfactory job.

Four Units were brought forward from M.E. in the expectation that they would be required in the programme of the U.S. Typhus Commission in Yugoslavia. Arrangements for their use by the Italian Mission were cancelled before their arrival, as the work of the Typhus Commission did not develop as expected. Immediately on arrival, the IVSP-RRU (leader Mr. Tomlinson) took over the work for the Italian Mission which was being done in Bari at that time by the CCRA-RRU, as the latter Unit was transferred to Sabaudia. The Health Division arranged for full time employment with the Yugoslav Red Cross in Bari for a part of the SCF-MHFAU (leader Dr. Singer) and the remaining members of this team were shortly absorbed in the work being covered by the IVSP Unit. Towards the end of March arrangements were completed with the Italian Mission for the CCRA-MMC (leader Dr. Coleman) to undertake work in a refugee camp at Pistacci, not far from Taranto, South Italy. The Unit moved into operation on 28 March. Members of the FBU (leader Denis Greenwood) were occupied full time on the work necessary to put the remaining nine trucks of the MSTU into running order to have them ready for call into Yugoslavia.

Six members of the FAU-MSTU (leader John Denison), with six trucks, moved forward to Yugoslavia. The SCF-MHFAU (leader Dr. K. MacPhail) was also moved in to undertake work in a large children's institution in Montenegro. Attached to this Unit three members of the BBSC personnel were also called forward. At the end of March only Dr. Singer, of the V.S. personnel, remained in San Spirito without a definite full-time job.

During March a number of conferences were held with the representatives of the BRCS, ending in a meeting between the Chief of Mission, Lt. Gen. Sir Kenneth McLeod, Brigadier E. L. Armitage, and Colonel R. W. Ling of the BRCS, and the Director of Welfare for Yugoslavia, at which it was agreed that the members of BRCS personnel now with the Yugoslav Mission and not employed in Yugoslavia or at Forte Aurelia should be withdrawn and used by the BRCS in urgent work in this theatre. This decision takes five people from the strength of the BRCS with the UNRRA Yugoslav Mission.

With the signing of the Yugoslav-UNRRA Agreement in Belgrade it is expected that plans for the welfare services of the Mission to Yugoslavia may take definite shape. The Director of Welfare is included in the first HQ to be set up in the Capital and further personnel will be called forward as soon as the need arises. Present plans are for the Senior Specialist and the Child Welfare Specialist to be called forward at the earliest possible date, to participate in discussions and the working out of any programme in which the Yugoslav Ministry of Social Welfare may request our assistance.

Seven further members of the FAU-MSTU, with six trucks, have now been called forward to Dubrovnik. It is expected that the party will leave Italy in the first week in April. This will bring the strength of the Unit in Yugoslavia to 13.

D I S P L A C E D P E R S O N S

During the early part of the month Mr. Dow and Mr. Myers, Displaced Persons specialists, were sent into Dubrovnik and Split, respectively, arriving 8 March. Their assignments were to observe and advise the Director on reception plans for the return of Yugoslav refugees, as well as any other matters which would come under the concern of this division. Two informal meetings with the JSCML have been held in Split concerning future plans, from which reports have been received. The Director has remained in San Spirito until the advance party moves into Belgrade with the Chief of Mission at a very early date.

Yugoslav Mission

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

Jugoslav Mission

10 March 1945

TO: Mr. M. Menshikov,
Bureau of Areas,
Washington.

FROM: Alan Hall,
Acting Chief of Mission

1. Attached please find two copies of Interim Progress Report - Specialist Group - Period 14th to 18 February.

It is regretted that this was not forwarded earlier, but it was unfortunately mislaid in the post between Split and Bari.

2. Attached also please find progress Report for period 24th February to 2nd March. Appendix "B" is not attached as it was forwarded with the previous Progress Report.

3. Also copies of covering note by Mr. Moon at Advanced HQ.

MBB/bz

PERSONNEL:

1. Lt Col COHEN arrived on 15 Feb and took up duties as Chief of Group on 16 Feb.

2. Capt McKILLOP arrived 15 Feb and will proceed to DUBROVNIK as Port Rep as soon as transport can be arranged. Mr LOVE will then return to Gp HQ.

M.T.

3. The Commission appointed by JSCML to examine the 139 vehicles produced their report on 16 Feb. O i/c REME Det has inspected the vehs and confirms that they are not in the state alleged, but that nevertheless, pending refilling and charging batteries, only 36 are roadworthy. Work on the remainder will commence on 19 Feb and provided spares and replacements demanded are received at least 124 should be running within a month. JSCML are still suffering from loss of confidence and are using the shortage of vehs as an excuse for delay in starting distn.

UNLOADING OF "JURKO TOPIC".

4. The ship docked in the early afternoon of 15 Feb and unloading commenced at 0700 hrs on the following day. By the evening of 17 Feb only about 900 tons (incl 150 tons engineer stores) had been unloaded.

5. Time has been lost owing to lack of fit and experienced men to act as stevedores. They are expected to work from 0700 hrs to 1800 hrs with an hour's break at midday, and a ten-hour shift appears to be more than they can stand. Many fail to report back for work after midday (Port Rep reported 40-50 on 17 Feb) and those who did report can only work at half pressure owing to fatigue. It has been suggested to JSCML that arrangements should be made to work two shifts of 5-1/2 hours each. This is being considered and in the meantime 40 Partisan soldiers are being employed and the rate of discharge has been almost doubled. It is hoped to complete unloading by the evening of 19 Feb.

WAREHOUSING

6. Warehouse at SUCERAC was originally reported as adequate for needs but without facilities for high stacking it seems doubtful whether it will hold more than 4,000 tons. Stacks are at present being built to about 10 ft high and Tech Spec (Warehouse) reports that higher stacking is not practicable with present stevedores.

7. Delay in starting distribution (blamed on lack of MT but also due to the fact that org for distn has not yet been fully set up by JSCML) will place an additional strain on warehouse accommodation and arrangements to unload and warehouse over 6,000 tons from four further ships expected to arrive before the end of the month will present a serious problem if labor both for unloading and distn is not carefully organised and readily available. Attention of S & R has been called to the position as regards warehouse accommodation and port clearance in relation to shipping programme. The urgency of clearing the warehouses to make room for fresh supplies is being stressed with JSCML.

HAND-OVER TO JUGOSLAV AUTHORITIES

8. The position does not appear to be satisfactory. A nightly tally is made and agreed between ML Shipping Agent and JSCML Agent, but title has not actually passed in respect to any supplies, consequently the contents of the warehouse would still appear to be the property of ML with consequent risk of loss or damage. Attention of MOV (SPLIT) and MOV (ML) and Finance has been drawn to this.

RECOVERY SHED.

9. JSCML Agent insists upon every doubtful sack being weighed and brought up to full weight. The amount of flour and grain involved is small, but the time taken in opening, filling and re-sewing sacks is considerable.

JSCML DISTRIBUTION PLANS.

10. A conference with Prof TOMC (Distribution Administration JSCML) was held on 16 Feb. He stated that all members of the Commission had not yet arrived and plans for distribution were still very much in the air. He hoped to go to DUBROVNIK within a week to set up the system of administration there.

11. Representatives of the Commission will follow all stages of distribution and it was the hope of the Commission that a ML rep could be appointed to work opposite each.

12. JSCML plan that first consignment of supplies to SPLIT (excluding the Islands) will leave SUCERAC on 19 Feb and early introduction of Mr WILSON (Senior Regional Officer SPLIT) and Mr. BLUESTEIN (Tech Spec SPLIT) to the JSCML Rep for SPLIT is being pressed for.

13. JSCML showed a marked reluctance to agree to any direct introduction of ML Representatives to members of the OBLASNI, but provided that the JSCML Rep is empowered to make these introductions there would appear to be no difficulty. A report on the facilities afforded to ML Reps for SPLIT will be available after the first distribution has started.

14. Reps of the Committee at DRNIS arrived at SUCERAC warehouse on the evening of 17 Feb, hoping to make immediate arrangements for supply by rail from SOLIM Wharf. The matter has been referred to JSCML and in any case distribution either to DRNIS or SPLIT cannot commence till supplies have been taken over by JSCML. (see para 9)

REPORTS

15. Lt Col HEYD submitted his first report on the DUBROVNIK/MONTENEGRO position on 14 Feb. This included a report from Capt RACHLIN. As the contacts were not made through JSCML no action can be taken as regards demands for supplies. A copy of this report is attached (Comd only - copy circulated to G and S&R)

H.C. Cohen
LT Col US Army
Group Chief.

H. Bissett Johnson
Major S.O. II
Dep Group Chief.

S E C R E T
Interim Progress Report - Specialist Group
Period 24 Feb - 2 Mar 1945

PERSONNEL.

1. Major INSKIP (Inspector CROATIA) and John HALL (Tech Spec) returned 27 Feb after visiting DRNIS BIOGRAD and SIBENIK. Supplies had arrived all sub depots, but distribution to consumers had not commenced.
2. Mr LOVE returned 26 Feb from DUBROVNIK.
3. Capt SAKELLARIS, Mr WHITE, Lieut BRATINA, Prof TOMC and Dr TOMINEC of JSCML departed for DUBROVNIK on 25 Feb to discuss warehousing and warehouse accounting with DUBROVNIK officials.
4. Signal sent BARI requesting Mr SPONG to be sent DUBROVNIK soonest possible to act as warehouseman.
5. Mr ROSENBERG and Mr LEFF (Tech Specs) departed for MAKARSKA 27 Feb, to return by Mar 6.
6. Mr BLUESTEIN and Mr ROSS (Tech Spec) observed SINJ on 28 Feb.
7. Mr PRLBRAM (Tech Spec) departed for observation of ISLANDS on 1 Mar.
8. Mr BERGICH (Tech Spec - MT) departed for DUBROVNIK on 25 Feb following signal from Comd.

