

UNRRA (EUROPEAN REGION).

Regd. No.

DG 26/27/2/4
VOLI (CHOSEN)

Date of Paper	1.5.46.	FROM WHOM
Date Registered	23.5.46.	SUBJECT
<h2>RECORD</h2>		
<p>RELATIONS WITH MISSIONS</p> <p>UKRAINIAN MISSION REPORTS (INCLUDING SUMMARIES)</p> <p>(March - August) Reports</p>		

NOTE. This file must always be passed on VIA the REGISTRY.

(43102D) Wt P768/276 5m 8/45 H J R & L Gp 51

Referred to	Date	Referred to	Date	Referred to	Date
Mr. Wraight	23/5	P. H.	19.8.	Miss Gutman	28.3.47.
Mr. Dickin		Col. King	10.9.	Registry	14.4.
Deloitte, Plender	6/6.	Mr. Dickin			
Griffiths	6/6.	Miss Gutman			
(3065)		Deloitte, Plender	23.9.		
Miss Roussin	11/6.	Griffiths			
Mr. A. Chlen	18/6.	Miss Roussin	27.9.		
P.A.		Miss Gutman	20.9.		
Mr. Bursky	19/6.	Registry	3.10.		
P.A.	3/7.	P.A.	3.10.		
Mr. Middleton	3.7.46	Miss Greenwood	1.11.		
R65 PR		Col. King	5.11.		
P.A.	3/7/46	Mr. Aicken	6/11.		
Miss Bayce	9.8.46.	Miss Egan	8.11.		
Enterprise Reg	9.8.46.	Deloitte P. B.	8.11.		
Mr. Wraight	13.8.	Miss Roussin	12/11.		
Mr. Dickin		P.A.	13/11.		
Miss Gutman	14.8.	Mr. Stephens	28.11.		
Deloitte, Plender	14.8.	Registry	19/12.		
Griffiths		P.A.	20.12.		
Miss Roussin	15.8.	Miss Gutman	15/1/47.		

NOTE. - Do not retain this File unnecessarily.

INDEXED

0626/27/4.

TO: Chief, Department of Finance and Administration
Chief, Department of Supply
Chief, Department of Relief Services

FROM: Director, Division of Operational Analysis

SUBJECT: Ukraine Mission Report, July, 1946

The following are the chief points of interest to the Departments in the above report:-

FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

- Att.1. 1. Proceeds from Sale of UNRRA Supplies. During July such proceeds amounted to 293,228 roubles, bringing the grand total to 1,323,782 roubles. A summary of utilisation appears in Attachment 1 to the Report.
2. The Mission's Medical Officer arrived on July 2nd.
3. The threatened termination of the Joint Port Officer for the Byelorussian and Ukrainian Missions at Odessa by the former Mission, on whose payroll he is carried, has presented a serious problem. The Ukrainian Mission has communicated with the Byelorussian Mission and has appealed to E.R.O.
- 9 4. Communications. There has been acceptance in principle of the Mission's suggestion of sending important communications direct by airmail to Berlin, and having them collected there by Soviet officials for air transportation to Kiev.

SUPPLY

- 2,3. 5. Requirements. The report stresses the need for the delivery of the industrial rehabilitation equipment programmed, very little of which has yet arrived, and of the 186 tractors certified for shipment none of which have been received. Though the position regarding the Protocol equipment is now clearer, there is still a pressing need for the establishment of a schedule of deliveries for this material for transmission to the Government.
- 4,7. 6. Shipments Received. Shipments received during the month totalled 56,065 gross long tons, the highest figure yet reached. By the end of July approximately 250,000 tons of UNRRA supplies had reached the Ukraine, representing in tonnage and money value over a half of the total programme. The shipments have, however, been poorly distributed between the various categories, deliveries of medical and industrial rehabilitation supplies having been slower than for other commodities. (See also para.10 below)
- 4,5. 7. During the month the Acting Chief of Mission and the Chief of the Department of UNRRA Supplies of the Ukrainian SSR, visited Odessa and negotiated a blanket receipt for the first 39 ships arriving there. Another blanket receipt will be shortly negotiated for the balances of UNRRA shipments, which were consigned directly to the Government.
- Att.2. 8. Distribution. A report on the distribution of UNRRA supplies during June submitted by the Department of UNRRA Supplies of the Ukrainian SSR appears in Attachment 2 to the Report.

5,6. 9. Public Markets. The Mission report gives a description of the public markets used in the Ukraine, in addition to the ration stores, for the urban distribution of foodstuffs.

7,8. 10. Evaluation of the UMRRA Programme. The food programme has proceeded satisfactorily and UMRRA food supplies have done much to avert real starvation in the Ukraine. The clothing, textile and footwear supplies have also met real needs. The chief defects have been the slow arrivals of medical supplies and agricultural and industrial rehabilitation equipment. The complete programme when delivered, will have made the task of rehabilitation much easier, but will not have approached making good the damage done by the invaders. The prospects of a poor crop and the size of the needs in industry, medical institutions, agriculture and clothing make certain that the Ukraine will need continuing help in 1947.

RELIEF SERVICES.

NIL.

September 14th, 1946.
DMA/DRP.

U.N.A. 6966

Copies to - Deputy Controller
ACFA
DF
DP
DM
DAS

16 SEP 1946

2288

MINUTE SHEET

Reference

OG 26/27/24
16 SEP 1946

TO: The Personal Representative of the Director General.

SUBJECT: Ukraine Mission Report, July, 1946

The following are the chief points of interest in the above report:-

I. UNRRA ACTIVITIES.

1. Relations with the Government. Although officials of the Government were agitated by the insertion of the Dirkson amendment in the House Bill for additional funds for UNRRA, relations remained friendly and co-operative, the government having reacted favourably to the statement made by Mr. MacDuffie at the time of his resignation in early July.

2. Public Relations. Unofficial reports of the Director General's proposed visit to the Ukraine aroused great enthusiasm. Enquiries addressed to the Mission caused some embarrassment, as no official information was received from Washington on the subject until 31 July.

3. Proceeds from sale of UNRRA Supplies. During July such proceeds amounted to 293,228 roubles, bringing the grand total to 1,323,782 roubles.

4. Requirements. The report stresses the need for the delivery of the industrial rehabilitation equipment programmed, very little of which has yet arrived, and of the 186 tractors certified for shipment, none of which have been received. Though the position regarding the Protocol equipment is now clearer, there is still a pressing need for the establishment of a schedule of deliveries for this material for transmission to the Government.

5. Shipments Received. Shipments received during the month totalled 56,065 gross long tons, the highest figure yet reached. By the end of July approximately 250,000 tons of UNRRA supplies had reached the Ukraine, representing in tonnage and money value over a half of the total programme. The shipments have, however, been poorly distributed between the various categories, deliveries of medical and industrial rehabilitation supplies having been slower than for other commodities. (See also para. 6 below).

6. Evaluation of the UNRRA Programme. The food programme has proceeded satisfactorily and UNRRA food supplies have done much to avert real starvation in the Ukraine. The clothing, textile and footwear supplies have also met real needs. The chief defects have been the slow arrivals of medical supplies and agricultural and industrial rehabilitation equipment. The complete programme when delivered will have made the task of rehabilitation much easier, but will not have approached making good the damage done by the invaders. The prospects of a poor crop and the size of the needs in industry, medical institutions, agriculture and clothing make certain that the Ukraine will need continuing help in 1947.

II. GENERAL INFORMATION.

7. Agriculture. The harvest of winter wheat at several collective farms visited by members of the Mission was producing about a third of the normal yield. Barley and rye yields were little better and the potato prospects were poor.

III. No action suggested.

September 14th, 1946.
DHA/BRP.

S. Kadis

Mr King ✓ **INDEXED** MINUTE SHEET.

P. R. D. C.'s
Reference
23 AUG 1946



To: Director, Division of Operational Analysis.
From: Reports and Statistics Branch.
Subject: Ukraine Mission Report for June 1946.

The following are the chief points of interest in the above report:

I. UNRRA ACTIVITIES.

1. Relations with the Government. The original agreement between UNRRA and the Government of the Ukraine, which expired on 30th June, has been extended until 31st December, 1946.
2. General Problems of Relationship. The Government was concerned lest the departure of Mr. MacDuffie for the United States might mean a change in policy and attitude of the Administration. After many conferences the Government became satisfied that the Mission would operate as in the past.
3. Utilisation of Proceeds from Sales of UNRRA Supplies. The principal source of proceeds during June was from the sale of foodstuffs, but for the first time there were funds from the sale of other types of supplies. Up to 1st June the expenditure of these funds had been handled directly by the ministries. Since that date the Regional Executive Committees have been sharing these funds and will use them for relief and rehabilitation projects in rural areas.
4. Requirements. There has not been a sufficient change in the weather to alter observations made in the May report concerning the crops. (It was stated that crops may not exceed 50% of normal.)
5. Delays in reaching an agreement on the cancellation of scheduled items to provide funds for the payment of Protocol equipment have made the Industrial Rehabilitation programme uncertain. Since neither the Government nor the Mission knows what items will arrive, distribution cannot be planned.
6. Shipments Received. There was a substantial drop in shipments received during June when only 23,307 tons of supplies arrived, as compared with 35,438 tons in May and 35,943 in April. Since the beginning of the programme the total received amounts to 201,385 tons.
7. It is hoped that data will shortly be assembled that will lead to an agreement on handling the seeds alleged by the Government to be defective.
8. The Government has now assured the Mission that the defective beans from Brazil (mentioned in the May Report) are eatable. They have been unloaded.
9. Distribution. Supplies, other than foodstuffs, have been distributed "in accordance with the obvious needs of the population and the economy". The Government's report on the distribution of UNRRA foods during May reflects the same trends described in the Mission's analysis of distribution for the periods ending 31st March and 30th April.
10. Organisation and Administration. With the exception of the Medical Officer, who is en route, the Mission was restored to its full complement on the return of Mr. Paul White on 18th June. However, Mr. MacDuffie is due to leave at the end of the month. The resulting organisational changes will be discussed in the July Report.

II.

II. GENERAL INFORMATION - Nil.

III. No action suggested for P.R.D.G.

K.I. Poate

19th August, 1946.

KIP/RMT/ABT

P.R.D.G.

19/8

Stedman



0626/24/2/4.

Major General Lewis

INDEXED



To: Chief, Department of Finance and Administration.
Chief, Department of Supply.
Chief, Department of Relief Services.

From: Director, Division of Operational Analysis.

Subject: Ukraine Mission Report for June 1946.

The following are the chief points of interest to the Departments in the above report:

FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION.

1. Relations with the Government. The original agreement between UNRRA and the Government of the Ukraine, which expired on 30th June, has been extended until 31st December, 1946.
Page 1
para.1a
2. Proceeds from Sale of UNRRA Supplies. During June such proceeds amounted to 613,424 roubles, bringing the grand total to 1,030,554 roubles. A summary of utilisation appears in Attachment 1 to the Report.
Attach.1
3. The principal source of proceeds during June was from the sale of foodstuffs, but for the first time there were funds from the sale of other types of supplies. The proceeds were used in essentially the same way as that described in the May Report. Up to 1st June the expenditure of these funds had been handled directly by the Ministries. Since that date the Regional Executive Committees have been sharing these funds and will use them for relief and rehabilitation projects in rural areas.
pages 1 & 2
para.1c
4. Organisation and Administration. With the exception of the Medical Officer, who is en route, the Mission was restored to its full complement on the return of Mr. Paul White on 18th June. However, Mr. MacDuffie is due to leave at the end of the month. The resulting organisational changes will be discussed in the July Report.
Page 4
5. While in Washington Mr. White made plans for the recruitment of necessary personnel for replacements that are anticipated.
6. Communications. The Mission is endeavouring to arrange for direct lines of communication between H.Q. and E.R.O. and the Mission, and hopes to be able to describe a working arrangement in the July Report.
Page 5

SUPPLY

7. Requirements. There has not been a sufficient change in the weather to alter observations made in the May Report concerning the crops. (It was stated that crops may not exceed 50% of normal.)
Page 2
para.3a
8. Delays in reaching an agreement on the cancellation of scheduled items to provide funds for the payment for Protocol equipment have made the Industrial Rehabilitation programme uncertain. Since neither the Government nor the Mission knows what items will arrive, distribution cannot be planned.
9. The handling of cargoes at Odessa improved during June. A method of securing receipts for cargoes, which has been approved by E.R.O., will be put into practice in July.
10. Shipments Received. There was a substantial drop in shipments received during June when only 23,307 tons of supplies arrived, as compared with 35,438 tons in May and 35,943 in April. Since the

/beginning

beginning of the programme the total received amounts to 201,385 tons.

11. It is hoped that data will shortly be assembled that will lead to an agreement on handling the seeds alleged by the Government to be defective.
12. The Government has now assured the Mission that the defective beans from Brazil (mentioned in the May report) are eatable. They have been unloaded.
13. Distribution. Supplies, other than foodstuffs have been distributed "in accordance with the obvious needs of the population and the economy". The Government's report on the distribution of UNRRA foods during May reflects the same trends described in the Mission's analysis of distribution for the periods ending 31st March and 30th April.

Page 4

K. I. Ponte

for DIRECTOR.

19 August, 1946.

UNa.6729

KIP/RMT/ABT

D.C.

D.F.

D.T.

D.O. + M.

D.F.S.

INDEXED

DG26/27/2/4
Major General Lewis

To: Chief, Department of Finance and Administration.
Chief, Department of Supply.
Chief, Department of Relief Services.

From: Director, Division of Operational Analysis.

Subject: Ukraine Mission Report for May, 1946.



This report was sent to Washington by mistake. Hence arrival in London. The following are the chief points of interest to the Departments.

FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

1. Budget Agreement with the Government. The April report forecasted that the tentative agreement for a budget of 400,000 roubles to cover Mission expenses for April, May and June had overestimated requirements. This was borne out by a report received from the Government recently which revealed that the Mission had spent less than half the budgeting amount in two thirds of the budget period.
Page 1 para.a.
2. Proceeds from UNRRA Supplies. The total received from the beginning of the programme to 30th May was 417,130,000 roubles, and was derived exclusively from the sale of foodstuffs. After allowing 5,425,000 roubles for distribution expenses and 175,000 for Mission costs, there remained 411,530,000 roubles for relief and rehabilitation. By the end of May the Government had spent 250,000,000 roubles for such purposes. Of this sum 44.9% was spent on health services, 30.8% on rehabilitation of the economy (chiefly agricultural rehabilitation), 23.3% on educational services, and the balance (slightly under 1%) on general welfare.
Page 3
3. Organisation and Administration. Early in May two Ukrainians were added to the Mission. Mr. I.T. Belai was appointed as an Agronomist, and Mr. Gavrilov as a Port Officer in Odessa to assist Mr. Day.
Page 13
4. The arrival of Mr. Tereshtenko, Supply Officer, completed the personnel of the Mission with the exception of an additional secretary, now en route from Washington, and a British Medical Officer who is now being briefed. Mr. Weaver has taken on the duties of Reports Officer, following Mr. Fischer's departure to Washington, and has also served as Acting Chief of Mission when Mr. McDuffie has been out of Kiev, (Mr. White being on a trip to London and Washington).
5. Internal Administrative Problem. The Mission emphasises that materials requested by the Mission by cable cannot be sent by airmail and arrive within a reasonable time.
Page 14.

SUPPLY

6. General Problems of Relationship. On 30th May a vice-chairman of the Ukraine Council of Ministers expressed grave concern over several aspects of the supply programme. The UNRRA agreement with the Ukraine Government implied that supplies to the value of \$189,000,000 would be shipped by 30th June, whereas the figure seems more likely to be \$90,000,000. (Further complaints appear under paras. 11, 12 and 13 below.)
Pages 1 and 2

Proceeds from Sale of UNRRA Supplies. See para. 2 above.

7. Requirements. The indigenous supply of fats and oils in 1946 is estimated at 234,400 tons. Of this supply 40,000 tons will be used for paint and soap, and the remaining 194,400 tons for food. The only imported fats will be those sent by UNRRA. The indigenous supply will provide less than 11 pounds per person per year, or 4.86 kgs. The
Page 5

/figures

figures for the most recent comparable date, i.e. 1929, show an average per capita consumption of 22 kgs.