M.T.

9. As of 2 Mar, reported that 72 MT are in running order and have been turned over to JS for use. Work on vehs now slowed down owing to JS having withdrawn mechs formerly helping REME.

ARRIVALS

10. At 1100 hrs 2 Mar PLAVNIK arrived SUCERAC with 2,423 tons of relief supplies, including 110 tons of fats and pulses, 40 tons coffee, 117 tons sugar, 167 tons medical comforts, 93 tons clothing and shoes, 121 tons soap and 20 tons MT spares. The ship also carried 305 tons ammunition for the Partisans, and 20 tons RC supplies. Unloading started afternoon 2 Mar.
11. SAMLEVEN arrived DUBROVNIK 28 Feb carrying 81 relief vehicles in addition to 500 tons flour. Vehs reported to be in good order apart from minor electrical defects. Schooner AIDA due DUBROVNIK 2 Mar with 318 tons flour.

WAREHOUSING.

12. Tech Spec (Warehouse) reports SUCERAC warehouse now empty. On 1 Mar JS began using ML forms A, B and C. Workers now organised in gangs of 60 men and 5 women, supervised by Partisan soldier. JS warehouseman states that 300 employees for warehouse and drivers maximum average daily. JS Army needs prohibit release now of 1,500 workers previously expected. In view of this, reserve of 26 tons of food for workers may be excessive.
13. JS estimate that warehouse can hold 8,000 tons of bagged and cased goods, reverting to JS system of stacking. Warehouse has two bays of 87 m x 30 m and 42 m x 14 m. In addition 500 tons of medical comforts can be stored in RE shed, and 250 in adjoining open shed. Warehouse at SVETIKIJO cement plant now being repaired. JS estimate that ship can offload there with warehouse capacity of 4,000 tons. Also estimate that warehouses at existing sub depots can handle reserve of 25,000 tons besides their daily issue.

14. Port warehouse has available 20 narrow gauge wagons (6-10 tons) for deliveries to SINJ; 40 standard wagons (15 tons) for deliveries to SIBENIK. Estimated turn round time of one day for DRNIS. 26 schooners (20 tons average), and 5 steamboats (100 tons each) available. Tugs, towing a number of schooners, can make round trip to ISLANDS in about 2 days.

15. JS warehouseman estimates that he can offload 6,000 tons in about 12 days, using available 300 men. Warehouse capacity appears adequate to handle this volume, and build up reserve in sub depots.

JSCML DISTRIBUTION PLANS.

16. On 27 Feb JSCML submitted a general distribution plan, attached as Appx "A".

ZAVNOH DISTRIBUTION PLANS

17. In SIBENIK, Major INSKIP learned that ZAVNOH was preparing a rationing and distribution control system for the whole of CROATIA. Forms now being printed in SPLIT. Not yet known whether this is the system now being used in SPLIT. A party from Spec Gp HQ will confer next week with ZAVNOH officials in SIBENIK to learn further details.

DISTRIBUTION IN SPLIT.

18. "SLOBODNA DALMACIJA" 27 Feb carried announcement of distribution plan for SPLIT area (see Appx "B"). Observation disclosed that plan was being closely followed. 13 stores in city were apparently allocated food for 142 persons each. 17 stores in district allocated food for 226 customers. Any person within area served by each store, and having ration card, is eligible to receive ration, except military and civil servants. Any person wishing to receive credit is allowed to sign a credit note. Stores are billed at total cost and allowed a discount of 6%. Careful records are kept, and measurements are meticulous. No confusion or crowds were observed and distribution was most orderly. No information is available as to plans for issuing to balance of persons. Presumably further allocation will be made to stores.

DISTRIBUTION IN MAKARSKA.

19. Observers report that distribution in MAKARSKA commenced on 25 Feb.

DISTRIBUTION OF PLAVNIK SUPPLIES.

20. To date, we have received no allocation plans from JSCML for this shipment. However, B/L not available to JSCML until 2 Mar and allocation plans promised for 3 Mar.

MARKET PRICES

21. On 26 and 27 Feb supplies in SPLIT market were relatively abundant, although prices were unchanged. Subsequent to distribution, prices declined appreciably, except for items such as oil and greens, not in relief programme. In SINJ, corn was 1400 to 1500 kuna, and wheat 2,000 kuna per kilo.

DISTRIBUTION OF JURKO TOPIC SUPPLIES

22. Actual allocation of JURKO TOPIC supplies differed slightly from plan reported in Appx "B" of last week's report, in that contemplated shipments to MONTENEGRO were cancelled, resulting in larger shipments to remainder of sub depots.

LAURENCE C. VASS
UNRRA Dep Asst.

3 Mar 45.

H. BISSETT JOHNSON
Major S.O.II Dep Gp Chief.

DISTRIBUTION PLAN

(Translated from paper submitted by JSCML 27 Feb 45)

In view of the urgent needs of our people, we have devised the plan, set forth below, in order that food may reach the consumer as quickly as possible, especially those who stand in need of immediate relief. Our greatest difficulty in fulfilling our object is the complete lack of transport, which necessitates our carrying out distribution in accordance with a plan such as we can most effectively translate into practice. Whether in the future we shall be able to change this plan depends simply and solely on the availability of means of communication.

For the present we have to consider two ports, viz. SPLIT (Kastel Sucurac) and DUBROVNIK (Gruz). From Split we are supplying the territory of the Federal State of Croatia (the territory of Zavrnoh) and one part of the Federal State of Bosnia and Hercegovina (the territory of Zavrnobih); while from Dubrovnik we are supplying the Federal State of Montenegro (the territory of Casno) which forms part of the area of Zavrnoh and Zavrnobih in accordance with convenience. When it is possible to receive supplies at other ports also, certain changes and modifications will be considered.

In close cooperation with the several responsible delegates of the Federal Units, we have fixed on distribution centres which will be controlled by us. After taking delivery of the supplies which we receive from the Allies, we shall put them in our warehouses at Split and Dubrovnik, whence they will be made available to the several Federal Governments. The Commission will distribute them to the several federal units through the delegates of these units. The delegates of each federal unit will furnish the Commission with a plan of distribution for his unit. This plan of distribution will be subject to the control of the Commission and ML, and the Agreement between Marshal Tito and the Military Liaison. The representatives of the federal units will receive and will acknowledge receipt of supplies in cooperation of their own respective organisations and this f.o.b. ship, waggon or lorry. The Commission will furnish lorries as far as possible, and the representatives of the federal units ships and waggons through their own organs.

In view of the fact that at present the whole country is not yet liberated, we are not in a position to carry out the distribution in accordance with an ideal master-plan, but we are doing it in agreement with the Delegates of the several Federal Governments, keeping in mind the most pressing needs of each area. It is to be understood that we are laying this plan of distribution before our NKOJ which gives us its approval of it for so long as we cannot work up to a complete plan of distribution for the whole liberated country and which is in conformity with the Agreement.

The several Federal Governments will distribute food in accordance with the urgent needs of the various districts. We shall not interfere with this distribution, but will only see that everyone who really needs relief really receives food, and that the distribution is in accordance with the Agreement.

The individual Federal Governments will be billed for the quantity of supplies which they receive. In the same way, individuals will have to pay for the food distributed to them, but inasmuch as a person who has no means of payment should not on that account be deprived of food, it will be given to him without payment. Food can also be given in exchange for other articles of the area concerned, as for example, tobacco in Hercegovina and oil in Dalmatia. All such exchanges will be strictly controlled and will be in accordance with prescribed prices and rates. For the present the Federal Authorities will determine them.

The fixing of prices for individual articles is left for the time being to the Federal Authorities, but we shall make suggestions in agreement with NKOJ.

The above plan is only temporary and will be supplemented in accordance with the actual situation as it develops in the future.

Dear Barratt-Brown,

I enclose herewith for information copy of specialist group interim progress - report for period Feb. 24 th - March 2nd.

2. Paragraphs 13-15 deal with port warehouse capacity regarding which I have already conveyed to you information in my signal No. 16 of today's date. A few further words of explanation may however be useful.

3. The warehouse capacity port, though larger than was imagined when we first came here, is not great. It only affords a small cushion in the event of ships discharging cargo faster than it can be distributed to consuming centres. Hence in considering any programme for supplies to Split (Sucerae) over the next few months the vital limiting factor is the rate of clearance from port-warehouse to sub-depots. The means available are (a) railway (b) schooner (c) lorry.

4. As regards the railways, which are open to Sinj on the one hand and to Drnis, Sibenik and Knin on the other, Major Lockhart considers that on a conservative estimate an average of 250 tons can be moved daily from the port with existing limited engines and rolling stock.

I am not certain that we can count on 26 schooners and 5 steam boats, as stated in the Specialist Group Report, and the average turn-round will be more than two days. Nevertheless it should be possible to shift an average of 200 tons daily by this means.