8. Drought and the earlier lack of winter snow have affected the crops. It was estimated that if rains do not come before the harvest (July for winter wheat) the 1946 crop would only be 60-65% of normal. Later estimates place the figure at 50%.
9. Industry and housing are particular problems. Housing is waiting on industrial production, but the latter is hampered by lack of shelter; and neither of the two can be expanded until there are more cranes, tractors and trucks. In addition, low calory diets cause low efficiency and slow production.
10. Shipments Received. Whereas shipments of about 40,000 tons left both hemispheres for the Ukraine in April, the figure for May was barely 19,000 tons. Supplies actually received in May totalled 38,367 tons, as compared with 35,511 in April and 39,568 in March.
11. Complaints over Condition of Supplies on Arrival. Government statements complain that no seeds received had adequate descriptions on the cartons and bags, nor were there documents identifying them fully. Some bags had no markings, and resulted in costly and time consuming laboratory tests. In addition 2,000 tons of seeds were infested with disease and weeds.
12. Beans from Brazil were badly infested with worms, and the unloading of the ship was stopped. In the hope that the beans may still be eatable, arrangements are being made to fumigate and unload them.
13. Used clothing and footwear shipped to the Ukraine is frequently unsatisfactory, and it is said that some of the clothing is so worn out as to be useless.
14. Distribution. A report from the Department of UNRRA Supplies of the Ukraine Government states that, from the beginning of the programme to the end of March, 52,173 net tons of food were received and 33,441 tons 64.1% had been distributed to organisations which sold or issued it to consumers. Of the total distributed, 66.9% was issued to trade organisations for sale on ration cards; 23.3% went to institutions engaged in communal feeding, and 9.8% was allocated to hospitals, other health centres and childrens' institutions.

RELIEF SERVICES.

Nothing to report.

KI Poate

for DIRECTOR.

15 August, 1946.

KIP/RMT/ABT
UNA.0094

J.C.
D O + M.
D F
D T
D A S

INDEXED

MINUTE SHEET.

Reference

DG 26/27/2/4



To: Director, Division of Operational Analysis.
From: Reports and Statistics Branch.
Subject: Ukraine Mission Report for May 1946

This report was sent to Washington by mistake, late arrival in London. The following are the chief points of interest.

I. UNRRA ACTIVITIES.

1. Budget Agreement with the Government. The April report forecasted that the tentative agreement for a budget of 400,000 roubles to cover Mission expenses for April, May and June had overestimated requirements. This was borne out by a report received from the Government recently which revealed that the Mission had spent less than half the budgeted amount in two-thirds of the budget period.
2. General Problems of Relationship. On 30th May a vice-chairman of the Ukraine Council of Ministers expressed grave concern over several aspects of the supply programme. The UNRRA agreement with the Ukraine Government implied that supplies to the value of \$189,000,000 would be shipped by 30th June, whereas the figure seems more likely to be \$90,000,000. (Further complaints appear under paras. 8, 9 and 10 below.)
3. Proceeds from UNRRA Supplies. The total received from the beginning of the programme to 30th May was 417,130,000 roubles, and was derived exclusively from the sale of foodstuffs. After allowing 5,425,000 roubles for distribution expenses and 175,000 for Mission costs, there remained 411,530,000 roubles for relief and rehabilitation. By the end of May the Government had spent 250,000,000 roubles for such purposes. Of this sum 44.9% was spent on health services, 30.8% on educational services, and the balance (slightly under 1%) on general welfare.
4. Requirements. The indigenous supply of fats and oils in 1946 is estimated at 234,400 tons. Of this supply 40,000 tons will be used for paint and soap, and the remaining 194,400 tons for food. The only imported fats will be those sent by UNRRA. The indigenous supply will provide less than 11 pounds per person per year, or 4.86 kgs. The figures for the most recent comparable date, i.e. 1929, show an average per capita consumption of 22 kgs.
5. Drought and earlier lack of winter snow has affected the crops. It was estimated that if rains do not come before the harvest (July for winter wheat) the 1946 crop would only be 60-65% of normal. Later estimates place the figure at 50%.
6. Industry and housing are particular problems. Housing is waiting on industrial production, but the latter is hampered by lack of shelter; and neither of the two can be expanded until there are more cranes, tractors and trucks. In addition, low calory diets cause low efficiency and slow production.
7. Shipments Received. Whereas shipments of about 40,000 tons left both hemispheres for the Ukraine in April, the figure for May was barely 19,000 tons. Supplies actually received in May totalled 38,367 tons, as compared with 35,511 in April and 39,568 in March.
8. Complaints over Condition of Supplies on Arrival. Government statements complain that no seeds received had adequate descriptions on the cartons and bags, nor were there documents identifying them fully. Some bags had no markings, and resulted in costly and time-consuming laboratory tests. In addition 2,000 tons of seeds were infested with disease and weeds.

9. Beans from Brazil were badly infested with worms, and the unloading of the ship was stopped. In the hope that the beans may still be eatable, arrangements are being made to fumigate and unload them.
10. Used clothing and footwear shipped to the Ukraine is frequently unsatisfactory, and it is said that some of the clothing is so worn out as to be useless.
11. Distribution. A report from the Department of UNRRA Supplies of the Ukraine Government states that, from the beginning of the programme to the end of March, 52,173 net tons of food were received and 33,441 tons or 64.1% had been distributed to organisations which sold or issued it to consumers. Of the total distributed, 66.9% was issued to trade organisations for sale on ration cards; 23.3% went to institutions engaged in communal feeding, and 9.8% was allocated to hospitals, other health centres and childrens' institutions.
12. Evaluation of UNRRA Programme. The report states that there would be widespread malnutrition, and possibly extreme hunger in some areas, without aid from UNRRA, and further that the need for UNRRA food supplies in the Ukraine is greater now than it was when the Mission arrived in Kiev.
13. There is no hope for the output of foods in the country to increase materially, or for industrial plants, community facilities and urban housing to be restored in the near future unless the Agricultural and Industrial Rehabilitation programmes are substantially met in the succeeding months.
14. Internal Administrative Problem. The Mission emphasises that materials which they request by cable cannot be sent by airmail and arrive within a reasonable time.

II. GENERAL INFORMATION - Nil.

III. No action suggested for P.R.D.G.

K. I. Poan.

15 August, 1946.

KIP/RMT/ABT

P. R. D. G.

16/8

S. H. H. H.

0626/24/2/4.
MINUTE SHEET.

Reference

INDEXED



To: Director, Division of Operational Analysis.

From: Reports and Statistics Branch.

Subject: Ukraine Mission Reports: the first covering the period 20th to 31st March, and the second covering April, 1946.

The following are the chief points of interest in the 40 day period covered by the above reports, which are the first that have been received from this Mission.

I. UNRRA ACTIVITIES.

1. Relations with the Government. In March the Ukraine Government established a Department of UNRRA Supplies, directly responsible to the Council of Ministers, (formerly known as the Soviet of Peoples Commissars) for the purpose of supervising the reception, warehousing and distribution of UNRRA goods by the various operating ministries.
2. In April a tentative agreement was reached with the above Department on a budget, totalling 400,000 roubles, to cover the Mission's expenses for the quarter April to June. Approval is expected from the Council of Ministers shortly. Pending approval of the budget, all Mission expenses are being paid directly by the Ukraine Government.
3. The Mission reports enthusiastically upon the arrangements made by the Ukraine authorities both as regards living accommodation, and office space and amenities.
4. General Problems of Relationship. Immediately upon arrival the Mission discussed with the Government the difficult world food situation and explained that UNRRA would not be able to ship all the food requested and suggested that the Ukraine Government might like to revise its programme and substitute other items.
5. The Chief of the Department of UNRRA Supplies pointed out that, up to the time of the Mission's arrival, the Ukraine had received no cocoa, little medical equipment, no semolina (urgently needed for baby food) and had only received 8% of the requested fats and oils.
6. In April the Head of the Ukraine Government expressed great concern over the slow delivery of UNRRA supplies.
7. Suggested Requirements Programme Revision. On 29th April the Mission presented a memorandum to the Ukrainian Government urging a revision of the requirements programme in order to make use of \$36,000,000 which may otherwise remain unexpended at the end of the year.
8. Requirements. In a questionnaire addressed to the Government, dated 25th March, the Mission requested detailed data on Ukraine food requirements, stocks, imports, exports, rations and crop prospects, and a preliminary reply was received on 6th April. The Mission stressed the importance of supplying data on which the Combined Food Board can base its allocations. However, there seems little possibility of getting all the complex detail required by Washington because even before the war the Ukraine never maintained any elaborate agricultural statistics, and such records as existed were destroyed during the fighting. Moreover, statistical organisations have not yet been fully re-established.
9. Spot Checks. Pending the receipt of any statistical data the Mission is making spot checks on food supplies and crop prospects in widely scattered parts of the Ukraine. The March Report describes visits in Kiev, and to Odessa and the Brovary farming region, and the April Report covers the Poltava - Kremenchug area. In brief, the Brovary area is characterised by appalling housing conditions, whole families living in one-room shacks, while the greater part of the farm

/buildings

[OVER]

buildings have been destroyed. Most of the cattle were taken or destroyed by the Germans, and the few left are being used for plowing. Livestock herds generally are so low that no improvement in the meat and fat supply can be expected for a long time. As against the above, the seed supply is adequate, the farms are well managed, and the people are not starving.

10. In the Poltava area the 1946 production of grain and oil seeds may reach about 75% of the normal pre-war figure. Because of the shortage of tractors and draught animals, a low yield per acre is probable. Since Poltava is the best farming area in the Ukraine, crop prospects in other areas will hardly be better.
11. Odessa Port Organisation. Pending the arrival of an UNRRA Port Officer, all shipments are consigned directly to the Ukrainian Government. The Deputy Chief of Mission, Supplies, spent five days in Odessa during March studying the ports organisation as it affects UNRRA supplies.
12. Distribution. The Mission have received a copy of a Government decree dated March 16th governing the distribution and permissible use of virtually all types of supplies received from UNRRA - with the exception of food and seeds. The quantities of these supplies so far received is small, but the decree establishes a rigid system of control to ensure that all material is actually devoted to its assigned use.
13. The April Report points out that the bulk of the supplies so far received in the Ukraine are food items. There has been some difficulty in fitting these foods into the established rationing system. Because of shortages ration card holders scarcely ever get even a fraction of the meat and fat to which the cards entitle them, and in consequence UNRRA supplies are substituted on an agreed basis, which varies slightly from one part of the country to another.
14. Apart from bread, tea and wine, all of Russian origin, the stores in Poltava and Kremenchug had no food other than UNRRA supplies, and the latter only in very small quantities.
15. Public Relations. There have already been UNRRA news stories in the local Press. A Russian correspondent also accompanied the Chief of Mission's party for three days on their trip to Poltava and Kremenchug, and the Director of newsreels and documentary films for the Ukraine has asked to send a cameraman along with the Mission's next field trip.
16. Organisation of Mission. No official mail whatsoever either from Washington or London has been received, and the Mission ask that both H.Q. and E.R.O. make efforts to trace any mail already dispatched and to seek faster channels for future use.

II. GENERAL INFORMATION.

The larger part of both reports is general background information. In the circumstances, and as these are the first reports received, it is felt that the following "tentative conclusions" reached by the Mission after 40 days' operation will be of more interest to the P.R.D.G. than the miscellaneous items usually included under Part III of the summary.

"(1) A reasonably adequate supply of bread is being provided from indigenous production.

"(2) The urban population is almost entirely dependent on UNRRA for meats and fats, and consumption probably does not exceed one pound per month per person.

"(3) The rural population, which receives no UNRRA food, is able to get from its own production a diet of meats and fats little if any larger than that of the urban population;

/but

MINUTE SHEET.

Reference.....

- 3 -

but farm families are better off than city people in such items as bread, cereals, fruits and fresh vegetables.

"(4) No substantial quantities of foods are being imported from the other republics of the U.S.S.R. or from foreign countries, so far as we have been able to determine.

"(5) While we have seen no evidence of starvation in the Ukraine, the diet of the average citizen undoubtedly is meagre, monotonous and unbalanced, consisting largely of starches.

"(6) Most people appear to be warmly though often very shabbily clothed. Childrens' clothing in particular is urgently needed.

"(7) When they all finally arrive, UNRRA tractors, medical supplies, shelter repair equipment and clothing will make a significant and urgently needed contribution to the country's rehabilitation. "

III. No action suggested for P.R.D.G.

Ed. Kendahe

KIP/RMT/EB

31 May, 1946.

P. R. D. G.

1/1 Shavai

REPORTS AND STATISTICS BRANCH

Received: 26.10.46

Copy to: GA Registry for:

Dr. Sutch

Mr. Gupta

Executive Registry for: ✓

Col. King

Mr. Aickin

Miss Gutman

Deloitte, Plender & Griffiths

Miss Roussin

C. of R. S.

Supply Registry for Country

Reports Section and Distrib.

Control Unit

DG 26/27/2/4

1st September, 1946.
Kiev, U.S.S.R.

Subject: Sixth Monthly Report - Month of August.
To: European Regional Office, UNRRA (Copy to Washington D.C. H.Q.)
From: Paul F. White, Chief, UNRRA Mission to Ukrainian S.S.R.

1. Relationships with the Government.

(a) Supplementary agreements negotiated or in process.

There were no supplementary agreements negotiated or in the process of negotiation during the month of August.

(b) General Problems of Relationship

Relations between the Government and the Mission continued cordial. On August 1st, Mr. White and Mr. Weaver accompanied the Ukrainian delegation to the 5th Council Meeting in Geneva. The Government made all transportation arrangements between Kiev and Paris and the two-day air-plane trip provided a special opportunity for the maintenance of the usual cordial social as well as Mission contacts. During the Council session, daily meetings were held with the members of the Ukrainian delegation, and the main speech of Mr. A.M. Baranovsky, UNRRA Council Member, was prepared after consultation with Mr. White and Mr. Weaver. Reciprocally, a statement of the Ukraine's nineteen-forty-seven requirements was prepared for PRDG Sir Humphrey Gale with the assistance of Mr. Baranovsky. (see attachment No. 3)

During Mr. White's absence, a cable was received from Washington concerning the possibility of diverting to Byelo-Russian S.S.R. considerable quantities of linseed oil received in late July from the Argentine on the tanker "Sakhalin". Mr. Skeoch, Acting Chief, discussed the possibility with the Government and after some investigation, the diversion proved impractical and was dropped.

As evidence of the smooth routine operation of both the Mission and the Department of UNRRA Supplies in the Ukrainian S.S.R., it should be noted that despite the absence of the Chiefs of both organizations in Geneva, no difficulties were encountered.

(c) Relief and Rehabilitation Projects undertaken by the Government with proceeds from UNRRA supplies.

A report on the utilization of proceeds from UNRRA supplies for the month of August, submitted by the Department of UNRRA Supplies of the Ukraine Government and appended to this report is shown as Attachment No.1.

2. Relations with other Agencies.

Members of the Mission spent much time with the three governmental members of the LaGuardia party, Col. C. Tyler Wood, U.S.A.; N.I. Feonov, U.S.S.R.; Major Kenneth Younger, U.K. and special efforts were made to familiarize them with life, conditions and UNRRA activities in the Ukraine. Early in the month, Mr. McIntyre of the Byelo-Russian Mission spent several days in Kiev in transit to Odessa.

3. Supply and Distribution.

(a) Requirements.

The first few days of August finally clarified the Ukrainian supply budget and the extent of the so-called "protocol supplies" to be

delivered by the United Kingdom. This new budget is as follows:

Food, Feed and Soap	\$100,189,000
Clothing, Textile and Footwear	21,756,000
Medical and Sanitation Supplies	2,750,000
Agricultural Rehabilitation	17,447,000
Industrial Rehabilitation	46,858,000

Total 189,000,000

While there may be further changes in the structure of the UNRRA program, these changes will be minor ones and primarily substitutions of unprecureable items. It is interesting to note the value of the changes in the various categories of the program between the one approved by the Central Committee in March, 1946 and the present program as of August 1, 1946. Changes are as of August 1st and are devoted by plus or minus:

Food, Feed and Soap	\$19,015,000
Clothing, Textile and Footwear	3,585,000
Medical and Sanitation Supplies	243,000
Agricultural Rehabilitation	no change
Industrial Rehabilitation	15,187,000

Deliveries of industrial rehabilitation supplies were very disappointing. It is hoped that the flow of machinery and equipment will assume more important proportions in the coming month. To date, in the agricultural rehabilitation program, the Ukraine has failed to receive even one tractor and UNRRA has accordingly missed another season, the fall plowing one, during which real assistance to the Ukraine could have been rendered.

(b) Shipments received.

The volume of shipments received during August fell slightly behind the record month of July. They were:

(gross long tons)

	Port	Food	Agrie.	Ind.	Medical	Cloth	Total
			Rehab.	Rehab.		Textile	
						Footwear:	
Waija	Klaipeda (Memel)	-	-	469	-	-	469
Belcostrov(2nd Voyage)	Leningrad	913	-	-	-	-	913
James K. Paulding	Odessa	7076	-	-	-	-	7076
William Sturgis	Odessa	6879	-	-	-	-	6879
Halaula Victory	Odessa	6070	- 4	352	-	173	6599
Asbury Victory	Odessa	4763	311	156	6	558	5794
Wellesly Victory	Odessa	4326	-	156	-	628	5110
Ardeal	Odessa	-	-	520	-	-	520
John Good	Odessa	7000	-	-	-	-	7000
Traonga Park	Odessa	2447	-	-	-	-	2447
Burbank Victory	Odessa	4447	6	93	42	295	4883
Sestoretzsk (3rd Voyage)	Leningrad	589	-	-	-	-	589
Grana	From Norway	1112	-	-	-	-	1112
Total	-	45622	321	1746	48	1654	49391

Food shipments continued to make up the preponderent percentage of deliveries and the food program is now more than 80% complete. The heavy August arrivals, particularly in the first two weeks of the month, caused some congestion at the port of Odessa. During the middle of the month, several ships were unable to obtain berthing space immediately upon arrival and crowding of the dock storage space, reduced the daily discharges and concurrently, increased the number of days required to discharge UNRRA ships. The situation was the subject of much discussion and many cables but was satisfactorily righted by the end of the month when the number of ships in the harbour was reduced to normal. The rumoured action of Washington H.Q. of stopping shipments due to port congestion at best was a device only "to shut the barn door after the horse had been stolen". We were delighted to receive cable confirmation early in September that no such action had actually taken place. The visit of S.D.D.G. Jackson, Mr. White and Mr. V.V. Khomyak, Chief of the Department of UNRRA Supplies served a healthy purpose in providing the senior operating official of UNRRA an opportunity of seeing conditions at Odessa and to report most favourably on these conditions to Washington.

(c) Distribution

The Department of UNRRA Supplies is not required to submit a new report on the distribution of UNRRA until the conclusion of the third quarter of nineteen-forty-six.

The Mission has continued to make "spot checks" of distribution, particularly of food and clothing, and remains convinced of the efficiency and fairness of the system.

The following trips were made by the Mission within the boundaries of the Ukraine, and in addition to local Kiev and nearby visits.

11th August	- Chernigov and "Lenin" Collective Farm	- 6 members of Mission
27th August	- Dnepergos, Zaporozhe and Poltava	- Mr. White and members of the LaGuardia party.
30th August	- Odessa	- Mr. White and S.D.D.G. Jackson

Travelling in the Ukraine was necessarily self-restricted during the month by the absence of two members of the Mission in Geneva and another in Moscow on a special outside assignment. However, Dr. Forrest with the co-operation of the Ministry of Health visited many varied types of health institutions in the area of the city of Kiev.

4. Services Provided with UNRRA Resources

This section of the prescribed report is not applicable to the Mission to the Ukraine, since we do not have any Welfare, Displaced Persons, or Health programs.

5. Public Relations.

References were made in the Ukrainian press to the formal appointment of Paul F. White as the new Chief of Mission and to the departure of Mr. White and Mr. Weaver for the Geneva Council Meeting. Coverage of the Geneva Council Meeting appears to have been very brief and non-committal.

The visit of Mr. LaGuardia and his party was unquestionably one of the outstanding local events in many years. His two arrivals, and two departures and every moment were recorded in the Ukrainian Press and generally repeated in the two major Moscow papers, Pravda and Isvestia. His press interview in Moscow received good news coverage and his conference with Generalissimo Stalin was a subject of great local interest. The itinerary of the LaGuardia party in the Ukraine was as follows:

- Monday 26th August - Arrived at 1 p.m. in Kiev and taken on a tour of the city; in the evening attended special concert, held in Mr. LaGuardia's honour at the Philharmonic Hall.
- Tuesday 27th August - LaGuardia party, Mr. White and several members of the Ukrainian Government flew in a private plane to Zaporozhe and then by car to the Dneipetrovsky Dam for an inspection trip. Thereafter, they flew to Poltava where they drove through the ruins of the city and were entertained at luncheon. The party returned to Kiev in time to attend the opening session of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian S.S.R.
- Wednesday 28th August - LaGuardia flew to Moscow.
- Friday 30th August - LaGuardia returned to Kiev and the party met various government officials and visited a collective farm, except S.D.D.G. Jackson who immediately flew to Odessa with Mr. White. Mr. LaGuardia had a private conversation with Mr. N.S. Krushchev, Chairman of the Council of Ministers and afterwards Mr. Krushchev gave a State Dinner for the entire party. They attended a special theatre performance after dinner and departed by air for Berlin at midnight.

The entire Mission participated in most of the activities attendant to the LaGuardia visit and occupied a special box at the opening session of the Supreme Soviet.

During the middle of August, Ukrainian papers carried a long two column article by the Chief of the Mission relative to the past six months program of UNRRA in the Ukraine. Such type of press release is completely unknown to the local press and the Mission was much gratified by this action.

Newsreels which are made in the Kiev studios have consistently carried a section on the UNRRA Mission and its activities. During the month there was shown in all cinemas of the Ukraine newsreels of the departure of Mr. White and Mr. Weaver for Geneva and a considerable coverage of all Mr. LaGuardia's activities during his visit.

The Mission was also able to arrange for the showing in Geneva of a documentary film called the "Donbas". This film was received with such great interest that the Mission obtained the Government's consent for its showing in the United States under UNRRA sponsorship.

6. Evaluation of the UNRRA Program.

Evaluations have been made in previous monthly reports which are still valid.

7. Organization and Administration of the Mission.

(a) Major Organizational Changes

The difficulties encountered with the Byelo-Russian Mission over the actions of our joint port officer in Odessa, Mr. Ronald Day, were satisfactorily adjusted and Mr. Day resumed his regular post of duty.

Mr. Lawrence Skeoch, our Agricultural Rehabilitation specialist, acted as Chief of Mission during Mr. White's absence in Geneva. He did a particularly satisfactory job which was greatly complicated by the absence of Mr. V.V.Khomyak, Chief of the Department of UNRRA Supplies, who was a member of the Ukrainian delegation at the 5th Council Meeting.

(b) Personnel.

Mr. Robert Weaver, Reports Officer and Industrial Rehabilitation Specialist, returned to the U.S. after the Geneva council meeting which he attended. Mr. Weaver reluctantly resigned due to the termination of his leave of absence from private employment. Mrs. Naimark departed for the U.S. on the 24th August and Mr. Scheoch and Miss Seigel left the Mission on 30th August, flying to Paris on Mr. LaGuardia's private C-54 plane. As of September 1st, the personnel remaining at Kiev has been reduced to only five people though it is expected that Miss Janet L. Cullen from UNRRA's French Mission, will be here shortly. Vigorous efforts were made by Mr. White in Geneva to recruit at least three new people but as of 1st September, none of those selected have, as yet, proved available.

(c) Internal Administrative Problems

Mail arrangements were concluded so that commencing 1st September, all mail is to be flown to Berlin and to be held in General Vincent Meyer's UNRRA Liaison Office. It will then be the responsibility of agents of the Ukrainian government to pick it up and forward by air to Kiev. We have great hope that this device will work satisfactorily.

(d) Special Problems

On August 26th, the Chief of Mission delivered a note to the Department of UNRRA Supplies for presentation to the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian S.S.R. (see attachment). It concerned the first of a series of articles of strong political colour, on the Soviet Union, by John Fischer, a former member of this Mission. Mr. Fischer agreed with Marshall MacDuffie, as a condition of his employment, not to publish any article prior to the termination of the Mission. This agreement was ignored and the first article appeared in August "Harpers Monthly" to be followed later by two more articles. Needless to say, all members of the Mission were indignant over Mr. Fischer's action and the note delivered to the Government represented their unanimous opinion, that Fischer's observations were "generally inaccurate, ill-informed, superficial and hardly designed to create better relations in the international sphere."

Attachment No. 1.

Translation

16th September, 1946

To : Mr. P.F. White

I am submitting herewith a report on the utilization
of proceeds from sale of UNRRA supplies as of 1st September, 1946.

(Signed) V. Khomyak, Chief, Department of UNRRA.
Supplies attached to Council
of Ministers of Ukrainian SSR.

Translation
Form EF-2
Country: The Ukrainian SSR

Date: September 1, 1946.
Period: Since beginning of
deliveries
Currency unit: Soviet rouble

AMOUNT AND UTILIZATION OF THE PROCEEDS FROM SALE
OF UNRRA SUPPLIES

TABLE 1 - Gross total of proceeds of sales of Supplies with summary of utilization

	Total as of Sept.1,1946	For current month of August
A. Gross total of proceeds of sales	1,533,680	209,898
B. Distribution costs	12,955	2,675
C. Amounts transferred to Mission	-	-
D. Goods and services furnished to Mission	395	55
E. Goods and services furnished to other areas	-	-
F. Balance of proceeds available (A,B,C,D and E.)	1,520,330	-
G. Expenditure on relief and rehabilitation	580,602	198,778
H. Transferred to Regional Executive committees for expenses on financing relief and rehabilitation projects	849,576	117,800
Balance in cash available for future expenses	90,152	-

(signed) V. Khomyak, Chief, Dept. UNRRA Supplies
at Council of Ministers of
the Ukrainian SSR.

" T. Vasilenko, Deputy Chief,
Dept. of UNRRA Supplies
at Council of Ministers of
the Ukrainian SSR.

TABLE 11 Gross proceeds of sales during the current period according to commodity group (Breakdown of Table 1, Line 1) as of September 1, 1946.

	Amount in 000 roubles	
	Total as of Sept. 1, 1946	For current month of August.
COMMODITIES		
1. Food, fats, oil and soap	1,328,113	157,735
2. Clothing, textiles, and footwear	67,240	43,729
3. Medical supplies and equipment	-	-
4. Industrial equipment	-	-
5. Communication and transport equipment	-	-
6. Other equipment, excluding agricultural	-	-
7. Agricultural supplies and equipment	56,398	65
8. Miscellaneous manufactured products	28,689	4,677
9. Fuel, lubricants and petroleum	-	-
10. Miscellaneous raw materials	53,240	3,692
	1,533,680	209,898

(Signed) V.V.Khomyak, Chief, Department of UNRRA Supplies
attached to Council of Ministers
of Ukrainian SSR

" T.I. Vasilenko, Deputy Chief
Department of UNRRA Supplies
attached to Council of Ministers
of Ukrainian SSR.

TABLE 111 Government expenditures on Projects
Breakdown of Table 1, items G and H, columns 1 and 2

in 000 roubles

	: Total ex-: penditure: as 1/9/46:		: Of this: Short: term: : Long: term: : month of: August:		: Expenses: For current: : Short: term: : Long: term:	
A. <u>Services directed toward the betterment of general well-being</u> Expenditures for services rendered to invalids; repairs and equipment of the agencies for social maintenance.	4,432	4,432	-	664	664	-
B. <u>Health Services</u> Feeding of patients, capital works, repairs and equipment of health service agencies, and other expenses.	165,972	165,972	-	12,794	12,794	-
C. <u>Children's institutions and schools</u> Feeding of children and other expenditures for children's homes, capital works, repairs and equipment of schools and other institutions of the Ministry of Education.	114,301	114,301	-	18,375	18,375	-
D. <u>Rehabilitation of the national economy</u> Capital works repairs and equipment of livestock raising centres, pigeries cattle-sheds, slaughter-houses, cold storages, poultry yards, vine-yards and orchard farms rehabilitation of sources of water supply, veterinary and bacteriological laboratories; cattle-horse-poultry and fish breeding centres; repairs of barns and agricultural implements; projects directed towards rehabilitation of brick and ceramic industry, coal mines etc.	295,927	295,927	-	166,945	166,945	-
E. Transferred to Executive Committee	849,576	849,576	-	117,800	117,800	-
TOTAL	1,430,178	1,430,178	-	316,578	316,578	-

(Signed) V. Khomyak, Chief of Department of UNRRA Supplies
attached to Council of Ministers of
Ukrainian SSR.

" T.I. Vasilenko, Deputy Chief of Department of UNRRA Supplies
attached to Council of Ministers of
Ukrainian SSR.

Kiev

August 26, 1946.

Dear Mr. Khomyak:

Will you kindly express to the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian S.S.R. the regrets and apologies of the UNRRA Mission over the publication in the U.S., of a series of articles on Soviet life by John Fischer, a former member of this Mission.

Since Mr. Fischer's work was that of a staff contributor to Harper's Magazine, a leading and highly reputable American monthly, it was agreed with him as a condition of his employment by the Mission that he should withhold publication of any article on Soviet subjects until the termination of the Mission.

His failure to abide by this agreement is a source of great embarrassment to all of us who have lived and worked in the Ukraine during the past five months, Mr. MacDuffie, from a sickbed in a Berlin Hospital, has asked me to state that Mr. Fischer completely ignored both the letter and spirit of his agreement.

Such irresponsibility in the meeting of his obligations to the Mission is indicative of the irresponsibility of his articles. They are generally inaccurate, ill-informed, superficial, and hardly designed to create better relations in the international sphere. Many of his observations are more a reflection of his prejudices than of a well balanced, honest reporting of objective facts. Those members of the Mission who observed everything seen by Mr. Fischer - and much more during their greatly longer stay in the Ukraine - dissociate themselves both from the general tenor and from many detailed statements of his article.

Once again, we express our regrets and apologies.

Sincerely yours,

Paul F. White
Chief, UNRRA Mission
to Ukrainian SSR.

Mr. V.V. Khomyak
Chief, Department of UNRRA Supplies, Attached to council of Ministers,
Ukrainian S.S.R.

August 9, 1946.

To: P.R.D.G., Sir Humphrey Gale.
From: Chief of UNRRA Mission to Ukraine, Paul F. White.

RE: RELIEF AND REHABILITATION NEEDS OF THE UKRAINE FOR 1947.

It is obvious that the needs of the Ukraine for relief and rehabilitation materials in 1947 cannot be formulated in a day or two. A thorough job would require detailed analysis of the rate of rehabilitation to date, prospects for current crops and careful consultation with representatives of the Government. None of these steps are available to the Mission at this time and on such short notice. We have never been directed to concern ourselves with the 1947 requirements, and it has not been within our province to maintain statistics of the overall Ukrainian economy.

As a rough measure of the needs of the Ukraine, it is well to note that the original request submitted to UNRRA by the U.S.S.R. involved an annual expenditure of some \$500,000,000 in the Ukrainian S.S.R. As a result of governmental decisions taken at the third Council Meeting, the figure for 1946 was set at \$189,000,000 and this latter figure has always been recognized as being adjusted to UNRRA budgetary requirements rather than a reflection of Ukrainian needs.

Our experience in the Ukraine enables the Mission to comment with considerable accuracy upon the inadequacy of the current UNRRA program. We are convinced that an adequate program of relief and rehabilitation, one designed not only to meet emergency situations but also to lay a base for future productivity, must be many times the size of the present one. We can state most strongly that, in principle, the original estimates of the requirements of the Ukraine were none too large, and these estimates could well be used as a base for discussing the needs for 1947.

The present UNRRA program of \$189,000,000 for the Ukraine is in fact but a drop in the bucket as compared to the needs of the country--a country of approximately 42,000,000 people (greater than the population of France), where over 75 percent of the industrial equipment was either taken away or destroyed at the site, where about a third of the shelter was destroyed, where an even larger proportion of cultural and community buildings were blown up or burned, and where about two-thirds of the mechanical equipment and cattle on farms were destroyed.

In such a situation, the UNRRA food program involving \$100,000,000 designed to supplement the deficiencies in meat, dairy products, fats and oils, has not been adequate to meet the entire non-grain needs, but it has made a substantial contribution to the Welfare of the country. The present low yield of winter grains indicates that the nature and the amount of the needs for imported foods will probably be greater in the latter part of 1946 and during the earlier part of 1947 than during the first half of this year. The Ukraine was able to meet its grain requirements from indigenous resources during the first seven months of 1946, but it is quite possible that there may be a need to

supplement these resources in the next twelve months. At the same time the lack of draft power on the farms of the Ukraine occasioned the use of cattle for draft purposes. This and the normal time interval required to replace milking cows will delay the rapid restoration of the native production of dairy products. Associated factors will delay revival of production of meats, fats and oils. It seems apparent, therefore, that the 1947 requirements of meat, dairy products, fats and oils will be substantially as large as they were in 1946. even if the the current inadequate diet of the Ukraine is to be sustained in 1947, a food program equal to that of UNRRA for 1946 will be required, and a larger expenditure will be needed if the Ukraine is not self-sufficient in respect to grains.