It is probable that 120 out of the 139 lorries will be made serviceable. Of these 40-50 will be required for loading or unloading at the railway. But the balance should suffice to shift an average of at least 100 tons daily to the sub-depots.

5. In view of the above I am confident that, barring serious accidents, we can certainly move from the port an average of 500 tons daily or 15,000 monthly, and this might well be pushed up to 700-750 tons daily, especially if we got a few more lorries, railway engines and rolling stock. Bearing in mind that we have at port a warehouse capacity of 12,000 tons, I don't think that monthly deliveries at Split (Sucerae) of 20,000 tons during April, May and June ought to get us into difficulties.

6. The Jugoslavs would very likely say that they could handle much more. I have not yet had an opportunity of discussing these figures with the principal representatives of JSCML, but hope to do so shortly. I will let you know at once if these conclusions require any serious modifications. I have asked Rezak to collect information about Dubrovnik.

7. I must apologise for these illegible letters, often in pencil, but I have no clerk and ML clerks are not keen on works of supererogation. I may have to ask for a steno-typist to be sent over but will not do so unless compelled.

All well here and I hope with you also.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd) Penderel Moon.

U/2/1

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

Yugoslav Mission - Monthly Report
~~B. SHARIA DAR EL SHEFA GARDEN CITY CAIRO~~
Jugoslav Mission

Telegrams : UNRRA, CAIRO

Telephone { 51421
 55439

CONFIDENTIAL

Ba-Do-373
6th March, 1945.

TO: Mr Menshikov
Deputy Director General, Bureau of Areas,
UNRRA
Washington.

SUBJECT: Jugoslav Mission Monthly Report
for the month of February 1945.

Attached please find two copies of the above.

Alan Hall
for Alan Hall
Acting Chief of Mission.

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UNRRA JUGOSLAV MISSION

REPORT FOR MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1945.

GENERAL:

During the first few days of the month a number of conferences were held between the Acting Chief of Mission and the Commander ML regarding the early movement of personnel into Yugoslavia, and the functions and duties of UNRRA personnel were discussed at length and agreed on.

On February 3rd Mr Barry White, Warehouseman, left for Split; Major Garfield of the Public Health Service left for Dubrovnik. These were the first UNRRA personnel to arrive in Yugoslavia.

On February 6 a party of 18 UNRRA personnel proceeded, including the Acting Chief of Mission and the Deputy Chief of Mission in charge of Distribution, one headquarters staff member, Mr Moon, three Regional Officers, two headquarters Specialists Group officers responsible for working closely with ML coordinating the work of all observers, one transport officer and nine personnel drawn from the Distribution Division, Regional Officers and Welfare to act as observers. The party arrived in Split on the 7th February and for several days were concerned with obtaining accommodation, both for billeting and for working.

From February 9 to the 14th regular meetings were held of staff members who were to proceed into the field and observe distribution, and final briefing was worked out in conjunction with ML. The first major food ship arrived on the 15th, containing 2800 tons of supplies made up of 2400 tons flour and wheat, some 200 tons engineering stores, 60 tons medical supplies, 50 tons sugar, 40 tons salt. Unloading began on the 16th February with UNRRA personnel, Colonel Gordon, in charge of port control, Mr Barry White in charge of the transient warehouse shed at dockside. Unloading was satisfactory during the first four hours, but it was evident that the labour supplied by the Yugoslav Commission was suffering from malnutrition, which definitely handicapped the speed of unloading the ship and storage of goods. This situation was rectified by calling on the Partisan Army for further labour groups and unloading was completed by the 19th. On the 19th the Acting Chief of Mission and Deputy Chief of Mission for Distribution returned from Split and arrived at Caserta on the 21st for conferences with Commander Jackson, Mr Hendrickson, Mr Xanthaky and Sir William Matthews at Caserta. A number of discussions were held through the 21st and 22nd and an immediate series of steps to be taken by the Acting Chief of Mission was agreed upon between Mr Hendrickson and Mr Xanthaky, Commander Jackson and Mr Hall. The Yugoslav Mission personnel who attended the conferences returned to Bari on the 23rd.

On the 26th inst Mr Thomas M. Hall, Deputy Chief of Finance & Administration, submitted his resignation, and Mr Tom Bewley has been requested to act in the position of Director of Finance and Administration until such time as Mr Alan Hall decides

who shall fill this office. In the meantime Mr Hendrickson has cabled Mr Hall's views that no future Deputy Chief of Mission should be appointed for the Bureau of Finance and Administration; this position should be held by a Director.

Mr Harris, Deputy Chief in charge of Transport & Distribution Bureau has also discussed his resignation with Mr Xanthaky, and it has been agreed that he shall return to the Dalmatian Coast to carry out a survey of distribution problems there, together with a survey of warehousing accommodation available, and that at an early date, after the arrival of Mr Rolf Nugent, he will hand over his functions to Mr Nugent and proceed to Washington.

Subject to any views that Mr Nugent may hold after familiarising himself with conditions here, it is suggested that no replacement should be sought for Mr Harris, and that Mr Nugent should head up a Bureau combining Supply and Distribution. It is believed that the distribution functions in Yugoslavia will be solely confined to observation of distribution, and Mr Harris is in agreement with the Acting Chief of Mission that in all probability these duties can be carried out effectively by a combination of the two Bureaux.

At the request of Mr Hendrickson, the Acting Chief of Mission has forwarded to Marshal Tito a letter from Mr Hendrickson and a copy of the latest draft agreement suggested for signature between UNRRA and the Yugoslav Government. A reply is expected within the next 7 days to the suggestion that Marshal Tito should meet Mr Hendrickson for final negotiation of the agreement.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

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Telegrams : UNRRA, CAIRO

Telephone { 51421
55439

JUGOSLAV MISSION

Military Liaison HQ (Yugoslavia)
C. M. F.

5 March 1945

TO: Acting Chief of Mission

FROM: Bureau of Requirements and Supply

SUBJECT: Monthly Report for Period ending 28 February 1945.

1. Sir Laurence Mason continued to act in charge of the Bureau pending the arrival of Mr. Rolf Nugent, intimation of whose appointment as Deputy Chief of Mission for Requirements and Supply was received during the month.

2. With a view to the early take over from ML, officers of the Bureau worked throughout the month in the closest liaison with their opposite numbers in the S & R Branch, ML.

3. The receipt of the Mission Guide towards the latter part of the month enabled the Bureau to commence the planning of supplies for the post military period. At a meeting of the officers of the Bureau it was decided that since we were not yet in a position to discuss the program with Yugoslav authorities, and since there might in fact be no opportunity for discussion before the first month's shipping program had to be arranged, steps should now be taken to calculate in detail the composition of the shipping program for July deliveries. With the two ports of Split and Dubrovnik only open at the present time and the uncertainty as to when other Yugoslav ports would be available, it was necessary to base the first months shipping program on two assumptions: (1) that Split and Dubrovnik only would be open and that their monthly maximum clearance capacity would be 65,000 tons; (2) that Split, Dubrovnik, Sibenik and Susak (or alternative ports, Fiume, Trieste, Black Sea Ports) will be open and that 110,000 tons could be handled monthly through these ports. Copies of the minutes of the meeting are attached herewith.

4. The Food Division have been engaged in making a detailed survey of indigenous production and processing, tying this up with the Yugoslav requirements programme and prospective shipments. A folio and map for each food commodity is in preparation and when completed these will form a useful economic background to discussions with the Yugoslavs.

Laurence Mason 5/3/45
Sir Laurence Mason
Acting Chief of Mission for
Requirements and Supply

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF & REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
Jugoslav Mission

3 March 1945

To: Alan Hall
Acting Chief of Mission

From: George Perazich, Director of
Industrial Rehabilitation Division *GP*

Subject: Report for the Industrial Rehabilitation Division for
February 1945

During the month careful consideration has been given to the preparation of shipping programmes of industrial rehabilitation supplies during the initial UNRRA period. This programme has been considered in the light of the revised shipping figures received from Washington and of the estimates of ML engineering and transportation stores scheduled for shipment during the coming weeks. Summaries of these estimates have been prepared for the London and Washington offices. The problems involved in the preparation of shipping estimates were fully discussed at Caserta with Mr. Roy Hendrickson, and the main substance of the discussions was reported to the Division by the Director.

Detailed specifications have now been received from Washington concerning various types of equipment which are available for industrial rehabilitation in S.E. Europe. On the basis of these specifications it has been possible to prepare questionnaires so as to obtain from Yugoslav experts their estimated requirements of the types of equipment known to be available. It has also been possible to draw up, as a guide within the Division, a rough estimate of the tonnages likely to be allocated to Yugoslavia from the pooled supplies from S.E. Europe.

Programmes showing the estimated shelter import requirements during the first six months of 1945 were completed. These programmes, which include building materials, equipment, and machinery, are based on shipping space for five thousand and for ten thousand tons being available. The estimates have now been submitted to the Yugoslav Commission as a basis for further discussion.

Information has been transmitted to the European Regional Office concerning the present position of the mining and food processing industries. Work has continued in connection with various queries received from London regarding industrial problems in Yugoslavia.

During the visit of the Director of the Industrial Rehabilitation Division, Balkan Mission, various industrial undertakings in the neighborhood were inspected.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

JUGOSLAV MISSION

TO : Alan Hall, Acting Chief of Mission

FROM : Agricultural Rehabilitation Division, (Yugoslavia)

SUBJECT : Monthly Report for February, 1945

1. STAFF

During the month the divisional staff was augmented by the arrival of Miss Grace Neeley, Food Preservation Specialist, from Cairo on 18 February 1945. With Johns, Peck and Innes already at Bari, this addition brings the working force up to four persons. It is anticipated that Frank Woodward will be transferred from the agricultural division of the Albanian Mission to this staff during the second week in March, and there is some possibility that O. E. Tildener might likewise be available upon discharge from the Army Hospital, if he has a satisfactory convalescence from his present illness. Meanwhile, Cairo has been requested to make a firm assignment of John Wenmohs, T. Steiger, R. Aune, and Thordur Albertson to the Yugoslav Mission, and the second quarter budget lines also provide positions for A. G. Kilburn and D. J. Leacock. While it is difficult to anticipate staff needs without having had an opportunity to discuss with the Yugoslav Government the scope and kinds of agricultural rehabilitation assistance desired, we believe that with the addition of the personnel named, this division will be able to function effectively. It has been officially agreed that 15 April 1945 will be the take-over date from ML for the entire mission, but it is contemplated that the division will assume full operational responsibility for ML agricultural work very early in March, thereby releasing military personnel for other assignments.

2. VISITORS

On 6 February, Dr. Bicanic and General Stephanovic were dinner guests at the UNRRA Mess, during a brief stopover enroute to Belgrade.

Dr. L. L. Scranton, Director of Agricultural Rehabilitation Division, Balkan Mission, visited this mission headquarters from 23 February to 27 February, enroute from Athens to Cairo. This visit provided the Director the first opportunity since his arrival for personal conferences with Dr. Scranton relative to the Yugoslav agricultural rehabilitation program.

3. PLANNING

The "Mission Guide to Import Requirements and Priorities for Yugoslavia" dated 16 January 1945, Bureau of Supply, Washington, D. C., came to hand on 20 February. This information was sorely needed, since the only previous information we had bearing on the approved program was contained in the estimated agricultural tonnages under eleven general headings in Table III (c), attached to CSA B-1, Shipping Requirements, transmitted to the shipping board by Mr. Hendrickson on 19 December 1944. Tentative detailed breakdowns of the target schedules have been prepared for the "1st" and "next 2 months" on the basis of shipments to two ports only (Split and Dubrovnik) and to four ports if available (Split, Dubrovnik, Susak and Salonika). It is felt that these figures are reasonably reliable with respect to probable port capacities, but the priorities have had to be arrived at quite arbitrarily without benefit of any discussion with the Yugoslav authorities.

Continuous and mutually cordial collaboration has been carried on with the Agricultural and Veterinary Officers of ML (Yugoslavia). A

day by day running record is being kept of all agricultural, veterinary and fishery supplies and equipment shipped, and/or called forward by ML to Yugoslav ports.

At the request of and through agreement with ML, the Agricultural Rehabilitation Division will take over the operational functions of ML Agriculture, effective 7 March. A request has been made for the loaned services from ML of Major O'Neil, R.A.V.C. as consultant veterinarian, at least through the period of UNRRA planning conferences with Yugoslav representatives. We have also asked for the loan of an ML sergeant familiar with their files and routine for a two week period during which our staff will become better indoctrinated in office detail.

4. CASERTA CONFERENCES

On 21 February, the Acting Chief of Mission, Mr. Alan Hall and six members of his staff, including the Director of Agricultural Rehabilitation, met in conferences in Caserta with Deputy Director General Roy F. Hendrickson, Commander Jackson, D. H. Adair, Sir William Mathews, Ed Rhatigan and George Xanthaky. This conference proved very helpful in clarifying certain general problems with respect to the interpretation and implementation of the approved UNRRA program for the first six month period. Operating problems of internal administration also were discussed and dealt with affirmatively. It is expected that Mr. Hendrickson and party will visit the Mission Headquarters at Bari upon their return to Italy in March at which time we hope to have an opportunity to discuss the agricultural program with them in some detail.

5. GENERAL

It is necessary to report again this month, as last, that our inability to carry on consultive conversations with accredited representatives of the Yugoslav Government continues to be the major handicap to satisfactory program planning.

Wilford E. Johns.

Director,
Agricultural Rehabilitation Division

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
Jugoslav Mission

3rd March, 1945.

TO: Mr. Alan Hall, Acting Director of Mission.

FROM: Dr. Sinclair-Loutit, Deputy Director of Health, Yugoslav Mission.

SUBJECT: Monthly Report - February, 1945.

1. The Director is at Advanced Headquarters, where he continues to work in liaison with P.M.O. M.L., Colonel Macrae. He has sent back to date 2 reports, which have been passed on to you. Dr. Banks writing on the 21st February had not been able to leave Split, where he had been concentrating on the various medical institutions. He has had conferences with Major Bonaci, the medical head of the Commission appointed to deal with M.L. Major Bonaci is not a doctor.

2. The operation on the Dalmatian coast is, of course, principally concerned with supply. No reports have been received of Public Health Department, ML, undertaking work other than that connected with the procurement and distribution of medical necessities.

3. On 9th February, Dr. Banks, Dr. Edwards, and Dr. Shukoff left for Split. Dr. Edwards is undertaking routine duties with ML, and has also visited the Institute of Hygiene and its associated clinic. She has been able to visit a number of the medical stores centres. No detailed reports are as yet available. Dr. Shukoff has, as bacteriologist, concentrated on the Institute of Hygiene and its laboratories. No detailed report is yet available.

4. Major Garfield, who left for Dubrovnik on 3rd February, reported on the 9th that he was unable to leave the town through lack of transport. On the 18th February, after Major Garfield's transport difficulties had been passed to Advanced Headquarters, Dr. Banks reported back that this request for transport had been dismissed "summarily" by the P.M.O. as not being necessary to his work.

5. Typhus Commission personnel (Major Eche and Lt. Curtis) have been sent to the Dalmatian area. We have not as yet been able to attach as requested a medical officer for full-time cooperation with them. Typhus to date is reported as "seeded" along the coast and hinterland, but no major outbreak has occurred. There have been thirteen cases in Knin, and the Commission is operating there.

6. It is very hard to give a comprehensive picture of Health operations in the field, since they have only so recently started. In any case, it must be stressed that the Division is not operating as a Division, but has simply sent forward certain officers to cooperate in the ML scheme. The terms of reference of this scheme are limited when compared with those of the UNRRA Health Division. In his second situation report, Dr. Banks says, "I fear I must sound a realistic note. Yesterday, about sixty ML engineers came in to clear roads, mines, and communications. Until their work is finished, I cannot see any hope for the entry of more personnel in the Health Division." Dr. Banks, of course, had in mind the restrictions imposed by the overall quote of 300 workers.

7. Five main problems confronted the Health Division at Base HQ. in the course of the month:

- A. The anxiety of Yugoslav authorities for direct medical help to Belgrade.
- B. Employment of newly arrived Voluntary Society personnel.

- C. Arrangements for the complete assumption of responsibility for medical relief as from the 15th April, involving the deployment of Health Division Staff into the field, and the possible necessity for maintaining three centres of activity, namely, Bari, Split, and Belgrade.
- D. Staff Health.
- E. Problems arising out of responsibilities shared between various Divisions, e.g. in connection with food, and in connection with Displaced Persons.

A. Anxiety of Yugoslav Authorities for Direct Medical Help to Belgrade.

I reported on the 20th February that Colonel Neubauer, Chief Yugoslav Medical Officer, Bari, and Officer in Charge of Yugoslav Red Cross, had returned from Belgrade, where he had had conferences with Marshal Tito and the Ministry of Health. He brought back with him confirmation of the state of gross inadequacy of medical supplies in that city's hospitals, and handed me a list of urgently needed materials. A full account of the conversation is contained in my Minute of 20th to Mr. Tom Hall. No action has to date been taken on this request, which was passed to ML. promptly. Dr. Banks has indicated in his Progress Report No. 2. (a copy of which you have), that P.M.O. M.L. feels he may have to visit Belgrade about the matter. It has also been referred in Split to the Yugoslav Committee which sits opposite ML. As this Committee must surely be a subordinate organ of the Ministry which directly instructed Colonel Neubauer, I feel that this latter action may have been superfluous and tending to delay. I have had the list of requirements adapted to M.L. Stock Lists and scaled to the needs of the Belgrade population for 3 months. The total weight is $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons approximately, so the matter could proceed very expeditiously, should ML care to initiate action.

I think it should be borne in mind (vide my Minute of 20th) that Colonel Neubauer was specifically empowered to work with UNRRA direct (without prejudice to negotiations) on these medical needs. That alone may surely be taken as an index of Yugoslav urgency on the top level from which Colonel Neubauer gets his instructions.

B. Employment of Newly Arrived Voluntary Society Personnel.

Every effort has been made not to allow Voluntary Society personnel to accumulate in San Spirito unless there was actual employment in immediate prospect. Employment has been found for one MHFAU and certain extra staff at Kotor and Budva. Dr. Miljanic, President of Montenegro, requested Dr. Macphail's "Save The Children Fund" Team and British Red Cross personnel specifically. His request has been met, and the male portion of the group already despatched. The female section awaits suitable sea transport.