The need for clothing, textiles and footwear is a recurring one. Unless and until the local industry is able to produce goods of these types in sizeable quantities, the Ukraine will be dependent upon outside sources to meet the minimum requirements of the country. Although strenuous efforts have been exerted to restore the native clothing industry, lack of machinery has everywhere delayed the undertaking. As a result, the current output is far below the needs of the people, and it is safe to assume that there will be continuing need for the importation of clothing and associated items. The current program of \$21,750,000 for such items could be absorbed during 1947, without involving any appreciable improvement in the standards of clothing for the population; such an amount of clothing might be sufficient, if provided for another year, to supplement local output forthcoming during the next twelve month period. so that the Ukraine could clothe itself after 1947.

The cut in the current medical and sanitation program from \$3,500,000 to \$2,750,000 necessitated by budget considerations resulted in the elimination of many items which are still needed in the Ukraine and for which there are no facilities for local production. In addition, many of the items supplied to date cannot as yet be produced in the Ukraine. A program of the size of the current one, therefore, seems necessary for 1947.

The agricultural rehabilitation program can be divided into two broad categories: seeds and farm machinery. In 1947, there will be need for the importation of additional seeds, although the work of the collective farms has reduced the requirements somewhat. On the other hand, the failure to deliver certain types of farm equipment (particularly tractors) has accentuated the needs for such items. General problems of industrial rehabilitation continue to harass the native farm equipment industry, and, while output slowly expands, its rate of growth is much less than was expected when the UNRRA program was first formulated. If the Ukraine is to feed itself adequately in the near future, present deficiencies in mechanical equipment must be offset. It is our opinion that the present program involving \$17,500,000 should be revised for 1947; the total amount represents a minimum figure, but the division between seeds and equipment should be altered, and a larger proportion should be spent for machinery. Such a revision would be important in facilitating the recovery of agriculture in the Ukraine. It alone, however, will not restore the production potential of the agricultural areas of the country; in order to achieve such a goal substantial increases in the amount spent for farm machinery and equipment will be required.

The need for basic industrial equipment in the Ukraine is unbelievably great, and each piece of machinery shipped to the country makes a contribution to the restoration of public facilities and shelter

accommodations. Real industrial rehabilitation, however, cannot be achieved on a piecemeal basis; it requires broad planning and coordinated effort. The UNRRA program involving \$48,850,000 has slowly facilitated the operation of a few plants, the restoration of some electric power stations and the flow of certain raw materials to factories. The total program, however, does not begin to meet the needs of the Ukraine; indeed, it was never conceived to accomplish that result, and it does not include equipment for the restoration of the basic industries of the area. Our observations and our experience with the current program indicate that the Ukraine needs much more machinery and equipment than was ever contemplated under the UNRRA program, in order to make those basic replacements which will permit the economy to start to produce the goods required for its own recovery. The needs are in terms of figures ten to twenty times as large as the current UNRRA program.

The Government is in the process of developing a detailed description of the needs of the Ukraine for 1947. As soon as the data are available the Mission will submit a full statement on the matter.

REPORTS AND STATISTICS BRANCH

Received: 6.9.46

Copy to: OA Registry (OA 63) for:

Dr. Welk

Mr. Gupta

Executive Registry for: ✓

Col. King

Mr. Nickin

Miss Gutman

Deloitte, P. & G.

Miss Roussin

C. of R. S.

Supply Reg. for: 1. Country
Reports Section. 2. With
summary to Distrib.
Control Unit.



OG 26/27/2/4.
INDEXED



August 10, 1946.

SUBJECT: July Monthly Report.
TO: European Regional Office, UNRRA (Copy to Washington DC, HQ).
FROM: Paul F. White, Chief, UNRRA Mission to Ukrainian S.S.R.

1. Relationships with the Government.

a. Supplementary agreements negotiated or in process.

There were no supplementary agreements negotiated or in the process of negotiations during the month of July.

b. General problems of relationships.

Although officials of the Government of the Ukraine were agitated by the insertion of the Dickson amendment in the House Bill for additional funds for UNRRA, our relations remained friendly and co-operative. This was due to several factors; first, the Mission had been in operation for five months and it and the representatives of the Government had developed working relations; second, there were many problems of cargoes and supply which occupied the attention of the Mission and the Department of UNRRA Supplies of the Government; and, finally, the Government reacted favourably to statement made by Mr. McDuffie at the time of his resignation in early July. Of these factors, the latter was no doubt the most important in preventing the developments in the Congress from greatly complicating the work of the Mission.

The shipment of coconut oil for edible purposes presented a problem which caused a slight misunderstanding. Mr. Baranovsky, Deputy Prime Minister of the Ukraine and the Government's representative on the Council of UNRRA, returned to Kiev just at the time the matter was settled and the plans for refining the oil had been submitted by the Government at our request. Since he had given assurances in Washington that the coconut oil would be used exclusively for human consumption, Mr. Baranovsky wondered why additional evidence was necessary. We explained that the Mission itself had raised the issue, since we knew that there were inadequate facilities in the Ukraine for the refining of the cargo. The final plan to use refineries in other sections of the USSR, was agreeable to all concerned and closed the matter.

The arrival of Dr. Forrest, our Medical Officer, opened a new area of relationships between the Mission and the Government. Dr. Forrest's first concern was to establish effective liaison with officials of the Ministry of Health, which is responsible for the distribution of medical supplies. Arrangements were made by the Department of UNRRA Supplies of the Government for conferences with the Ministry of Health, as a result of these meetings, there was, by the end of July, an operating machinery whereby the status of the health program is constantly discussed by the Ministry and the Mission. Copies of all cables, originating in either source, are shared with the other, and difficulties are settled by phone conversations or conferences. Deliveries and outstandings are currently being agreed upon and will hereafter be confirmed on the fifteenth of each month.

/In his

In his first Monthly Report, the Medical Officer has made these conclusions: "Relations are good and improving, and they are cordial. Supplies are very scanty and tardy of arrival. This may be one reason for the cancellations (recently made in the program). Only \$463,000 worth out of a total program of \$3,334,000 as of May 31, 1946 had been delivered by June 30, 1946. Prospects are encouraging...."

c. Relief and Rehabilitation projects undertaken by the Government with proceeds from UNRRA supplies.

A report on the utilisation of proceeds from UNRRA supplies for the month of July, submitted by the Department of UNRRA Supplies of the Ukraine Government and appended to this report is shown as attachment 1.

2. Relations with Other Agencies.

In the early part of the month Mr. John L. Strohm, President of the American Association of Agricultural Editors, visited Kiev. While he was in the city, members of the Mission had an opportunity to talk with him, and we were happy to share such knowledge as was of interest to him. His trip was under the direction of the Foreign Office, and, consequently, there was little direct assistance we could render incident to his movements. While Mr. Strohm was with us, the British Counsel at the Moscow Embassy, Mr. Wilfred Roberts, his wife and a member of the Embassy Staff, Mr. Edward Perkins, arrived in Kiev. On several occasions we talked with these visitors, and they inspected the office of the Mission.

3. Supply and Distribution.

a. Requirements.

Our first three reports stressed the general need for supplies in the Ukraine. The facts set forth there are still pertinent, and the need for all categories of supplies included in the program is as great today as it was some months ago. Recently, we have been impressed by the need for industrial rehabilitation items and for farm tractors.

With the exception of a part of the U.S. Surplus Property equipment assigned to the country of raw materials and twenty-five electric power stations and generators, little industrial rehabilitation equipment had been received in the Ukraine by the end of July. This was a serious defect in the program, since the need for such supplies was constantly increasing, as the Government progressed with its plans and programs for the rehabilitation of shelter, community facilities and industry.

The Monthly Report for April indicated the needs for industrial machinery and equipment. During the two months' interval since it was written, the needs have become more pressing since much of the rubble has been removed, and failure to secure machinery to transport materials, equipment to replace some of that destroyed by the invaders, machinery to process and prepare building

/materials

materials and associated items on the industrial rehabilitation program is delaying the best utilization of the scarce supply of supervisory staffs and skilled labor. Continuing delays throughout the month of July in determining what items would be cancelled to pay for Protocol supplies and what items would be included in the Protocol equipment added more confusion. By the end of the month, it appeared that the Protocol deal had been concluded, and the Mission and the Government were in a better position to know what items might be expected. There was, however, much indefiniteness as to when important units of equipment might be delivered; this is a serious matter since the arrival of many pieces of this machinery will present problems of shipment, preparation of shelter and assembly. One of the most pressing needs at the present is to establish a schedule of deliveries for this material and transmit it to the Government.

Although 126 tractors have been certified for shipment to the Ukraine for some time, none has arrived to date; nor do we know when to expect them. References will be made below to the dependence of large farms upon hand power for the harvesting of crops. This fact alone indicated the need for the earliest possible delivery of tractors. If this delivery is delayed much longer, the use of these machines will be lost to the current agricultural year, and the low crop yields will be accentuated by the failure to use efficient and rapid methods for reaping the inadequate crops of foodstuffs in the Ukraine.

During the latter part of July, the Agricultural Rehabilitation Specialist and other members of the Mission visited several collective farms to observe the harvesting of winter grain and progress in agricultural rehabilitation. At the "Khrushchov Collective Farm", about 25 kilometers outside of Odessa, the winter wheat had been harvested at the time of the visit. Although the agronomist attached to the farm estimated a normal yield at close to twenty bushels per acre, the current yield was estimated at only approximately 6.5 bushels per acre. Threshing of barley was in progress but not sufficiently advanced to facilitate a precise yield estimate; the agronomist, however, felt that the crop would certainly be no better than wheat. The potatoes, too, were in extremely poor condition, scarcely worth harvesting.

Total livestock on this farm was about fifty percent of the pre-war level, although in the important category of "milking cows" the number had reached only twenty-two percent of the 1941 figure; a percentage that would be even lower if quality were considered.

On July 26, the "Communist Collective Farm", southwest of Kiev, was visited. Here winter wheat was yielding about seven and a half bushels per acre against a "normal" yield of twenty-two bushels. Rye was running about only a bushel or so higher than wheat. Potatoes suffered heavily from the high temperatures and dry weather of May and June, and inspection showed only two or three small potatoes in each hill. Wartime destruction of livestock on this collective farm had been drastic, and recovery has been necessarily slow; at the end of July, the total figure was only two hundred head as contrasted to the 1941 figure of one thousand five

/hundred

hundred and twenty head. About ninety percent of the farm machinery and equipment was lost as a result of the war, and very limited progress had been made in making good the losses, particularly in the larger units. For example, before the war, there were sixteen binders and one combine in use for harvesting; this year only two obsolete binders are available. As a result, ninety percent of the crop must be cut by scythe with consequent heavy losses.

b. Shipments received.

The volume of shipments received during July reached a new monthly high

(gross long tons)							
Port	Food	Agric. Rehab.	Ind. Rehab.	Medical	Cloth		Total
					Textile	Footwear	
Kriloan	Odessa	8	-	-	-	-	8
Crosby S. Noyes	Odessa	5929	29	2	1	436	6397
Catamba Victory	Odessa	5239	117	70	10	562	6006
Poltava	Odessa	-	-	228	-	-	228
Nancy Lyles	Odessa	4570	-	771	-	-	5641
Bartlesville Vic.	Odessa	5288	-	96	21	204	5609
Sakhalin	Odessa	7378	-	-	-	-	7378
Adelphia Victory	Odessa	2089	-	-	-	995	3084
Niagara Victory	Odessa	6093	26	135	4	162	6420
Annik	Leningrad	2244	-	-	-	-	2244
Asbjorn	Odessa	2117	-	-	-	-	2117
Gundrun	Leningrad	1200	-	-	-	-	1200
Sestrovetake	Leningrad	-	-	-	-	330	330
Greece Victory	Odessa	4629	-	128	-	164	4921
John Appleseed	Odessa	4482	-	-	-	-	4482
TOTAL	51566	172	1438	36	2853		56065

Some idea of the detailed nature of the cargoes received in the Ukraine can be derived from an analysis of the categories of UNRRA supplies received through June thirtieth. Of the 201,355 tons of goods received over three-fourths, or 154,261 tons, were foodstuffs. Slightly less than a tenth of the total, 19,654 tons, was made up of clothing, textiles and footwear; and 15,336 tons of agricultural supplies had been delivered. Only 67 tons of medical goods and equipment had been received. The remainder, exclusive of the 18 tons of goods for the use of the Mission, was composed of industrial rehabilitation items; these items accounted for 13,249 tons - of which over half were raw materials. These data illustrate that shipments to date have been poorly distributed between the various categories of supplies programmed for the Ukraine and emphasize the fact that effort must be exerted to accelerate the shipment of medical supplies and industrial equipment.

During the middle of July, the Acting Chief of Mission and Mr. V. V. Khayak, Chief of the Department of UNRRA Supplies of the Ukrainian SSR spent three days in Odessa during which period they

/negotiated

negotiated a blanket receipt for the first 39 ships arriving there. It is interesting to note the almost exact agreement of figures which was achieved, UNRRA having charged out on these 39 ships total shipments of 174,656 gross long tons while the Ukrainian government figures showed 175,378 gross long tons and a receipt was offered and accepted for the larger figure. Another blanket receipt will be shortly negotiated for the balances of UNRRA shipments which were consigned directly to the government and at the present time, ship by ship receipts are being drawn and signed for all cargoes arrived since July 1st.

c. Distribution.

The Department of UNRRA Supplies of the Ukrainian Government has submitted a report on the distribution of UNRRA supplies (foodstuffs) which is attached as enclosure No. 2, for the month of June.

In the Monthly Report for March references were made to the three sources of distribution of foodstuffs, the ration stores, the Gastronomes and the public markets; descriptions of the first two were included in the report. Since that time, the arrival of farm supplies in the public markets has increased, and an account of these institutions will add to the understanding of retail channels of food.

The significance of the public markets (officially called "Collective Farm Markets") for the urban distribution of food in the Ukraine should not be either over or under-estimated. On the one hand, the extremely high prices and the instability and often inadequacies in the supply of goods available prevent any group in the population from depending upon the public markets for a considerable part of its diet, and on the other hand, the variety of foods available impel many to supplement the limited amounts and kinds of foods secured at the ration stores by purchases in the public markets. While prices are fixed and rigidly controlled in the ration stores, there is no control of the prices whatever in the public markets, and the seller and purchaser usually agree on the price after a rather elaborate process of bargaining. Due to the limitations in supply, the selling prices are usually dear.

There are striking differences between the fixed, ration store prices, and the uncontrolled market place prices. For example, white bread sells from 90 kopeks to 2.7 roubles per kilogram (depending upon the extraction of flour) in ration stores; on June third and on July sixth black bread was selling in the public markets of Kiev for 14.3 and 37.5 roubles per kilogram, respectively, and white bread cost 28.5 and 41.6 roubles per kilogram on the two dates. The price of butter is fixed at 24 roubles per kilogram in the ration stores (even if it is never available), while at the public markets, where limited quantities are occasionally available, it can be had at about 150 roubles per kilogram. Sugar sells for 4.5 roubles a kilogram in ration stores; in the public markets of Kiev it costs from 18 to 20 roubles per small tea glass on July tenth.

In addition to the above products, for which there are comparable prices in the ration stores, the public markets also offered certain foodstuffs which were seldom or never available in the ration stores,

/and for

and for which ration prices would be meaningless. Dressed beef was selling for 70 roubles a kilogram on June third and 60 roubles on July sixth in the public markets of Kiev; and fresh milk, which brought 15 roubles a litre on June 3, was selling for from 12 to 14 roubles on July 6. The fall in the price of tomatoes illustrates the play of demand and supply in the public markets; when the first fresh tomatoes arrived on the public markets, they brought fifteen roubles for each small tomato; by the end of July, the price had fallen to from 3.5 roubles to 4 roubles for large size tomatoes of the best quality. Similar price reductions occurred in the case of other vegetables and fruits; in each case, however, prices were still extremely high, even when the crops had been harvested - the demand remained far greater than the supply.

4. Services provided with UNRRA Resources.

This section of the prescribed report is not applicable to the Mission to the Ukraine, since we do not have any Welfare, Displaced Persons, or Health Programmes.

5. Public Relations.

Most references to UNRRA and this Mission appearing in the press of the Ukraine and the Soviet Union during July related to two events - the Dirksen Amendment to the appropriation Bill for additional funds for UNRRA and the resignation of Marshall MacDuffie as Chief of the Mission. The papers have universally condemned the Dirksen Amendment since the time it was proposed. High officials in the Government of the Ukraine were unanimous in their criticism of the limiting clause, and the papers have on several occasions reported the status of the amendment. These circumstances occasioned a bad press in the earlier part of July and was relieve only when there was word of Mr. MacDuffie's resignation.

The July 8 issue of the "Moscow Pravda" carried the Tass release summarising the text of MacDuffie's resignation. Similar articles appeared in the leading papers of the Ukraine, where there were also expressions of appreciation for the leadership of the Director General in his fight against the Dirksen Amendment. PRAVDA of the Ukraine carried a long article about UNRRA in the issue for July 7, stating that the activities of UNRRA represented the real expression of sympathy of the great American people and of other free nations for the Ukraine. The work of UNRRA, it was stated, is appreciated by the Ukrainians and the whole Soviet people. These references to the press are representative of the reactions in the Ukraine to Mr. MacDuffie's resignation; high officials of the Government were unanimous in their appreciation for his action.

In the midst of the discussions of the Dirksen Amendment, unofficial radio reports stated that the Director General was scheduled to visit Europe before and after the Council Meeting in Geneva. Several news flashes indicated that he would include the Ukraine among the countries visited. This occasioned much enthusiasm here, since the Government had sent a special invitation to the Director General to come to the Ukraine. Although the

/Mission

Mission cabled Washington at once to supply us with the itinerary for the proposed trip, we did not receive any information on the subject until July 31. Needless to say, this has been embarrassing to us, since officials of the Government have frequently requested information on the status of the report imminent trip of the Director General.

When, in the latter part of the month, Professor Bogdanets, famous Ukrainian scientist and President of the Ukrainian Academy of Science, died, the Mission sent a letter of sympathy to the Government; the text of the letter was carried in full on the front pages of the two leading Ukrainian papers, the Soviet Ukraine, and the Pravda Ukraine.

Earlier in the month, members of the Mission had seen a news reel which showed the SS. MALCOLM STEWART discharging beans from Brazil at the port of Odessa; the film clearly indicated that the cargo was from UNRRA and that the beans had been shipped from Brazil.

6. Evaluation of the UNRRA Program

As of the end of July approximately 250,000 tons of UNRRA supplies had reached the Ukraine; these supplies represented in tonnage and money value over a half of the program for the country. It is, therefore, worthwhile to evaluate the entire program at the halfway point in its history.

(1) The food program, which was the most immediate, has been moving satisfactorily. From the start, the most serious problem in the program for the Ukraine, as for other recipient countries, has been fats and oils; recently the shipment of coconut oil and linseed oil have relieved the situation and their delivery will meet a real need.

(2) The food supplies shipped by UNRRA have done much to avert real starvation in the urban areas of the Ukraine. They have not been adequate to meet the entire requirements for dairy products, meats, fats and oils, but they have made a substantial contribution to the welfare of the country.

(3) Government reports, supplemented by investigations of the Mission, indicate that the goods received have had wide-spread distribution. In accordance with the established ration system in the country, UNRRA foodstuffs have been distributed so as to meet the general needs of the various groups in the population.

(4) Until the produce from the local agriculture reached the markets in the spring and summer of the year, UNRRA food was the principal source of foodstuffs for the urban population exclusive of bread, in the Ukraine. Fortunately, surplus army rations were made available to UNRRA, and they have been important in offering a large part of the population a more adequate diet than was possible from domestic resources.

(5) The prospects of the winter grain crop are poor. This may mean that the Ukraine, which was able to supply its needs for grain

/the

(the principal item in the country's diet) from indigenous sources, may need outside assistance during the fall and winter of 1946 and during the first half of 1947.

(6) Despite the defects in certain needs sent by UNRRA, the supply of seeds shipped to the Ukraine have been significant in assuring a larger supply of indigenous foods this fall and next spring.

(7) Delivery of agricultural rehabilitation equipment has been practically nil.. The efficacy of UNRRA's food program will be determined in large measure by the speed and thoroughness with which this aspect of the program is forthcoming. The most important single item is tractors; they are needed now for harvesting and preparation of the soil for winter seeding - the sooner they come, the greater their contribution to the economy and welfare of the Ukraine.

(8) The supplies of clothing, textiles and footwear sent to the Ukraine have met real needs in the country. As in the case of foodstuffs, we are convinced that the distribution has, on the whole, been of such a nature as to facilitate the usefulness of this part of the program.

(9) Only a small part of the medical supplies programmed for the Ukraine have arrived; yet the need for these goods is pressing. The striking progress that the country has made in restoring health facilities in the face of constant inadequacies of materials and equipment, and the efficient way medical supplies are distributed in the Ukraine assure the maximum benefits from goods of this type which should be delivered in the months immediately ahead.

(10) The chief defect in the UNRRA program to date has been the slow delivery of industrial equipment. This equipment is designed to assist the country to start its industrial production and restore its housing and community facilities. Every delay in its delivery means a further delay in the efforts of the nation's economy to be self-sustaining. The need is great; speed in delivery is imperative.

(11) When the complete UNRRA program has been delivered, UNRRA will have succeeded in alleviating hunger, starting agriculture to be more productive, clothing a large section of the population which, without UNRRA help would be threadbare, accelerating the restoration of decent health services and facilities, and providing the initial basis for the Government to get many industrial plants of the country and segments of the building industry operating at a higher level of productivity. In none of these areas will the UNRRA program approach replacing the damage that the invaders did in the Ukraine; at best, the complete program when delivered will only make the task of rehabilitation much easier. The prospects of a bad crop and the size of the needs in industry, medical institutions, agriculture and clothing make certain that the Ukraine will need continuing help in 1947.

7. Organisation and Administration of the Mission.
(a) Major organisational changes.

Mr. Paul White has been acting Chief of the Mission since the resignation of Mr. MacDuffie. At the invitation of General Gale of ERO, Mr. White indicated his willingness to accept the position of Chief of the Mission, and as soon as the necessary clearance from the Government has been secured, we assume that the appointment will be made.

Dr. William Forrest, our Medical Officer, arrived in Kiev on July 2, and Mrs. Maud Bartlett, Administrative Assistant and Secretary, left the Mission about the middle of the month. Mrs. Arlyne B. White was appointed as Clerk/Typist after the departure of Mrs. Bartlett. The threatened termination of Mr. Ronald Day, Joint Port Officer for the Byelorussian and Ukrainian Missions at Odessa, by the former Mission, on whose payroll he is carried, has presented a potential problem of serious proportions. In order to prevent the confusion which would follow such action, we have communicated with the Mission at Minsk and appealed to ERO for relief.

(b) Personnel.

Mr. White will discuss problems of personnel replacement with the P.R.D.G. and General Lewis at the Fifth Council Meeting in Geneva.

(c) Internal administrative problems.

Arrangements for the prompt delivery of mail to the Mission are still pending, with acceptance in principle of our suggestion of sending important communications direct by airmail to Berlin and having them collected there by Soviet officials for air transportation to Kiev.

Attachment No.1.

Translation Form EP-2
Country: The Ukrainian SSR.

Date: August 1, 1946
Period: Since beginning
of the deliveries.
Currency unit: Soviet ruble

AMOUNT AND UTILISATION OF THE PROCEEDS FROM SALE
OF URRRA SUPPLIES.

TABLE I

Gross total of proceeds of sales of Supplies with
summary of utilization.

	Total as of Aug. 1, 1946	For current month of July
A. Gross total of proceeds	1323782.0	293,228.0
B. Distribution costs	10280.0	680.0
C. Amounts transferred to Mission	-	-
D. Goods and services furnished Mission	340.0	40.0
E. Goods and services furnished to other areas	-	-
F. Balance of proceeds available (A. B. C. D. & E.)	1313162.0	295,508.0
G. Expenditure on relief and rehabilitation projects	381824.0	80,000.0
H. Transferred to the Regional Executive Committees for relief and rehabilitation projects	731776.0	174,800.0
Balance in cash available for future expenses	199562.0	-

(SD) T. VASILENKO,
Deputy Chief of the
Department of URRRA Supplies at the
Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR.

TABLE II.

Gross proceeds of sales during the current period according to commodity group (Breakdown of Table I, Line 1) as of August 1st, 1946.

Commodities	Amount in 000 rubes.
1. Food, fats, oil and soap	1170378.0
2. Clothing, textiles and footwear	23511.0
3. Medical supplies and equipment	-
4. Industrial equipment	-
5. Communications and transport equipment	-
6. Other equipment, except agricultural	-
7. Agricultural supplies and equipment	56333.0
8. Miscellaneous manufactured products	24012.0
9. Fuel, lubricants and petroleum	-
10. Miscellaneous raw materials	49548.0
	1323782.0

(SD) T. VASILENKO.

Deputy Chief Dept. of URRR Supplies
attached to Council of Ministers of
Ukrainian SSR.

TABLE III.

Government expenditures on
Projects.
Breakdown of Table I, Items G & H, columns 1 & 2.

	Total ex- penditure as 8/1/46	Of this		in 000 roubles	
		Short term	Long term	Expenses for current month of June	Of this Short Long term term
A. <u>Services directed toward the betterment of general well-being. Expenditures for services rendered to invalids; repairs and equipment of agencies for social maintenance</u>	3768	3768	-	1799	1799 -
B. <u>Health Services</u> Feeding of patients, repairs & equipment of health services agencies, & other expenses	153148	153148	-	33736	33736 -
C. <u>Children's institutions & Schools. Feeding of children and other expend- itures for children's homes repairs & equipment of schools & other institu- tions of Ministry of Education.</u>	95926	95926	-	19941	19941 -
D. <u>Rehabilitation of the national economy. Capital works, repairs & equip- ment of livestock-raising centers, piggeries, cattle- sheds, slaughter-houses, cold storage, poultry yards, vineyards & orchard farms, rehabilitation of sources of water supply, veterinary & bacteriological laboratories; cattle-horse poultry & fish breeding centers; repairs of barns & agricultural implements; projects directed toward rehab. of brick & ceramic industr., coal mines etc.</u>	120902	120902	-	24524	24524 -
Transferred to Executive Comm.	731776	731776	-	174800	174800 -
TOTAL	1113600	1113600	-	254800	254800 -

(SD) T. VASILENKO,
Deputy Chief of Department of UNRRA Supplies
attached to Council of Ministers of Ukrainian SSR.

REPORT ON DISTRIBUTION OF UNRRA
FOOD SUPPLIES FOR MONTH OF JUNE
1946 (in tons)

	:Canned : : meat :	: Fish:	: Evap : : milk :	: Fats :	: Rations
Received by Organisations-June	2462	1070	1110	3141	2560
1. Issued to trade organ. for sale on cards to factory & office workers & families	1329	575	573	993	2560
1. Issued to organ. for communal feeding:	893	390	394	1576	-
a. through dining rooms	837	363	370	1480	-
b. homes for invalids and aged	10	5	4	16	-
c. health resorts	11	5	4	16	-
d. war invalid homes	5	2	3	12	-
e. rest homes	10	5	5	20	-
f. dining halls of FZO & RU (trade schools)	20	10	8	32	-
1. Hospitals, children's homes, etc.	240	105	143	572	-
a. hospitals	49	25	22	88	-
b. dairy kitchens	-	-	5	20	-
c. food stations	10	5	4	16	-
d. infants' homes	2	-	11	44	-
e. kindergartens	36	10	16	64	-
f. nurseries	2	-	11	44	-
g. maternity homes	4	-	2	8	-
h. children's homes	24	12	12	48	-
i. sanatoria for veterans of the Patriotic War	7	3	3	12	-
j. clinics and hospitals for veterans of Patriotic War	36	18	18	72	-
k. sanatoria	24	12	12	48	-
l. high-caloric feeding of children	16	5	7	28	-
m. children's health campaign	30	15	20	80	-

	: : Jam:	: Tomato: : juice:	: Fruit : : juices:	: Rice :	: Peas &: : beans:	: Cereals
Received by Organ.-June	1537	159	495	51	2064	179
1. Issued to trade organ.for sale on cards to factory & office workers & families	734	-	-	-	-	-
2. Issued to organ.for communal feeding:	590	100	195	-	909	108
a.through dining rooms	555	94	177	-	850	96
b.homes for invalids & aged	5	1	3	-	12	2
c.health resorts	6	1	3	-	12	2
d.war invalid homes	4	1	3	-	5	2
e.rest homes	8	1	3	-	10	1
f.dining halls of FZO & RU (trade schools)	12	2	6	-	20	5
3. Hospitals, children's homes, etc.	213	59	300	51	500	71
a.hospitals	33	8	45	7	95	25
b.dairy kitchens	7	2	10	-	-	-
c.food stations	6	2	10	3	20	2
d.infants' homes	16	4	15	-	-	4
e.kindergartens	24	8	45	8	75	8
f.nurseries	16	4	15	4	5	4
g.maternity homes	3	1	3	1	10	1
h.children's homes	18	5	25	5	55	5
i.sanatoria for veterans of the Patriotic War	5	2	10	3	15	2
j.clinics and hospitals for veterans of Patriotic War	27	7	37	6	75	7
k.sanatoria	18	5	25	5	50	5
l.high-caloric feeding of children	10	3	15	2	35	2
m.children's health campaign	30	8	45	7	65	6

Note: From the quantity of 2064 tons of beans, are included 655 tons which were not used.

(signed) T.Vasilenko, Deputy Chief, Dept. of UNRRA Supplies
Attached to Council of Ministers,
Ukrainian SSR

REPORTS AND STATISTICS BRANCH

Received: 9.8.46

Copy to: OA Registry(OA 63) for:

Dr. Welk

Mr. Gupta

Executive Registry for: ✓

Mr. Wraight

Mr. Aichin

Miss Gutman

Deloitte, Plender ✓

& Griffiths

Miss Roussin

C. of R. S.

Supply Registry for:

1. Country Reports
Section

2. With Summary to
Distrib. Control
Unit in Office
of C. of S.

DG 26/27/2/4.

INDEXED



UKRAINE MISSION REPORT FOR JUNE.

Subject: Fourth Monthly Report July 10, 1946.
To: European Regional Office, UNRRA.
(Copy to Washington Hq.)
From: Paul F. White, Actg. Chief, UNRRA MISSION to Ukraine S.S.R.

1. Relationships with the Government.

a. Supplementary agreements negotiated or in process.

The original agreement between UNRRA and the Government of the Ukraine, which expired on June 30th, was extended until December 31, 1946, as a result of negotiations carried on in Washington.

b. General problems of relationship.

In the latter part of May, Mr. MacDuffie informed the Government that prior commitments in the United States required his departure at the end of June. At the time of this announcement, the Government expressed concern lest the proposed action might mean a change in policy and attitude of the Administration. From the start, we assured the Government that there was no basis for their apprehension, saying that the staff would remain and that Mr. White would continue the policies initiated by him and MacDuffie. This matter was the subject of many conferences, and before the departure of MacDuffie, the Government was satisfied that the Mission would continue to operate as in the past.

From the beginning of these discussions, Mr. MacDuffie was careful to indicate that, while he could not be certain about his future plans, there was a chance - and a probability - that he might not return to the Ukraine. The Government indicated that it hoped he would and could come back to the Mission.

Difficulties incident to the condition of cargoes, indicated in our Monthly Report for May, diminished during the latter part of June. We are, however, still attempting to make adjustments and perfect machinery to prevent their future recurrence.

c. Relief and rehabilitation projects undertaken by the Government with proceeds from UNRRA supplies.

A report on the utilisation of proceeds from UNRRA supplies for the month of June, submitted by the Department of UNRRA Supplies of the Ukraine Government and appended to this report (see attachment 1), indicates that the pattern of distribution in urban areas is essentially the same as that described in our Monthly Report for May. During June, the principal source of proceeds was from the sale of foodstuffs; however, funds were also reported from the sale of raw materials, agricultural supplies and equipment, miscellaneous manufactured products, and clothing, textiles and footwear. The current report of the Government indicates that the bulk of the proceeds from the sale of UNRRA supplies during June was transferred to Regional Executive Committees. Up to June 1, the expenditure of these funds had been handled directly by the Ministries; now the Regional Executive Committees

are sharing the funds and will use them for relief and rehabilitation projects in rural areas. Subsequent reports will indicate the nature of these projects.

2. Relationships with Other Agencies.

There were no important developments under this heading during the month. Our relations have been satisfactory with such outside agencies and individuals in the Ukraine as we have met; no foreign groups visited our office during June.

3. Supply and Distribution.

a. Requirements.

Our Monthly Report for May set forth in detail the requirements of the Ukraine. Since that time there have been no new developments in this regard. The weather has not changed to an extent that alters our earlier observations about the crops, and the expected arrival of our Medical Officer, Dr. William Forrest, has occasioned our hesitancy in looking further into the medical needs of the country.