Problems regarding the control of these Units in a manner which would safeguard UNRRA's future programme arose, and a full account will be found in my Minute of 18th February addressed to Mr. Thomas Hall. The crux of the matter lay in an ML tendency to dictate staffing, and a manner of approach to the project which neglected the normal UNRRA allocation of work as between its Welfare and Health Divisions. Nursing Staff were also being moved in a way which caused anxiety to the Chief Nurse, as well as to the Director of Welfare. Dr. Banks, in his Progress Report No. 2. described the PMO. ML. as "resentful" of UNRRA's enquiries. In this matter the PMO. ML. felt the enquiries themselves to be an example of "interference".

The Medical Stores Transport Unit has been ordered forward but awaits a suitable boat. It was delayed after the signalling of its move by PMO. ML. on account of the quota being full. Other Voluntary Societies are being put to Italian Mission work as soon as possible. A section of Dr. Singer's M.H.F.A U. is working for the Yugoslav Red Cross, and in no case is it anticipated that there will be Voluntary Society unemployment at the close of 7 days.

C. Arrangements for Complete Assumption of Responsibility for Medical Relief as from 15th April, 1945.

The administrative problem of dividing the Health Division in the field is imminent. With the take-over date the 15th April, it will be necessary to provide for-

- A. An operational Headquarters in Split.
- B. A small planning Headquarters in Belgrade.
- C. Some Base organization in Italy.

Working on these assumptions but not necessarily committed absolutely to them, a complete refiling of all papers is in progress, with a view to their division between these points. It has also be found, naturally enough, that even with so few as 4 Health Division members in the field, a great deal more written work is required in order to keep them informed and deal with their enquiries. As field reports come in (not only from Health Division Officers), possible field functions of Health Officers are seen, and research has been made into such questions as food inspection, and nursing care in typhus. A Staff routine is being worked out which will permit full liaison and prompt report treatment when the Division is divided over the field.

D. Staff Health:

47 Members of the Mission, out of a total which has risen from 50 at the beginning of the month to 150 at the end, have been sick but able to work.

9 have been sick and confined to their billets.

94 Consultations have taken place in the M.I. Room, which is a totally improvised affair.

In addition there have been-

3 Hospital admissions, and

7 Hospital consultations.

A separate Report on Mission Health, together with a plan for field action is in your hands. The work to date is shared between Dr. Purlia and Miss Needham, Regional Nursing Consultant.

E. Problems Arising out of Responsibilities Shared with Various Divisions.

A detailed plan for the safeguarding of food imports has been worked out by the Chief Sanitary Engineer in consultation with the food Co-ordinator, Mr. Noel Easterbrook. This has been presented to the Supplies Division and is in process of discussion with distribution men in the field.

Displaced Persons drew attention to the agreement "for the health and sanitary control of Displaced Persons during repatriation". This places a considerable burden upon signatory Governments. The Health Division would obviously have to advise the Government if required, but might also be able to assist in the implementation of the agreement by the provision, for example, of Voluntary Teams for specific purposes.

The nearer field problems are approached, the more they are seen to be shared between Divisions, and, as an example, consultations have taken place between Welfare, Industrial Rehabilitation, and the Sanitary Engineering section of the Health Division on emergency shelter.

8. Medical Supplies: One of the major preoccupations of the Division has been various aspects of Yugoslav medical requirements. These have been treated as they arose with the appropriate department. The Medical Requirements Specialist (Mr. Bruynseraede) has been engaged in working out Programmes on various bases for the Dalmatian Coast, and also for Belgrade, as mentioned above. The Nursing Division have worked out minimum clothing needs for nurses. These, of course, are a professional and not a personal necessity. The question of supplies to inaccessible areas still surrounded by German forces has also been opened. Difficulty has been experienced, owing to unexplained changes in various Standard Units on different lists. This matter was referred back to Balkans, who were unable to clear it up and have passed the point on to Washington.

9. Movements of Personnel: Voluntary Society movements have already been indicated, but it might be mentioned that Dr. Macphail and Miss Murphy returned from a private visit to Belgrade on the 13th February. It is anticipated that Mr. Dubin, Hospital Administrator, on loan to the Italian Mission, will travel to Athens on a further loan. His absence is in no way embarrassing, as the Division's programme does not cover such work at this moment.

10. Activity of Specialist Sections

A. Sanitary Engineers: The Chief Sanitary Engineer has been keeping a close watch on all reports from which environmental control problems in the field may be studied. In order to facilitate this and also because of the form in which much of the information comes, all intelligence material is being dealt with in his department. Captain Shapiro is in charge of this. Captain H. F. Ludwig reported for duty on 3 February and is employed very largely on the sanitation and billeting area and mess.

There is no indication that ML requires the services of UNRRA Sanitary Engineering staff during its period of operation, and therefore the entire time of the staff has been devoted to UNRRA business.

A comprehensive review of the sanitation supply programme has been prepared and forwarded to Balkan Mission. All the activities of the Sanitary Engineering section which concern Yugoslavia have gone forward aided by the close interest of the Yugoslav Medical Mission in Bari. Reference has been made in the general body of the report to the food problems covered with the assistance of Major Ingram.

B. Public Health Nursing Consultants: Comment made above, indicate that the Nursing Division is employed with the rest of the staff in the solution of the general problems of the Division. There is however one important matter which is peculiar to the department of the Chief Nurse. There are two special categories of workers attached to the Nursing Section; viz., Public Health Welfare Supervisors and Public Health Welfare Assistants.

The Public Health Welfare Assistants are, generally speaking, intelligent nurses' aides with a leaning towards field work. Through no fault of their own, they are totally unqualified for public health work, and I think the Chief Nurse's contention that the whole category be abolished is entirely justified. With regard to the Public Health Welfare Supervisors, they are an entirely different case. They are fully qualified nurses, and the only difficulty arises in that they are recruited from Voluntary Society sources and that in some ways their control, movement, etc., have in the past been liable to confusion. If, as has been stated on many occasions, they are assigned to the Chief Nurse's control, this assignment should be respected by the Voluntary Society and their work decided by that officer. The Chief Nurse also feels that the word "welfare" in their title is not descriptive of their duties, and she would prefer them to be called Public Health Nursing Supervisors. This seems to me very much a matter within her own discretion, and their duties certainly lie entirely outside the UNRRA Division of Welfare.

11. System of Report:

A weekly routine summary report has been instituted during the month which will now be directed to Health Division, Washington, rather than to Balkan Mission. Copies will continue to be despatched to Chief of Mission. Its purpose is to give brief and exact information on the Division and its personnel. It is therefore not proposed in the absence of the Director of Health to elaborate this Monthly Report beyond its present scope.

K.W.C. Sinclair-Loutit

K.W.C. SINCLAIR-LOUTIT.
Deputy Director of Health,
Jugoslav Mission.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

JUGOSLAV MISSION

6 March 1945.

TO: Mr. Alan Hall
Acting Chief of Mission

FROM: Mr. Alfred J. Farber
Director, Displaced Persons Division

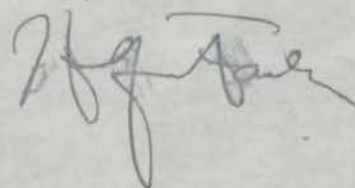
SUBJECT: MONTHLY REPORT - FEBRUARY 1945.

The month commenced with informal meetings with the Yugoslav State Commission to Military Liaison on which two junior delegates were to be concerned with Displaced Persons problems. Immediately after two meetings, at which the functions and plans of this Division were discussed and explained, the two delegates returned to Yugoslavia, presumably for instructions.

It is understood by this Division that until such time as conversations can be held in Belgrade at a higher level, we can be concerned only with observation and planning.

In the meantime, Messrs. Dow and Myers have returned from their assignments and have made preparations to go into two ports as observers on Displaced Persons matters; they are waiting to be called in by ML.

Until the UNRRA Yugoslav Mission is represented in Belgrade, the headquarters of this Division will remain in Bari in order to take any action on reports, etc., sent from the two observers.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'H. J. Farber', is located in the lower right quadrant of the page.

Monthly Report

Alan Hall
Acting Chief of
Mission

The Monthly Report for February from the Welfare Division cannot be submitted today, as Mr. Balls is in Athens and I have only been back from Cairo a week. It will be prepared just as soon as Mr. Balls returns the latter part of this week.

ALETA BROWNLEE
Welfare Division

5 March 1945

RECEIVED
MAR 5 1945
AG

CAWA: 697

Yugoslav Mission

Cawa 697

25 January 1945

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

FROM: Office of Chief of Balkan
Mission, Cairo.

Enclosed for your information is the
monthly report of the Yugoslav Mission
for November 1944.

M. C. Cozen-Hardy

For Chief of Balkan Mission.

Enc: 2 copies report

YUGOSLAVIA MISSIONMonthly Report for November 1944Bureau of Finance and Administration

Since the October report this Department has been working at fairly high pressure meeting the Administrative demands enforced by the ever-changing position of the Mission as at present constituted.

The General position as to Secretaries and Typists is still unsatisfactory, as are also the conditions under which the present staff are working. During the period of the recent Yugoslav ML-UNRRA Committee discussions, a heavy strain was thrown upon the small staff; since then the volume of work within the Mission has considerably increased, and if the re-opening of Committee discussions is again likely, then an immediate increase in staff is necessary if the Bureau is to meet requests for output.

Since the last report, transport has been increased by five 30-cwt vehicles. Local transport staff has not been satisfactory, but at the moment a complete reorganization of this department is in hand, and more efficient handling can be expected.

Office space requirements have continually increased, and have up to the moment been met by the allocation of a villa to the Health Department; further arrangements and allocations are in hand, which it is anticipated will meet all requirements of the Mission at its present strength, both from office requirement and personnel billeting considerations.

Supplies of office requisites have been received, but office equipment and furniture are still short, and Balkans H.Q. have been requested to despatch remaining stores held.

Personnel Division

At the end of November 1944 the Yugoslavia Mission had 138 persons at Headquarters, Bari, Italy. Of those, 88 were regular UNRRA staff, and 50 of them were from the Voluntary Societies. Of the 88 regular employees, the following nationalities and numbers of each were represented:

American	52	Czechoslovak	2
Australian	1	Yugoslav	1
Belgian	1	New Zealand	1
British	26	Polish	2
Canadian	1	Russian	1
Total.....88			

The Voluntary Society personnel is broken down into six teams, as follows:

Medical	2
Relief	3
Stores-Transport	1

The Mission personnel is housed in summer villas, in moderately comfortable circumstances. The most unpleasant feature is the lack of heat for the rooms and offices. Messing is carried on under the supervision and direction of a committee elected by the entire personnel, and while there may have been individual complaints, on the whole the food situation has been satisfactory and sufficient.

A fairly large percentage of personnel has been suffering from colds during the past month, due in large part to the climate and cold, damp living conditions. This has affected the morale of the Mission

somewhat, and has likewise reduced the working efficiency. A number have been confined to their beds for a period of two or three days. Two or three have been confined to the hospital with more serious illness.

The general morale of the personnel is considerably above the average, especially in view of the general trend of our future program. There has been very little, if any, bickering or strife among the staff here and the work has proceeded in a rather smooth, orderly fashion.

To date we do not have anything like complete records on the staff of this Mission. Approximately one-third of the members have no files at all. Ample records have not been forwarded by Washington, London or Cairo, and the lack of information is most unfortunate.

Bureau of Supplies

The early part of the month was spent in completing the Bureau's comments on the Food section of the Yugoslav Government's Program of Requirements for the first six months period of UNRRA. The scope of these comments was restricted by the fact that the Bureau was not asked to criticize the Government's interpretation of the bases but merely to comment on the program put forward. This was unfortunate as, since the Bureau's report was completed, it is learned that UNRRA Washington revised the program in the light of their own interpretation of the bases. The Bureau's comments were, therefore, perforce confined to criticisms of the Government's calculations of production, estimates of consumption, and to offering alternative suggestions. The report was completed on 11 November, after prior consultation with Senior Commander Warner of the Balkans Mission Supply Bureau, and transmitted to Washington and London. In general, the report recommended a reduction of approximately 150,000 tons in the import requirements of cereals, the elimination of pulse imports and a substantial cut in the demand for vegetable oil imports. The reduction of the total tonnage amounted to 175,000 tons.

In the latter part of the month, and following the decision that Dr. Warriner should go to Washington to help formulate the final Yugoslav program, all efforts were concentrated in preparing summaries of the latest intelligence from Yugoslavia concerning indigenous production and the state of industry as a whole. A staff of helpers was obtained from the Regional Divisions and all information available to CEWA and ML was collected and collated. As a result, Dr. Warriner is going to Washington armed with as much data as can be obtained by us other than by direct contact with the Yugoslavs. Frankly, the lack of essential information available to us is startling, and the Bureau wishes to stress the urgency of rectifying this situation by direct discussions on the subject with experts in the country.

The month was one in which the Bureau of Supplies began to find its feet. A series of discussions with the Balkans Mission Supply Bureau and the Industrial and Agricultural Rehabilitation Divisions of the Yugoslavia Mission resulted in a clearer definition of the functions of the two divisions and the overall responsibility of the Bureau. Appreciations and Plans of the Bureau and of the Divisions regarding their various activities were prepared and agreed. Stress, however, is placed on the inadequacy of the staff of the Bureau, and of the necessity of obtaining a Chief of the Supplies Bureau who is acquainted with supply problems on a world scale and who could coordinate the activities of the Bureau and the Divisions. The danger of the situation is indicated by the fact that, if the ML were to pass their program on to the Bureau, a total staff of three persons would be available to administer and prepare schedules for a program involving half a million tons of supplies. Even on the long term basis, the situation is serious. The Bureau and its Divisions must form itself now into an efficient unit if it is to be in a position to

tackle the UNRRA program in six months time for, in the final analysis, it will be on the handling of the Supply Program that UNRRA Yugoslavia will stand or fall.

The situation has now been made an urgent one by the fact that permission to discuss Requirements and Indigenous Production with the Yugoslav delegates in Bari has been granted. The addition of certain specialists to the staff is imperative if discussions of this sort are to be efficiently handled, and it is urged that every effort be made to locate such specialists in the Middle East so as to avoid further delay.

Industrial Rehabilitation Division

During the month, work has been mainly concentrated on the estimation of requirements for industrial rehabilitation. The work of tabulating and analyzing requirements has continued, and in the case of machine tools and electrical machine shops is nearing completion.

In October, conferences were held between Military Liaison-Yugoslavia officials and Yugoslav delegates. The technical discussions continued throughout the month of November, and those on Engineering and Transportation, Supply and Port Working were attended by the IRD members as observers; summaries of the proceedings have been forwarded to Washington and London. The interest shown by the Yugoslav delegates at these meetings in the most up-to-date industrial methods resulted in three of the delegates taking a trip to Foggia to study the machinery installations and road-building equipment there. Further arrangements have been made whereby six Yugoslav mechanics will be attached for two to three weeks to a road-building unit in order to learn the operations and maintenance of equipment. As soon as these are selected by the Yugoslavs, the first course of instruction will start (providing the road-building unit remains in the Bari area.)

In the absence of a technical subcommittee to discuss shelter, two special meetings were held between Yugoslav delegates and the UNRRA shelter specialist, to consider building requirements which rank high in the Yugoslav list of priorities for post-war relief. During the discussions the plans developed by ML for the introduction of prefabricated housing were reviewed. More careful consideration of these plans is now being given by the shelter specialist, who has also prepared detailed comments (Series I) on the estimates of building requirements submitted by the Royal Yugoslav Government and also by the Committee of National Liberation delegates at Bari.

The forthcoming discussions to be held directly between UNRRA official and Yugoslav delegates have necessitated considerable preparatory work. A meeting was held by the Director to define clearly the object of the meetings, and also the best method of conducting the discussions. The decisions reached at this meeting have been embodied in a memorandum to the Acting Chief of Mission.

In connection with the new Washington budget proposals, a plan has been prepared outlining the staff which will be necessary for the efficient functioning of the Division when actual industrial rehabilitation in Yugoslavia takes place.

Agricultural Rehabilitation Division

The Acting Director of the Division, Mr. Millard Peck, and an agricultural rehabilitation specialist, Wing Comd Innes, attended the following meetings called by HQ ML (Yugoslavia):

Nov 1 Veterinary Committee at which ML Veterinary proposals were discussed.

Nov 6 Agriculture and Fisheries Committee at which ML proposals relative to Fisheries were reviewed. At the request of the Chairman W/Comd Innes acted as Secretary of the meeting.

Nov 3 & 7 Agriculture and Fisheries Committee at which the general agriculture program of ML was presented and explained. W/Comd Innes acted as Secretary.

Dr. L. L. Scranton, Acting Director of Agriculture, Balkans Mission, attended the meetings on November 6 and 7 and took part in the discussions. On completion of each meeting, Mr. Peck submitted a detailed report to the Acting Chief of the Mission of the subjects discussed: ML proposals, Yugoslav comments, comments of UNRRA representatives, decisions arrived at, subjects for further discussion, and subjects for policy discussions.

In brief, the meetings afforded both the Yugoslav delegates and UNRRA representatives an opportunity of meeting one another and of becoming more familiar with the ML proposals. Discussions were carried on in a friendly and harmonious manner and the Yugoslav delegates recorded their appreciation of the thought and care taken by ML representatives in the preparation of their programs.

Dr. Scranton arrived in Bari from Naples on November 5, and remained here until November 11 when he returned to Naples. During his visit he conferred with the Acting Chief of the Mission about the agricultural activities of the Mission, with the agricultural staff concerning the completion of the agricultural program of the Mission for the year 1945, staff requirements, etc. and with Mr. Peck and with the ML Agricultural Officer regarding his program.

At the request of Major Russell, Agr. Officer ML (Yugoslavia), Mr. Peck and Wing Comd Innes spent two days assisting him to complete breakdown and tabulate certain ML Agricultural supplies which he had been notified were being called forward to ports, shipping tonnages, etc.

The proposed Agricultural Production Program and statement of requirements was completed and a copy submitted to the Acting Chief of the Mission.

On the authority of Acting Chief of the Mission, Mr. Peck and Wing Comd Innes proceeded to Naples on duty on Thu November 16, returning to Bari on FRI 24 November. While in Naples the Proposed Agricultural Production Program with estimated Import Requirements for the year 1945 was reviewed in detail with the Balkans Mission's Director of Agriculture, Dr. L. L. Scranton. Copies were sent to Washington and London.