Although the industrial needs of the Ukraine are of the nature set forth in our previous Monthly Report, the extent to which UNRRA goods will meet the needs has become more uncertain. Continuing delays in reaching an agreement on the cancellation of scheduled items to provide funds for the payment of Protocol equipment have introduced great uncertainty into the Industrial Rehabilitation programme. Neither the Government nor the Mission can, under the present situation, plan for the distribution of specific pieces of equipment or machinery as long as neither knows what items are scheduled to arrive in the country.

b. Shipments received.

The volume of shipments received in the Ukraine dropped appreciably during the month of June. This was predicted in our Monthly Report for May, where we observed that the tonnage in transit during that month was less than it had been for several preceding months. In June, this was partially compensated for, and 51,447 tons left both hemispheres for the Ukraine; the April figure was approximately 40,000 tons, while that for May was only about 19,000 tons.

During June, the Ukraine received 23,307 tons of supplies as compared with 35,438 for May; 35,943 for April; 39,564 for March; 22,999 for February; 27,650 for January; and 16,484 for December; a total of 201,385 tons since the beginning of the programme. Of this total, 182,894 tons came from the Western Hemisphere and 18,491 from the Eastern Hemisphere.

The list of ships arriving at Odessa and other ports in the Soviet Union and the nature of the cargo discharged, by tonnage, are presented in the table below. It should be observed that most of the industrial rehabilitation equipment tonnage is accounted for by the arrival of U.S. Surplus Property and power plants from the United Kingdom. As in previous Monthly Reports, tonnage figures are taken from bills of lading summary cables and do not necessarily agree with the receipts issued by the Ukrainian Government or its agents to the ship captain.

Ship	:Port	(Gross Long Tons)					:Total
		:Food	:Agrie. Rehab.	:Ind. Rehab.	:Medical	:Cloth Textile: Footwear	
Polus	:Odessa	-	-	500	-	-	500
Alma Victory	:Odessa	4713	116	276	8	582	5695
Academic Karpenski	:Leningrad	-	-	349	-	48	397
Minsk	:Odessa	-	-	572	-	-	572
Liza Chaykin	:Odessa	-	37	1239	-	-	1276
Jacob Chandler							
Harper	:Odessa	3386	481	179	1	378	4925
Mountain Wave	:Odessa	961	-	-	-	-	961
Jose Diaz	:Leningrad	10	5	675	-	168	858
Tambov	:Leningrad	65	-	220	-	10	295
Sovetskaya Gavan	:Odessa	-	281	-	-	-	281
Daniel H. Hill	:Odessa	1822	305	25	1	1133	3286
Cotton Mather	:Odessa	2701	202	158	-	505	3566
Henry Barbusse	:Leningrad	-	-	465	-	-	465
Sven Clausen	:Leningrad	230	-	-	-	-	230
		13,888	1427	4658	10	3344	23,307

Although the final agreement for the handling of seeds alleged to be defective by the Government has not yet been reached, the Government has submitted a detailed report on the matter (see attachment 2) and on the basis of its findings and continuing discussions, we hope to assemble data for the settlement of the issue in the near future. The disposition of defective beans from Brazil remained a troublesome matter throughout the month. We are, however, assured by the Government that the beans are edible, and they have been unloaded. At last, that matter seems to be concluded - and we are convinced that the final disposition of it is reasonable and reflects the Government's willingness to co-operate with the Mission.

The month brought some improvements in the handling of cargoes at Odessa. The Mission proposed a method of securing receipts for cargoes already consigned to the Government and for future receipts for cargoes consigned to UNRRA. These suggestions have been accepted by ERO and will be effected in July (see attachment 3). Progress has also been made in securing better documentation of cargoes directed to Odessa.

c. Distribution.

The Department of UNRRA Supplies of the Ukraine Government has submitted a report on the distribution of UNRRA supplies other than foodstuffs. (The Monthly Report for May contains detailed analysis and statistical materials on the distribution of food-stuffs). The most recent report (see attachment 4) indicates that the materials have been distributed in accordance with the obvious needs of the population and the economy; there has been due regard for the needs of public institutions, the special requirements of veterans and the restoration of agriculture and industry. These needs have been repeatedly set forth in earlier monthly reports and in our cables to Headquarters and ERO.

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In accordance with earlier commitments, the Government has submitted a report for the distribution of UNRRA foodstuffs for the month of May. This detailed table, included as attachment 5, reflects the same trends as were described in our earlier analysis of the distribution for the period ending March 31, and for the month of April.

4. Services provided with UNRRA resources.

This section of the prescribed report is not applicable to the Ukraine Mission, since we do not have any Welfare, Displaced Persons, or Health program.

5. Public Relations

Our public relations remain good. Although there has not been much reference to the Mission and the work of UNRRA in the press of the Ukraine, that which has appeared has been favourable. On several occasions, we have seen newsreels of the work of the members of the Mission during their trips outside of Kiev. In the early part of June, the Ukrainian papers carried a short article of the visit of Mr. MacDuffie to Lvov. It should be observed that he was accompanied by the Chief of the Department of UNRRA Supplies of the Ukraine Government, a native of Lvov, who personally conducted his tours of the city.

6. Evaluation of the UNRRA Program.

After careful consideration, we are convinced that the evaluation of the program set forth in the Monthly Report for April is valid at the present moment.

7. Organisation and Administration of the Mission.

a. Major organisational changes.

The arrival of Mr. Paul White in Kiev on the eighteenth of June restored the Mission to its full complement (with the exception of the Medical Officer who was on route). This happy situation was soon disrupted by the scheduled departure of Mr. MacDuffie at the end of the month. There will be changes in the organisation of the Mission occasioned by MacDuffie's leaving, but they can best be discussed in the next Monthly Report.

b. Personnel.

In anticipation of the need for replacements, Mr. White, while in Washington, laid preliminary plans for the recruitment of necessary personnel. Although there may be some delay in processing and transporting people, we do not anticipate any serious problems in this regard.

c. Internal Administrative problems.

Our mail situation is slowly improving, although it is still far from satisfactory. At the present moment we are attempting to perfect arrangements for direct lines of communication between Headquarters and ERO and the Mission. We will keep both Washington and London advised on this matter and hope to be able to describe a working arrangement in the Monthly Report for July.

Attachment 1

Date: 1 July 1946
Period: since beginning of
deliveries
Currency unit: Soviet
roubles

Amount and Utilization of Proceeds
from sale of UNRRA Supplies

Table 1. - Gross total of proceeds of sales with summary of utilization

	Grand Total as of 1 July 1946	Month of June
A. Gross total of proceeds	1,030,554	613,424
B. Distribution costs	9,600	4,175
C. Amounts transferred to Mission	-	-
D. Goods and services furnished to Mission	300	125
E. " " " " to other areas	-	-
F. Balance of proceeds available (A, B, C, D, & E)	1,020,654	609,124
G. Expenditure on relief & rehabilitation projects	301,824	51,824
H. Transferred to Regional Executive Com- mittees for expenses on financing relief and rehabilitation projects	556,976	556,976
Balance in cash available for future expenses	161,854	-

Chief, Dept. of UNRRA Supplies
Attached to Council of Ministers
Ukraine SSR

V. Kharyak

Table II. Gross proceeds of sales during the current period according to Commodity Groups
Breakdown of Table I item as of 1 July 1946

Commodity	Amount in 000 roubles
0. Food, fats oil and soap	968,538.4
1. Clothing, textile, and footwear	2,469.4
2. Medical supplies and equipment	-
3. Industrial equipment	-
4. Communication & transport equipment	-
5. Other equipment, excluding agricultural	-
6. Agricultural supplies and equipment	18,200.2
7. Miscellaneous manufactured products	7,766.1
8. Fuel, lubricants and petroleum	-
9. Miscellaneous raw materials	33,579.9
Total	1,030,554.0

Chief, Dept. of URSR Supplies
Attached to Council of Ministers
Ukraine SSR

V.V. Ehangvald

Table III. Government expenditures on Projects
Breakdown of Table I, items G and H, columns 1 and 2

in 000 roubles

	Total exp- enditure as of 7/1/46	: Of this : Short : term	: Long : term	: Expenses for : current month : of June	: Of this : Short : term	: Long : term
<u>A. Services directed toward the betterment of general well-being</u>						
Expenditures for services ren- dered to invalids; repairs & equipment of the agencies for social maintenance	1,969	1,969	-	30	30	-
<u>B. Health services</u>						
Feeding of patients, repairs & equipment of health service agencies, & other expenses	119,412	119,412	-	6,958	6,958	-
<u>C. Children's institutions & schools</u>						
Feeding of children and other expenditures for children's homes repairs & equipment of schools & other institutions of the Ministry of Education	75,985	75,985	-	17,456	17,456	-
<u>D. Rehabilitation of the national economy</u>						
Capital works, repairs & equip- ment of livestock-raising centers, pig- geries, cattle-sheds, slaughterhouses, cold storages, poultry yards, vine- yard and orchard farms, rehabilitation of sources of water supply, veterinary & bacteriological laboratories; cattle- horses-poultry and fish breeding centers; repairs of barns & agricultural implements; projects directed toward rehabilitation of brick & ceramic industry, coal mines etc.	104,458	104,458	-	27,380	27,380	-
Transferred to Executive Committees	556,976	556,976	-	556,976	556,976	-
Total	858,800	858,800	-	608,800	608,800	-

Chief, Department of UNRRA Supplies
Attached to Council of Ministers
V. Khanyak

25 June 1946

TRANSLATION

To: Marshall MacDuffie, Chief of UNRRA Mission in Kiev

From: V.V.Khomyak, Chief of Department of UNRRA Supplies,
Attached to the Council of Ministers of the Ukraine S.S.R.

On advice of the Government of the Ukraine S.S.R. I am taking the liberty of calling your attention to the following:

In response to our memoranda of 6 April and 25 May 1946 concerning UNRRA shipments to the Ukraine of seeds infested by weeds, UNRRA has not taken any practical measures to provide the seeds with proper certificates and to recondition the seeds procured so that they could conform to the proper requirements. Among the seeds delivered to the Ukraine there were seeds infested with such weeds - subject to quarantine as: *Panicum capillare* L, *Amarantus blitoides* Nut, *Ivan xanthifolia* Nut, *Axyris amarantoides* L, *Cuscuta*, *Cynodon dactylon*, *Ambrosia trifida* L, *Andropogon halepensis* L, and others. In the meantime, in accordance with the Order of the U.S. Department of Agriculture of May 15, 1915 concerning the law about the import of seeds of 24 August 1912 ("The Seed Importation Act of August 24, 1912"), the importation of seeds infested by the above enumerated weeds to the U.S. is prohibited. They could be imported, provided they were first completely reconditioned by the supplier for the purpose of ridding them of quarantine weeds. According to the paragraph 7 of the above provisions, the importation is permitted only if the cargo is found not-infested and fit for sowing. And yet, of the total amount of 13945.97 tons of seed delivered by UNRRA, 7912.7 tons were carefully examined to ascertain the presence of items subject to quarantine: as a result of this examination, 4147.9 tons proved to be infected with weeds and diseases which are subject to quarantine. By seeds, this includes:

1. Wheat grass	387.8 tons
2. Timothy	502.2 "
3. Meadow fescue	140.1 "
4. <i>Poa pratensis</i>	4.5 "
5. Alfalfa	872.4 "
6. Clover	133.0 "
7. Brome grass	113.7 "
8. <i>Agrostis alba</i>	5.5 "
9. Winter radishes	0.76 "
10. Radish	12.78 "
11. Carrot	229.55 "
12. Cucucumber	6.6 "
13. Onion	301.8 "
14. Soybean	27.4 "
15. Corn	516.0 "
16. Turnip	122.0 "
17. Beet, mangel & garden	771.81 "
	4147.9 tons

The degree to which the seeds are infected and the names of the items found subject to quarantine are indicated in the following tables.

Findings of the Odessa State Quarantine Laboratory for Seeds regarding the results of examination of the seeds delivered to the Ukraine by UTRR in 1946

Name of seed	Weight : of seed	Infested with weeds	subject to quarantine	number of seeds per 1 klg. of weight
		Panicum : Amaranthus : Iva : Axiis : Ambrosia : Cuscuta : Cyno : Cene : Echin : Centa- : Ambrosia : Andropogon		
		infected : capillare : blitoides : Xanti : amaran : Artemis : AR : don : hrus : ochlos : urea : trifida : s L bz.		
		w/weed : : nut : folia : trides : iaefolia : : daet : trib : oryzic : picnis : L :		
		subject : : : nut : L : Bess : : ylon : uloid : ola : pall : : :		
		to guar. : : : : : : : pers- : es L : vas : : :		
	(tons)			
1. Wheat grass	387.8	3.-13	6	1-7 18 2-3 - - - - -
2. Timothy	502.2	2-1760	10	- - - 10 - - - - -
3. Meadow fescue	140.1	1-3	-	1 - 2 - 1-5 - - - - -
4. Pca pratensis	4.5	4	-	- - - - - - - - - - -
5. Alfalfa	872.4	1-4	1	4 50-964 20 2-4 - 4 1-2 - - - - -
6. Clover	133.0	4-20	1	- 4-44 - 1 - - - 1 - - - - -
7. Brome grass	113.7	170	-	- - 2 - - - - - 2 2
8. Agrostis alba	5.5	1	-	- - - 10 - - - - - - - - - - -
9. Winter radish	0.76	-	-	- - - 110 - - - - - - - - - - -
10. Radish	12.78	-	-	- - - 20 - - - - - - - - - - -
11. Carrot	229.55	4.40	1-20	5 - - 9-70 - - - - - - - - - - -
12. Turnip	122.0	-	10	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
13. Cucucumber	6.6	-	-	- 1 - - - - - - - - - - -
14. Onion	301.8	-	2	- - - - - - - 1 - - - 1
15. Soybean	27.4	-	-	- - - - - - - - - 2 -
16. Corn	516.0	Infested with diplobose		
17. Beet, mangel & garden	771.8	Infested with rust		
Total	4147.9			

In view of the lack of necessary documents, it was impossible until now to examine 6033.27 tons of seeds to ascertain the presence of items subject to quarantine; of these:

vegetables made up	702.87 tons
leguminous seeds "	4020.7 "
grasses	1309.7 "

Therefore, it is not as yet known what portion of these seeds will be quarantined.

Such a situation with the delivery of seeds of poor quality originates in the fact that the existing U.S. laws and the elementary rules of international trade (in accordance with which all cargoes of seeds must have certificates and other identifying documents) have been ignored. In view of the considerable infestation with weeds and diseases, of 4147.9 tons of seeds, 2662.51 tons cannot be used for sowing; this includes:

1. Carrot 229.55 tons delivered on the following boats:
CLARENCE KING 132.55 tons
JERICO VICTORY 50. "
HAMMOND 47 "

Infested with:

- (a) Panicum capillare from 4 to 40 seeds per 1 klg. of weight
- (b) Cuscuta arvensis " 9 to 70 " " " "
- (c) Iva xantifolia " 5 to 5 " " " "
- (d) Amaranthus blitoides nut 1 to 20 " " " "

2. Turnip 122.0 tons delivered on the SS. JERICO VICTORY and infested with Amaranthus blitoides nut 10 seeds per 1 klg. of the weight.