After completing of the Agricultural Program and Import Requirements, conferences were held with Officers of the Bureau of Supply on the preparation of breakdowns or requirements on various stipulated dates into delivery schedules for six months, three months, one month, and ten day periods. A detailed breakdown by items and tonnages of the requirements for the quarters JUL-AUG-SEP 1945, and OCT-NOV-DEC 1945 was then completed.

Mr. Peck reviewed with Dr. Scranton the needs for an enlarged agricultural staff for Yugoslav Mission. Before leaving Naples, Mr. Peck arrived at an understanding with Dr. Scranton about the work to be proceeded with at Bari. On his return to Bari, he submitted a written report to the Acting Chief of Mission on what had transpired at Naples and the work proposed for the immediate future.

The work now in hand or for early attention includes the following:

- a. Amplifying the comments of Dr. Kelsey and Dr. Scranton on the London-Yugoslavia requirements program, and forward through channels to Washington.
- b. Working on food processing equipment requirements for 1945 for the following small-size plants (as contrasted with large industrial plants).
 - i. Oil-crushers
 - ii. Flour mills
 - iii. Bakeries
 - iv. Dairies
 - v. Canning plants
 - vi. Community food-processing plants(This classification is based on a description of parallel activities in the Agricultural Rehabilitation Division in the Washington office, as set forth in memo with attachments from Lincoln D. Kelsey, 25-10-44.)
- c. Working on Veterinary requirements, 1945.
- d. Completing fishing requirements, 1945.
- e. Amplifying in as much detail as possible the specifications covering the goods listed on requirements in the program referred to in para. 1 above.
- f. Reviewing a certain manuscript on Yugoslavia agriculture recently received from the Washington office of the Division of Agricultural Rehabilitation.
- g. Conferring with Yugoslav agriculturists and preparing accurate data on dates of seeding and harvesting for all major crops, rates of seeding, adapted varieties, rates of fertilizer, fungicide and pesticide application for various regions.
- h. Preparing plans including the necessary pro-formas for the agricultural reconnaissance surveys.
- i. Collaborating with the Division of Transportation and Distribution on problems of inland transportation of agricultural products and supply time schedules showing peak movements of agricultural supplies.
- j. Collaborating with the Division of Transportation and Distribution on problems of warehousing agricultural products.
- k. Informing the Division of Transportation and Distribution as to what districts, counties, and villages, agricultural supplies are likely to be supplies, methods of issue to farmers, and repayment plans.
- l. Submitting on January 1 to the Agricultural Rehabilitation Division of the Balkans Mission, a 3-months shipping program, covering May-June-July agricultural requirements showing:
 - i. Port designation
 - ii. Priorities (based on 100, 85, 75, 50 and 30% shipping availability).This will be repeated each month with one of the three months dropped and a new one added.

- m. Revision of "Plans and Appreciation" for Agriculture for the Yugoslavia Mission Handbook.

Mr. Wilford Johns who holds the appointment of Director of the Agricultural Rehabilitation Division of the Yugoslavia Mission is reported to have arrived in Cairo.

Health Division

Detailed work was done on problems of mess and billet hygiene and problems of personal health of the staff. A Sanitary Committee under the leadership of Major Ingram, and including sanitary officers of the two Mobile Hygiene Units, was formed to draw up a sanitary code and to maintain continuous sanitary supervision over mess and billets. Major Earfield was put in charge of sick personnel and attends each day at the M.I. Room along with Lt. Col. McRae. Inoculations of staff were kept up to date by Dr. Purlia.

Miss Kerze, Chief Nurse, visited the Yugoslav Refugee Camps in S. Italy at the invitation of Lt. Col. Swanston, R.A.M.C. and presented a scheme of re-organization of nursing work. A medical library was started with the books purchased in Cairo and various journals from private sources.

All Chief Officers in the department made helpful contacts in the district, including meeting with the Yugoslav Medical Mission and its Commanding Officer. The Director visited various British General Hospitals in which Yugoslavs were treated, and Yugoslav hospitals and sanatoria.

Welfare Division

In the early part of the month, discussions were held with the M.L. and Yugoslav representatives on the Relief Committee. No satisfactory conclusion could be reached as all discussion on personnel entering the country had to be deferred to higher authority. It is anticipated that these conversations will be resumed shortly.

Due to the arrival of a further five members of the Welfare Field staff and the remainder of the personnel of the Voluntary Society Units, there is an urgent need for active and real employment. Because of this preliminary conversations have been held with the A.C. Commander of the camps in Southern Italy at Lecce, and in Rome, with the UNRRA representatives of the Italian Mission. It is anticipated that except for a small headquarters staff employment will materialize for the whole group within a few weeks.

Mr. Harry Greenstein, Director of Welfare, Balkans Mission, paid a short visit to the Yugoslavia Mission, during which he participated in the conversations in San Spirito, Caserta and Rome, with reference to the most satisfactory use to be made of waiting personnel. He requested the return of several members of the staff to take up work with the Yugoslav Camps in the Middle East.

At the end of the month, trucks and driver personnel, which were expected with the remainder of the Units, had not yet arrived.

Provisional assignment of newly arrived staff to Regions has been made, but due to the plans for immediate loan of the staff to the Italian Mission, the assignments have not been completed. Welfare staff meetings have continued regularly throughout the month.

Displaced Persons Division

The Displaced Persons Division remains the same with a Director and two specialists.

In the early part of the month, after representations from UNRRA, a new Sub-Committee (F.I.) was set up by ML to deal solely with question of displaced persons, and a separate officer (Major Heyd) was appointed to deal with these matters. An agenda for the first meeting of the Sub-Committee was prepared and submitted to the Yugoslav delegates, but no meeting has been called by the end of the month.

A visit of the three members of the Division was paid to Lecce to discuss with Colonel Oldfield, A.C., the return of Yugoslav Nationals from the Italian camps to Yugoslavia. Some two thousand of these have already returned to their homeland under the auspices of A.C., and a further number are expected to leave shortly. Shipping arrangements are made by the Partisans, A.C. providing clothing, blankets and nine days' rations to each person.

During the month, the Division has pursued its investigations as to the number of foreign nationals in Yugoslavia. To this end, a short questionnaire was prepared and sent into the country by 37 Military Mission to its liaison officers. As a result, the Liaison Officer at Belgrade sent back a message saying that Marshal Tito was willing to accept a member of the "International Displaced Persons Committee" in Belgrade to discuss the matter. In view of the questionnaire this obviously refers to UNRRA Displaced Persons Division, and after discussion with ML the matter was taken up with Mr. Jackson at Naples, who agreed to the visit. The project has now, however, been held up by the Military, and no decision has yet been reached.

Towards the end of the month, Mr. Alspach arrived from Cairo, and at the end of the month Mr. Pearce and Mr. Barger, Displaced Persons Division, Greece, arrived from Athens. These three, accompanied by Mr. Farber, are at present in Rome awaiting the arrival of Mr. Fred Hochler.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

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

Telegrams : UNRRA, CAIRO

Telephone { 51421
55439

CAWA/407

24th November, 1944

TO: Bureau of Areas,
UNRRA, Washington

FROM: Office of Chief of Balkan
Mission, Cairo

Enclosed for your information are 20
copies of the report of the Yugoslav Mission for
the month of October, 1944.

M. C. C. Gens. Hardy

For Chief of Balkan Mission.

YUGOSLAV MISSION MONTHLY REPORT
for
OCTOBER 1944

I.

The Mission has been largely concerned during the month of October with the following activities:

1. Transport of Mission from Egypt to Italy and settlement in office and living quarters at San Spirito, near Bari.
2. Development by different bureaux and divisions of plans with ML for work of UNRRA personnel during the military period.
3. Attendance at meetings between ML and the Yugoslav delegation of representatives of both the Royal Government and the National Committee of Liberation, first on policy questions in main committee, and thereafter on technical matters in subcommittee.
4. Work by Supply, Economic and Intelligence sections on estimates of requirements for six months following the military period.
5. Assignment of technical personnel to two regional teams, one based on Split (for Croatia and Slovenia) and the other on Dubrovnik (for Montenegro, Bosnia and Hercegovina) and the development of regional operational plans.

II.

Office of Chief of Mission.

The Acting Chief (Observer) and Acting Special Assistant, have been attending all meetings of the main committee guiding the ML-Yugoslav discussions, and of the Anglo-American committee which has met from time to time to consider the Allied military attitude to the Yugoslav proposals. UNRRA's position at these meetings has been clearly established as that of observers only, preparatory to acting as agents of the military authorities. The question of the number and duties of the observers to be admitted to Yugoslavia, to observe and check on fair distribution of the military supplies, has become a critical one in these discussions, and has been the cause of considerable delay in reaching agreement. It has, therefore, been necessary for UNRRA, upon whom ML has been relying for the provision of these observers, to explain to the military authorities and to the Yugoslav delegation firstly that in the fields of transport and distribution UNRRA had only recruited technicians and specialists in the different supplies required for relief and rehabilitation; and secondly, that these personnel would be expected to assist the Yugoslav authorities to carry out their responsibilities, and not primarily to act as controllers of distribution or as policemen. All meetings have been marked by a cordial atmosphere, and by emphasis on the need of Yugoslavia for ML aid and also for UNRRA's aid-- the latter despite the expressions to the contrary on the "Free Yugoslavia" radio and in the Yugoslav press.

Towards the end of the month, despite the absence of any general agreement on the basic principles to govern the distribution of relief and particularly on the admission of observers, authority was granted by the Allied military authorities for starting technical discussions on port working, supplies, transportation, public health, relief, etc., between MI experts and the Yugoslav Delegates. Instructions have been issued, therefore, concerning the observer status of all UNRRA personnel attending these discussions.

Finally, the question has been raised by the Yugoslav delegates of the possibility of UNRRA officials being empowered in general to discuss with the representatives of the New United Yugoslav Government the operation of UNRRA in Yugoslavia, and in particular, to work with the Yugoslav experts on estimates of requirements for the six months following the military period.

Overall plans for the preparatory work of the Mission after the arrival of the balance of its present numbers have been developed in the office, and the work of the Intelligence Officer and the Assistant Public Relations Officer has been coordinated with the various military Intelligence branches serving the forces which are concerned with helping Yugoslavia, in order to insure that the Mission is provided with adequate information for its planning.

III. Senior Regional Officers.

Early in the month, authority was obtained for changing the title of "District Director" to "Senior Regional Officer", in order to make clear the duties envisaged for these officers, i.e., that they were to be the senior UNRRA representatives in their areas, and not in any way directors or controllers of those areas. The word "District" was changed to "region" as a more appropriate title for the federal units of Yugoslavia.

The number of Senior Regional Officers available to the Mission has been seriously reduced during the month by the resignation of Mr. Survis and by the retention in Egypt of Lord Norbury and Mr. Marks. On the arrival in the middle of the month of the second party bringing to Italy the balance of the present staff of the Mission, it was decided to establish two regional groups based on two ports: Split (to break up later into Croatia and Slovenia), and Dubrovnik (to break up later into Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina). For this purpose, Sir Laurence Mason was asked to take charge of the group for Split and Mr. Rezek that for Dubrovnik. The three remaining deputy regional officers and the five available field officers were then allocated tentatively between these two groups, and the bureau and division chiefs were asked to allocate their staff in the same way.

Directives have been prepared for the organization of the two regional groupings and a policy order on regional operations and responsibilities has been issued. Personnel allocated to the two groups have been assigned for the correlation of intelligence information on a regional and subject basis. Other personnel have been assigned for drawing up a Mission plan for each regional staff.

IV. Finance and Administration.

The Director of Administrative Services and a small staff were responsible for the preparation of the Mission to move in the middle of the month from Egypt to Italy, for making the arrangements for this move and for the actual move which was successfully concluded on 23 October. In the meantime, members of the Advanced Party, in particular the Displaced Persons Division (appropriately) had been responsible for the taking over of villas in San Spirito for messes, billets and offices, for the employment of local labor and for making the necessary arrangements for the drawing of rations and other supplies. The reception of the balance of the Mission in the second party and the transfer of administrative responsibility to the bureau were thereafter happily effected. New office accommodation was prepared and occupied, and an adequate lighting and telephone system installed. Arrangements are now in hand for tightening up administrative procedures and for preparing for the final move of the Mission into the country. The registry has been established and the "marrying" of the Advanced Party files with the general Mission files has been begun, though more clerks are urgently required if this is to be completed. The F. & A. Department has been operating and control of the three vehicles available to the Mission has been taken over from the Bureau of Distribution and Transport. Personnel responsibilities mainly concern local employment, language classes and general personnel problems. A clearer line on the filling of budget positions would not only clarify many personal queries, but would make possible the local recruitment of personnel available in a few weeks' time from the military forces operating in Yugoslavia.

The chief difficulty facing the Bureau has been the failure of AF HQ to issue an order extending M E G C-711 to CMF, despite the pressure of the Balkan Mission during the last seven weeks. As a result of this failure the privilege of the use of the Officers' Shop and PX has been withdrawn.

V. Supply and Requirements.

Only one member of the Bureau Staff has been attached to the Mission during the month, but three members of the Economic Intelligence Section have been assisting in preparing comments on the estimates of requirements submitted both by the Yugoslav delegates for the military period, and by the Yugoslav Government for the post-military period, and with coordinating the comments of the technical divisions thereon. By the end of the month a meeting was held with Mr. Tolley of the Balkan Mission Supply Bureau and it was agreed to ask:

1. For Dr. Warriner to be loaned temporarily from the Economic Intelligence Section to the Supply Bureau, to take charge of the development of detailed estimates and priorities for the second third quarters of 1945, when UNRRA will be responsible for supplies.
2. For certain commodity specialists-- on leather, textiles, transport requirements-- to be loaned for a month from MESC, together with a shipping officer and a program director to take over from Dr. Warriner when she is required to return to the Economic Intelligence Section.

3. For authority to be given for these specialists to meet with the Yugoslav experts, to correlate each other's estimates and to prepare a joint UNRRA-Yugoslav program for submission to UNRRA Washington.

VI. Distribution and Transport.

The two senior members of the Bureau at present attached to the Mission have been working on plans with ML and have attended Supply, Supply Distribution, Port Working, and Engineering and Transportation subcommittees, at some of which Mr. Lazovich has been the interpreter. The four other members of the Bureau who joined the Mission with the second party have been working on regional plans and programs. For a short period of the month, the Transport Division took over control of the Mission transport.

VII. Industrial Rehabilitation.

With the arrival of the second party, the Director was joined by a building construction specialist, and both have been working on plans with ML, and have attended the meetings of the Port Working and Engineering and Transportation subcommittees, at which the Director has been acting as interpreter. The building specialist has been working on the Yugoslav estimates of requirements of building construction materials and it is planned to submit an emergency housing program to the military authorities for supplementing existing military supplies. A visit has been paid to the Mission by Mr. Thrupp of the Balkan Mission Industrial Rehabilitation Division, who was able to attend an inspection of military engineering equipment organized for the Yugoslav delegation, and also some of the subcommittee meetings.

VIII. Agricultural Rehabilitation.

The strength of the Division was brought up to two by the arrival of the second party. Both members have been working on estimates of agricultural requirements for the six months following the military period, as well as working on plans with ML, and both have attended the veterinary and agriculture subcommittee meetings. Mr. Scranton, the acting Director of the Balkan Mission Agricultural Rehabilitation Division, visited the Mission at the end of the month for consultation on UNRRA plans for an agricultural program in Yugoslavia.

IX. Health.

With the arrival of the second party, the director of the Health Division and one other doctor were joined by a second doctor, the Mission headquarters bacteriologist, the requirements specialist, the chief nurse and five regional nurses, one of the division secretaries and by the leaders of the two medical voluntary society units.

On the 24 October, the day after his arrival, Dr. J. J. Peterson, the second doctor, died suddenly in the street just after he had attended a staff meeting of the Health Department. His funeral took place on 26 October under military auspices, with an appropriate representation of UNRRA staff.

Until the arrival of the second party, the Director's activities included continued liaison with ML medical authority; organization of medical and dental attention for U.R.A. personnel including procurement of supplies for this purpose; assistance in the ML Medical Inspection Room, and considerable time devoted to the Serbo-Croat language. Communication was maintained with the Deputy Director (Dr. Sinclair-Loutit) in Cairo, who was concerned largely with the mobilization of the voluntary units and the allocation of new staff arriving from U.S.A. and U.K. From 11th to 14th October a visit was paid to Naples, with the ML medical representatives in order to clarify a number of obscure points concerning medical supplies.

The Director has attended the first three meetings of the Public Health subcommittee at which Dr. McPhail, the leader of the "Save the Children Fund" unit has served as interpreter. The Director has also attended the meetings of the relief subcommittee.

X. Welfare.

Throughout the month of October, discussions have been continued with ML Relief branch and with the Displaced Persons and Medical Divisions of UNRRA, relating to the phases of the work of the Welfare Division which coincide with the programs of these other divisions. Particular consultations were held with ML Relief branch on the agenda and material prepared for presentation to the subcommittee on relief. The Director has attended the first two meetings of this subcommittee and was able to outline the services which his division and the voluntary society relief units could perform. The Yugoslav delegation has referred the question of the use of this personnel to their higher authorities.

Eight members of the Welfare staff arrived with the second party, together with the six members of the voluntary society relief and refugee teams. Since their arrival, the division has been very active in organizing the completion of the work of collecting final welfare material for use as guides to the staff in the field. The representatives of the voluntary society units have participated in all the activities of the division.

Provisionally, the staff has been assigned to the two regions based on Split and Dubrovnik, and members are now taking up work on a regional basis in collaboration with the Senior Regional Officer for each region. The joint secretary of the Cairo Council spent two weeks in San Spirito in consultation on the affairs of the Voluntary Society personnel.

XI. Displaced Persons Division.

During the month of October, the Displaced Persons Division, consisting of the Director and the two members at present assigned to the Mission, have carried on discussions with UNRRA and with ML relative to the Division's functions. These conversations, as well as informing those concerned, have made possible the joint planning for the agenda of the subcommittee discussions with the Yugoslav authorities. The Director has attended the first two meetings of the subcommittee on relief, at which the interest of the Yugoslav delegates in the return of their people from Italy and the Middle East, and their concern at the position of their people elsewhere, have been forcibly expressed.

October Report

6.

The Division is prepared in so far as its small staff of three members can be, to go ahead with operations as soon as it is called upon by the Yugoslav authorities