3. Beet mangel 771.81 tons infested with rust

4. Wheat grass 387.8 tons delivered on the following ships:

JERICO VICTORY	299 tons
HAMMOND	52.2 "
JOHN EINIG	36.6 "

Infested with:

- (a) Panicum capillare from 3 to 13 seeds per 1 klg. of the weight.
- (b) Ambrosia artemisiaefolia 2 to 3 " " " weight
- (c) Amaranthus blitoides 6 " " " weight
- (d) Iva xantifolia 1 to 7 " " " weight
- (e) Axiis amarantoides 18 " " " weight

5. Timothy 502.2 tons delivered on following ships:

CECIL BEAN	137 tons
ETHIOPL VICTORY	54 "
JOLIET VICTORY	122 "
BROWN VICTORY	189.2 "

Infested with:

- (a) Panicum capillare from 2 to 1760 seeds per 1 klg. of the weight.
- (b) Amaranthus blitoides nut 10 " " " "
- (c) Cuscuta Arvensis 10 " " " "

6. Brome grass 113.7 tons delivered on the following ships:

ETHIOPL. VICTORY	66.2 tons
BROWN VICTORY	47.5 "

Infested with:

- | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|---|---|
| (a) <i>Ambrosia trifida</i> | 2 seeds per 1 klg. of the weight | | | |
| (b) <i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i> | 2 seeds | " | " | " |
| (c) <i>Panicum capillare</i> | 170 | " | " | " |
| (d) <i>Axiris amarantoides</i> L | 2 | " | " | " |
| (e) <i>Andropogon halfpensis</i> L | 2 | " | " | " |

7. Meadow fescue 13.6 tons delivered on S.S. HAMMOND infested with

- | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| (a) <i>Panicum capillare</i> | - 3 seeds per 1 klg. of the weight | | | |
| (b) <i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i> | 2 seeds | " | " | " |
| (c) <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> | 5 | " | " | " |
| (d) <i>Iva xantifolia</i> | 1 | " | " | " |

8. Poa pratensis 4.5 tons delivered on SS. HAMMOND infested with:
Panicum capillare 4 seeds per 1 klg. of the weight

9. Clover 133.0 tons delivered on SS. BROWN VICTORY infested with:

- | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| (a) <i>Axiris amarantoides</i> | from 4 to 44 seeds per 1 klg. of weight | | | |
| (b) <i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i> | 1 | " | " | " |
| (c) <i>Ambrosia trifida</i> | 2 | " | " | " |
| (d) <i>Panicum capillare</i> | 4 to 20 | " | " | " |
| (e) <i>Centurea picris</i> pall. | 1 | " | " | " |

10. Alfalfa 384.4 tons, of these 99.6 tons delivered on SS. HAMMOND are infested with *Axiris amarantoides* from 50 to 964 seeds per 1 klg. of the weight; 150.8 tons delivered on ETHIOPIA VICTORY are infested with *Axiris amarantoides* from 103 to 459 seeds per 1 klg. of the weight; 134 tons delivered on SS. KEITH VAWTER are infested with *Axiris Amarantoides* 40 seeds per 1 klg. of the weight.

Taking into consideration the unfitness of 2662.51 tons of seeds, I beg you to raise with the UNRRA Administration the question of writing off the above seeds from the deliveries made by UNRRA and of substituting them by the delivery of seeds of good quality.

On 29 May, the ship MALCOLM STEWART arrived in the port of Odessa and delivered a cargo of 9377 tons of beans intended for food; of them, 3200 tons for the Ukraine and 6177 for Byelorussia. At the quarantine inspection in the port of Odessa (its purpose being to ascertain the presence of items subject to quarantine) it was established that the cargo of beans contains items subject to quarantine - e.g. the living bugs "*Acantes celides abtectus* say" not found in the Ukraine S.S.R. and Byelorussian S.S.R. In the process of quarantine examination and taking over the above cargo of beans, no certificates or other documents whatsoever were submitted by UNRRA, specifying the quality and the status of cargo from the standpoint of quarantine. Mr. Day, the permanent representative of the UNRRA Mission in Odessa told our representative more than once that the beans had not been fumigated before the departure of the ship and only the ship itself had been disinfected. After the presence of living bugs had been established and the port authorities proceeded with the fumigation of beans, Mr. Day submitted to the "Inflot" a letter from the ship's master addressed to Mr. Day

/and dated

and dated 10 June 1946; it states "After the beans for Odessa, USSR, had been loaded on the ship MALCOLM STEWART in Rio Grande, Brazil, on 5 April 1946, an order was received to fumigate the cargo in Rio de Janeiro. On 8 April 1946 we arrived in Rio de Janeiro and on 9, 10 and 11 April the fumigation was performed by the technicians. An UNRRA representative was present before and after the fumigation. The above letter is an exact copy of the ship's log.

The findings of the examination showed that the infestation with living bugs was as follows: in the cargo of beans of 8288 tons, there was found 136 beans with living bugs per each 1110 grams of the weight; in the cargo of 1089 tons - there was discovered 80 beans with living bugs per each 1000 grams of the weight. 50 samples were taken for an examination from each of the above two cargoes separately. This proves that the fumigation performed at the departure of the ship was unsatisfactory.

In accordance with all the regulations of the quarantine inspections, the samples of beans infested with living bugs were taken from the ship MALCOLM STEWART to be delivered to Washington; and the appropriate documents were prepared and signed by the representative of UNRRA, Mr. Day as well. As a result of the fact that the beans were repeatedly subjected to the influence of gases used for the killing of bugs, the beans lost their flavour considerably.

I beg you to inform the Administration of UNRRA in Washington, that the cargo of beans delivered on the ship MALCOLM STEWART, in view of the fact that the beans were not of full value, should be substituted by the delivery of other foods of full value.

Respectively yours,

V. V. KHOMYAK.

Translated by V. Tereshtenko.

Attachment 3

1. LONDON 126 to Kiev:

- "1. Cable receipts of supplies during and through May by 10 commodity groups.
2. Also airmail for May in full commodity breakdown in accordance Bureau of Supply memorandum No. 29.
3. Furnish S50 for any back-log cumulative through October 1945 and month by month thereafter."

2. LONDON 133 to Kiev:

"April and May receipts urgently required. UNRRA"

3. KIEV 126 to London:

"Your 133 11 supplies delivered to Ukraine thru middle of June have been consigned directly to Ukrainian Government. We are not in position to prepare separate receipts in conformance with supply memorandum 30 until our mission consignee on all supplies delivered to Odessa. This procedure effective approximately June 15. We do not even have complete bill of lading file. Negotiations started for overall receipt covering all deliveries consigned directly to government to date. Believe will be completed without difficulty as government overall totals within minute percentage of UNRRA's shipments as specified on UNRRA shipping reports and departure cables.

As interim measure, if desirable, we can prepare S50 reports thru May using UNRRA shipping reports and departure cables along with local knowledge of ship arrivals and unloading. Cable instructions."

4. LONDON 15 to Kiev:

"White from Laycock - your 126

Concur suggestion on reports prepared thru May from US UNRRA shipping report etc., providing reports subsequent June 15, prepared in accordance supply memo 30 and overall receipt obtained as stated in your cable UNRRA".

Attachment 4

DATA

On UNRA goods received in the Ukraine, distributed
by the Government of the Ukraine as of June 15, 1946

Nos.	Names of goods	Quantity	Distributed for
I.	<u>INDUSTRIAL GOODS</u>		
1.	Sole leather	382.8 tons	60 tons used for manufacture of orthopedic footwear and prosthetics for the veterans of the Patriotic War and the remainder for the manufacture of shoes for the population.
2.	Top leather	142.5 "	15 tons used for manufacture of orthopedic shoes and prosthetics for the veterans of Patriotic War. The remainder for manufacture and repair of shoes of the population.
3.	Rubber soling	162.2 "	For manufacture of new and repair of old shoes of population.
4.	Hides, dried, salted	76.1	For manufacture of leather for population
5.	Footwear, various	232.0	Issued to workers as special footwear, & children's shoes issued to children's homes
6.	Rubber boots	30.0	Workers in communal economies, to fishermen and peat field workers.
7.	Used shoes	100.0	For veterans of Patriotic War and to families of deceased servicemen of War.
8.	Used clothing	871.0	For veterans of the Patriotic War and families of deceased servicemen of the Patriotic War.
9.	Stockings and socks	41.7	For sale to the population through stores.
10.	Toilet soap	130.0	Same
11.	Laundry soap	1134.0	For sale to the population, also issued to children's homes and hospitals.
12.	Greasy wool	2697.0	For manufacture of textiles for the population.
13.	Tarpaulin (or canvas)	292.8 t.m. ²	For industrial and agricultural uses.
14.	Blankets	142.0 tons	For sale to population, for children's homes, communal housing of workers and students, for rest homes & sanatoria
15.	Various textiles	250.7 tons	For sale to the people
16.	Ready-made clothing	6.0 "	" " " " "

Names of goods	Quantity	Distributed for:
II. INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT AND TRANSPORT		
1. Metal machines	23	For restoration of electric repair & automobile repair plants
2. Electric stations	15	For restoration of power service for factories and cities
3. Motor trucks, cars	86	For civilian dwellings construction
4. Concrete pumps	1	For restoration of Kreshchatik in Kiev
III. SEEDS, FISHING EQUIPMENT AND JUTE PRODUCTS		
1. Grass seeds	3675.7 tons	For agricultural economy of the Ukraine S.S.R.
2. Vegetable and fodder seeds	9939.6 "	The same
3. Seeds of industrial cultures	207.5 "	The same
4. Sisal rope	482.3 "	For industrial needs of Ukraine SSR
5. Cord for sheaf binding	1841.0 "	For agricultural needs of Ukraine SSR
6. Rope for making fishing nets	213.0 "	For fishing industry of Ukraine SSR
7. Raw jute	5120.0 "	For manufacture of cloth, cord and rope
8. Jute bags	1795.0 pieces	For agricultural needs and trade enterprises
IV. MEDICAMENTS, MEDICAL EQUIPMENT AND INSTRUMENTS		
1. Medicaments	27.1 tons	For the Ministry of Health
2. Medical equipment	100.0 logs	For the Ministry of Health
3. Medical instruments	9.8 tons	The same
V. METALS		
1. Copper	3997.0 tons	For the industry of the Ukraine SSR
2. Zinc	60.0 "	" " "
3. Nickel	10.0 "	" " "
4. Aluminium	893.0 "	" " "
5. Babbitt	50.0 "	For the auto and tractor industry & for repair of agricultural machinery
6. Tin	1057.0 "	For the industry of Ukraine SSR, for communal feeding and for agriculture
7. Lead	500.0	For industry and for communal economy
8. Electrodes for welding	219.0	" "
9. Natural rubber	120.0	For rubber industry of Ukraine SSR

(signed) KHOMENAK, Chief of the Department of
UTERRA Supplies at the Council of
Ministers of the Ukraine SSR

(Translation by M.M. Naimark)

REPORT ON DISTRIBUTION OF UNRRA
FOOD SUPPLIES FOR MONTH OF MAY 1946 (In tons)

	: Canned : : goods :	: Fish : :	: Animal : : Fats :	: Evap. : : milk :	: Cheese : :	: Margarine : :	: Rations :	: Jam :	: Tomato : : juice :	: Fruit : : juice :	: Rice :	: Oatmeal & : Farina :
Received by organizations in May	5934	1026	1856	1004	355	22	491	291	701	414	26	179
1. Issued to trade organ. for sale on cards to factory & office workers & families	3680	306	982.1	304	112.3	10	491	40.0	-	-	-	-
2. Issued to organ. for communal feeding:	1729	600	701.7	420	60.7	12	-	167.0	300	126	-	-
a.) through dining rooms	- 1660	556.2	680.6	380.6	18.9	10	-	114.0x	258	105	-	-
b.) homes for invalids and aged	- 4.9	6.0	2.1	2.5	3.1	-	-	12.0	11.9	3.1	-	-
c.) health resorts	- 26.0	15.2	5.8	8.0	21.2	-	-	7.9	17.2	9.7	-	-
d.) war invalids homes	- 1.6	1.5	1.2	2.5	2.3	-	-	5.2	4.0	2.8	-	-
e.) rest homes	- 4.2	6.1	2.0	4.7	5.2	-	-	7.8	3.8	3.0	-	-
f.) dining halls of FZO & RU (trade schools)	- 32.3	15.0	10.0	22.3	10.0	2	-	20.1	5.1	2.4	-	-
3. Hospitals, children's homes, etc.	325	120	172.2	280.0	182.0	-	-	84.0	401	268	26.0	179
a.) hospitals	34.1	41	46.3	51.7	48.0	-	-	41.0	30	20	-	-
b.) dairy kitchens	-	-	2.1	5.2	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c.) food stations	12.3	-	2.3	7.3	4.0	-	-	2.3	20	20	-	-
d.) infants' homes	5.6	-	1.0	4.0	3.0	-	-	-	10.7	16.3	-	-
e.) kindergartens	59.0	8.0	22.1	28.9	21	-	-	10.2	73.3	48.1	-	-
f.) nurseries	40.2	3.0	21.7	32.4	24	-	-	10.1	50.2	37.1	-	-
g.) maternity homes	8.0	3.1	6.8	7.3	6.0	-	-	2.7	12.5	11.7	-	-
h.) children's homes	48.3	20.2	20.2	37.8	24.0	-	-	-	62.4	27.9	-	-
i.) sanatoria for veterans of the Patriotic War	2.0	0.5	0.5	3.1	1.0	-	-	0.5	3.2	3.5	-	-
j.) clinics and hospitals for veterans of Patriotic War	42	7.0	13.7	25.7	16.0	-	-	2.4	37.3	23.2	-	-
k.) sanatoria	19.1	18.0	8.2	10.4	10.0	-	-	2.3	0.1	20.7	-	-
l.) high-caloric feeding of children	13.2	12.2	12.1	27.5	14.0	-	-	-	21.3	18.5	-	-
m.) children's health campaign	41.2	7.0	15.2	38.7	9.0	-	-	12.5	60.0	41.0	26.0	179.0

Chief, Dept. of UNRRA Supplies
V. Khomyak

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REPORT FROM THE UKRAINE MISSION FOR THE

MONTH OF MAY.

June 7, 1946

Subject: Third Monthly Report,
To: European Regional Office, UERRA. (Copy to Washington Hq.)
From: Marshal MacDuffie, Chief, UERRA Mission to Ukraine S.S.R.

1. Relationships with the Government

a. Supplemental agreements negotiated or in process.

Our second monthly report referred to a tentative agreement with the Department of UERRA Supplies of the Ukraine Government on a budget to cover the expenses of the Mission for the months of April, May and June. At that time it was observed that the 400,000 roubles allocated for our expenses would probably be more than adequate. A recent report from the Government indicates that our earlier beliefs were correct; according to the figures submitted, the Mission has spent less than half of the budgeted amount in two-thirds of the budget period. (See attachment No. 1)

b. General problems of relationship.

The Government, through its Department of UERRA Supplies, (which we have described in earlier reports) has cooperated completely with UERRA since the inception of our Mission. This happy situation has typified the life of the Mission and it increases with time. It facilitates the smooth operation of the Mission in countless ways; it is of major importance in assuring the mobility of our staff. We have had full opportunity to visit cities and villages throughout the Ukraine, (for example, our Mission which is stationed in Kiev, has made trips to such leading cities of the Ukraine as Kharkov, Odessa, Dnepropetrovsk, Lvov, Zaporozhie, Poltava, and Armenchug; and also on UERRA business, to Moscow and Minsk in Byelorussia.) The Government has handled all arrangements for our travel and living accommodations and has supplied us with competent interpreters. Not only has this enabled us to see the needs of the country and investigate the distribution of UERRA goods, but it has also given us an opportunity to meet and talk with officials and citizens of many cities and villages, thereby serving to personify the work of UERRA and form the basis for press releases and newsreels on the activities of the Mission.

There have been and there continue to be difficulties incident to the slow delivery of fats, UERRA's failure as yet to deliver any tractors or any sizable amount of industrial equipment, the lack of adequate and timely shipping documents and the unsatisfactory condition of seeds and some clothing sent to the Ukraine. Mr. Rudnitsky, a Vice-Chairman of the Ukraine Council of Ministers, in a meeting with the Chief of the Mission on May 30th, expressed grave concern over several aspects of the supply program especially since the UERRA agreement with the Ukraine Government implied that a full \$189,000,000 of supplies would be shipped by June 30, whereas UERRA will be lucky if it ships \$90,000,000 in that time. (see our cable No. 101 to Washington, No. 70 to London.) Mr. Rudnitsky was troubled by reports that the industrial rehabilitation items were opposed and delayed at Washington. He also stated that the need for

/fats

fats and oils in the Ukraine was desperate; even under the limited ration, the available supply was at best adequate only for eight days, as of May 30.

Our port officers and Ukrainian officials are constantly troubled by cargoes arriving with insufficient documents, a subject on which we have sent numerous cables. This flaw seriously impedes proper and swift distribution of our supplies. (One very competent Soviet shipping official, who handled at Vladivostok all the lend-lease ships during the war, remarked that, like lend-lease, the first UNRRA ships were 100% lacking in documentation; now they are 50% satisfactory; and just as UNRRA is terminating everything will be perfect. He and we are philosophical, - and harassed.)

The question of seeds has also been troublesome: first, UNRRA could not obtain certain badly needed types; second, the pressure for timely arrival worried all concerned; third, as more fully set forth in the supply section of this report, the seeds were inadequately marked, causing expense and great loss of time; and fourth, and most bothersome, over two thousand tons were reported by some agricultural officials at the port to be infested with disease and weeds and below acceptable standards; this has generated many conferences, cables, analytical reports and all the bureaucratic weeds which arise at such times. Excellent and painstaking reports have been prepared by the Ukraine officials and are being forwarded to Hq. and ERO. These should settle the pending questions.

The shipments of voluntarily contributed clothing from the United States have in part caused embarrassment with local governmental officials; there was one bale in which one hopeful village community found to contain nothing but hundreds of vests (repeated London "waistcoats"); there was a minor skirmish over a tiny matter: (a painstaking local official submitted an affidavit) "item - 26 brassieres - completely worn out." This last instance should not cause too much concern; it is the general opinion of the Mission that even new American garments of this nature would not cover the Ukrainian situation, there was another batch of some two thousand shoes, - all for one foot.

On the credit side, the Ukraine Government was receptive to the invitation to participate in the fellowship program, and, accordingly, nine candidates are now being processed. We have interviewed five who impressed us as unusually qualified and who had a program of work which would well justify UNRRA's efforts to establish fellowships. As soon as they have been finally approved and supplied with visas, they will be dispatched to the United States where they elected to study.

/s. Relief -

c. Relief and rehabilitation projects undertaken by the Government with proceeds from URRRA supplies.

The Department of URRRA Supplies of the Ukraine Government has submitted a report on the utilization of proceeds from URRRA supplies as of June 1 (see attachment No. 2). In the future, similar reports will be submitted each month.

The total proceeds from URRRA supplies for the period from the beginning of the program until June 1 was 417,130,000 roubles, this income was derived exclusively from the sale of foodstuffs. After allowing 5,425,000 roubles for expenses incident to distribution and 175,000 for the costs of our Mission, 411,530,000 roubles remained for relief and rehabilitation in the Ukraine. As of June 1, the Government had spent 250,000,000 roubles for such purposes and held 161,530,000 roubles as a cash balance available for future expenditures.

The Ukraine Government classified the relief and rehabilitation projects undertaken with the proceeds from URRRA supplies under four headings; they were health services, educational services, rehabilitation of the regional economy and general welfare services. Forty-four and nine-tenths percent of the total outlay went for the support of health services, including the feeding of patients, repair and equipment of health service agencies and associated expenses. Thirty and eight-tenths percent of the total was expended upon rehabilitation of the economy; most of these funds were used to repair and equip livestock raising centers, vineyards and orchards, sources of rural water supply, veterinary and bacteriological laboratories, barns and agricultural implements; a lesser amount was used for rehabilitation of industries, including brick, ceramic, coal and associated production. Educational services absorbed twenty-three and three tenths percent of the total; special emphasis was placed upon child feeding and childrens' homes programs and the repair and equipment of schools. Slightly less than one percent of the proceeds was spent on general welfare; projects carried on under this classification included services to invalids and repair and equipment of agencies devoted to social welfare.

Our observations in the field, reported in many cables and in earlier monthly reports, indicate that there have been extensive programs for the repair and operation of hospitals and other health centers in the Ukraine. We have been impressed by the speed and resourcefulness with which local and national governments have reestablished these facilities - usually in the face of extremely adverse conditions. The expenditure of proceeds from URRRA supplies to accelerate this work seems to be a very desirable use for such funds. Our earlier reports and cables clearly indicate the need for ever assistance to projects designed to restore and maintain educational services and to rehabilitate the regional economy; it is obvious that the total URRRA program, while of the greatest help, is yet relatively small as against the enormous need of this heavily devastated area.

2. Relationships with Other Agencies.

The Chief of the Mission visited the Byelorussian Mission at Minsk during the latter part of May in order to establish closer relationships and coordination between the two UNRRA offices. Some of the discussions resulted in parallel actions by the missions; other established a flow of information between Minsk and Kiev. The serious problems of handling the receipt of cargo at Odessa were considered, and agreements on policy and procedure were reached; subsequently, these agreements became the subject of conferences between members of this Mission and the joint Port Officer at Odessa, Mr. Ronald Day.

On May 30, eight foreign correspondents arrived from Minsk to observe UNRRA activities in the Ukraine. The details of their visit were set forth in our cable No. 121 to Washington, No. 84 to London (See attachment No. 3). The Chief of the Mission, though not responsible for the arrangements or itinerary of the group (these details, in accordance with Soviet custom, were handled by the Foreign Office of the Government), kept in touch with the correspondents' activities. On the final day of their stay in Kiev, he conducted them on a tour of local markets in order that they might get a more accurate picture of the distribution of foodstuffs in the area. Although we have not seen the releases which the correspondents filed, one radio news flash attributed to them accurately stated that crop prospects in the Ukraine were still bad at the end of the month (see our cables No. 82, 98, 101 and 127 to Washington, No. 53, 70, 93 to London) and quoted a Government official as observing that there was great need for farm implements and agricultural equipment.

We have been requested to lend our chief interpreter, Mrs. Mary Modell Naimark, to a forthcoming Mission to the Soviet Union of prominent American citizens, chiefly top representatives of the Russian War Relief. The request, which will involve a three weeks' leave of absence, has been acted upon favourably, and we consider it another evidence of Mrs. Naimark's recognized excellence as an interpreter.

3. Supply and Distribution.

a. Requirements.

On May 16, we received a memorandum (summarized in our cables No. 71 and 90 to Washington, No. 61 to London) on the balance of fats and oils in the Ukraine during 1945 and 1946. The document is included at the end of this report (see attachment No. 4).

X According to Government figures, 180,500 tons of oils and fats were produced in the Ukraine in 1945. Lend-Lease sent 12,500 additional tons, so that the total available was 193,000. Twenty-six thousand seven hundred tons were used for paint and soap, leaving 166,300 tons for the food supply. In 1946, the

indigenous supply of fats and oils is estimated to be 234,400 tons; none has been or will be imported, save that sent by UNRRA. Of the indigenous supply, 40,000 tons will be used for paint and soap, and the remainder, 194,400 tons, will be available for food. In both years, no fats and oils were exported from the Ukraine.

The indigenous supply of fats and oils provided an average of 4.17 kilograms per capita for the year 1945. This same source will provide an average of 4.86 kilograms per person in 1946 (this is less than 11 pounds per person per year). Although there are no comprehensive figures for the period immediately preceding the war when there was no rationing of foods, the most recent comparable data, those for 1929, indicate that the average per capita consumption of fats and oils for that year was 22 kilograms. (This figure is a revision of the figure for prewar consumption of fats and oils quoted in our second monthly report, attachment No. 4, since it includes both vegetable and animal fats and oils.)

Average figures, of course, do not reflect the exact condition at any given time or place. In the figures for fats and oils, several complications have arisen, including the seasonal arrival of the indigenous production on the market, the division of available supplies between different categories of workers according to the ration system, and the varying amounts of food available in different parts of the Ukraine at different times. The Government has indicated that the bulk of fats and oils produced in the country does not come on the market until late fall; therefore, supplies on hand will not provide for meeting the statistical average during the period from May to October. The ration system allocates larger quantities to those in heavy and essential work; consequently, others in the population receive less than the average. Crop conditions, problems of transportation and access to sources of supply create different stocks of foodstuffs in different sections of the Ukraine; this, in turn, leads to short-run variations in the supply of fats and oils, as well as other agricultural products, in various sections.

Early in May, members of the Mission visited several industrial cities in the South of the Ukraine and observed the influence of some of these factors (see our cables No. 67 and 69 to Washington, London 47 and 46, included as attachments No. 5 and No. 6 to this report). City officials were then fearful that the existing supply of fats and oils, including UNRRA shipments, would be exhausted in a short time, and they did not see how the local demand could be met unless there were immediate additions from outside the area and the country. Despite the fact that persons in heavy work are issued appreciably larger rations of fats and oils than most others, at Zaporozhie for example, the thirteen thousand laborers engaged in restoring a large iron and steel mill had received only one pound and ten ounces of fats and oils

/and less

and less than two pounds of meat each during the entire month of April. Obviously, this is an insufficient diet for those engaged in construction, and it was sure to be reflected in lower efficiency. At Dnepropetrovsk, the director of a large hospital outlined a series of needs of his institution; the principal one was fats. He said that according to the ration, each patient was supposed to get 50 grams of fats daily, but they actually got only 20 -- and much of that was peanut butter, which could not be cooked, and which could not be digested by many patients. At Kharkov, a childrens' hospital with beds was similarly deficient in fats. For the first quarter of the year, the institution had no fats; in April it had received 20 kilograms, and the director did not know when that supply would be supplemented.

In Kharkov, Dnepropetrovsk, and Zaporozhie, cities with populations respectively of seven hundred thousand, five hundred thousand and three hundred thousand, we were told that there were virtually no stockpiles of food, and that UERRA supplies were being urgently distributed from ships to retail stores. As early as the first part of May, it was clear that the announced rations would not be met because of the deficiencies in the supply of foods, and further cuts were contemplated in the amounts of fats and meats distributed. The Donbas industrial region was one of the sections of the Ukraine where the absence of surrounding agricultural areas has deprived local residents of the opportunity to purchase spring vegetables, thereby accentuating their food problem.

Weather has complicated the agricultural problems of the Ukraine. In the fall of 1945 there was only light rains; during last winter there was almost no snow, and at the time of seeding this spring even the sub-soil was dry. By May, Government officials were alarmed. They reported that at most only about 75 percent of the normal area in the Republic would be sown in grain, and the dry season in the latter part of the spring (during April and May there were no rains), would occasion low yields of those crops which are harvested during the summer. The chief cereals involved are winter wheat, barley and oats (see our cable No. 101 to Washington, No. 70 to London). As we reported in our cable No. 82 to Washington, No. 53 to London, the situation remained substantially unchanged on May 25, when there were slight rains in seven (not six as first reported) out of twenty-seven oblasts in the Ukraine.

The drought was worst in the extreme South. On June 6, MacDuffie and Weaver visited the Carl Liebnicht "millionaire farm" outside of Odessa where we observed actual effects of the drought (see our cable No. 88 to Washington, No. 50 to London appearing as attachment No. 7 to this report, for a description of the farm made earlier this spring by Skeoch). Forty-eight percent of 145 hectares sown in winter wheat was considered as lost, and only six of 116 hectares of barley and oats were considered as worth harvesting. This is no doubt an example from that section of the Ukraine which has been hardest hit by the lack of moisture, but it is an example, which convinced us of the losses which the drought, to a lesser degree, we are sure, must have inflicted upon the winter grain crops as a whole. Competent Government

/officials

officials estimated sometime ago that, even if rains do come before the harvest (for winter wheat it is in July), this year's crop could be no more than 60 to 65 percent of normal. The continuing dryness since their estimate leads us to believe that the crop may not exceed 50 percent of normal.

Our earlier reports and cables have described the extent of destruction to community facilities, houses and industrial plants. One additional set of figures will complete the picture of the majority of the larger cities in the Ukraine. Odessa (one of Russia's four large cities, along with Stalingrad, Leningrad and Sevastopol) was about one-third destroyed. The important dock facilities were repeatedly damaged. Although a larger proportion of cultural buildings were saved in Odessa than in other cities described in our earlier reports and cables, and although over two-thirds of the houses remained standing, the invaders made a thorough job of damaging factories and removing machinery from them.

In our cable No. 93 to Washington, No. 66 to London, we outlined the condition and needs of industrial plants in six principal Ukrainian cities visited by members of the Mission during May (See attachment No. 8). The pattern is fairly uniform. Many plants were completely destroyed, and those which still stood were usually heavily damaged and almost universally gutted of all modern equipment. Included among these industries hardest hit are the heavy capital goods industries, machine tool manufacturing and power stations, as well as rolling and stationary steel of all forms of transportation, and equipment for processing building materials. So great is the destruction, that there are competing calls upon the limited supplies of manpower, equipment and materials. We observed many instances of ingenious adaptation and salvaging of old and antiquated machinery; yet restoration was everywhere slow and complicated by lack of equipment to move away the rubble, transport the materials, produce the electric energy, and repair the streets, sewers and gas and electric lines. There is a vicious circle. Iron and steel, for example, are needed to repair electric power stations and rebuild houses; efforts to restore these basic industries and facilities are constantly delayed because there is not enough shelter; and neither shelter nor the industries and community facilities can be replaced until there are more cranes, tractors, and trucks. Low calory diets, induced by the lack of foodstuffs, cause low efficiency and slow production. The food UNRRA is shipping has sustained the people, though, to be sure, it has not been sufficient to compensate for local shortages; the country may somewhat accelerate its industrial rehabilitation especially shelter and water supply when the equipment items on the UNRRA program arrive. Meanwhile, it is slowly restoring those parts of its economy which will respond to manpower aided by a minimum amount of mechanical equipment.

X
/b. Shipments -

b. Shipments received.

The volume of shipments received in the Ukraine during May was somewhat greater than the amount received in April but slightly less than the volume received in March. These observations, however, do not reflect the fact that the shipping situation was most unsatisfactory. Total shipments, as contrasted to tonnage arriving, fell off considerably during the month. While in April, approximately 40,000 tons left both hemispheres for the Ukraine, the figure for May was only about 19,000 tons. Unless this situation is speedily corrected, the tonnage arriving in the country during the next few months will decline appreciably and create the most difficult problem faced by the Mission to date, especially in view of the original target of June 30 for shipment of the entire program.

During May, the Ukraine received 38,367 tons of supplies as compared with 35,511 for April, 39,568 for March, 23,036 for February; 27,621 for January; and 16,484 for December; a total of 180,587 tons since the beginning of the program. Of this total, 168,666 tons came from the Western Hemisphere and 11,921 tons from the Eastern Hemisphere.

The list of ships arriving at Odessa and other ports in the Soviet Union and the nature of the cargo discharged, by tonnage, is presented in the table below. It should be observed that in the tonnage listed for clothing there is a substantial amount of used clothes contributed by the people of the United States and not included in the UNRRA program for the Ukraine. As in previous reports, tonnage figures are taken from bills of lading summary cables and do not necessarily agree with the receipts issued by the Ukraine Government or their agents to the ship captain.

(Gross long tons)

Ship	Port	Food	Rehab.	Rehab.	Medical	Cloth Textile Footwear	Total
Ernst Thaelman	Odessa	825	-	-	-	-	825
Burbank Victory	Odessa	3822	3808	-	-	-	7630
Joilet Victory	Odessa	1280	832	21	2	700	2835
Ethiopia Victory	Odessa	4363	414	-	-	47	4824
Vernon Parrington	Odessa	4649	2101	77	-	-	6827
Salamina	Odessa	-	225	-	-	-	225
Empire Dee	Odessa	210	6705	-	-	-	6915
Krasnodar	Odessa	134	870	38	-	-	1042
Malcolm Stewart	Odessa	6149	-	-	-	-	6149
Poltava	Memel	738	253	-	-	99	1095
Total (incl. contributed clothing)		22,170	15,213	136	2	846	38,367

/There

There have been three major complaints registered with respect to condition of supplies upon arrival during the month of May. They relate to the marking, condition and composition of seeds, the condition of beans shipped from Brazil and the sorting and condition of used clothing. Of these, the first is the most serious. According to the most serious. According to the statements of the Government, no seeds received had adequate description of detailed characteristics on the cartons and bags in which they were shipped, nor were there accompanying documents identifying them fully; some could not be identified at all since bags had no markings. This occasioned costly and time-consuming laboratory tests and delayed distribution. At the same time, 2,000 tons of seeds were reported infested with disease and weeds, and lack of adequate machinery in the Ukraine for their reconditioning rendered such seeds useless for a long period. As changes were made in the seed program due to the shortages at points of supply, immediate information on the substitutions was not transmitted to the Mission or the Government. Consequently, it has been impossible to prepare seed beds in advance, and more delays have been occasioned.

These problems relating to seeds have been reported to headquarters (see our cable No. 94, 67 to London, included as attachment 9 to this report). In accordance with the instructions contained in cable No. 95 from London, we are making arrangements for the shipment of samples of seeds reported defective to London and Washington. As regards the marking of seeds, we are constantly urging corrective action at ERO and Washington. London has, however, advised us that Washington will cable complete information on the seeds shipped on the vessels mentioned in our cable No. 94 to Washington. The problems incident to changes in the seed program mentioned above are probably related to the larger issue of communications with the Mission, discussed below in item 7c.

Beans shipped from Brazil were reported as being badly infested with worms, and the quarantine officials ordered the unloading of the ship stopped (see our cable 120 to Washington). MacDuffie and Weaver visited Odessa and looked into the matter; accompanied by Mr. Day, they examined the cargo and easily observed that some of the beans were defective. Many had worm holes, and at the time of the inspection, unloading was still suspended; however, Government officials believed that the beans might still be eatable and arrangements were being made for their fumigation and unloading.

As mentioned earlier, used clothing and footwear shipped to the Ukraine has frequently been reported as unsatisfactory. Some of the clothing was said to be so completely worn out as to be totally useless. Detailed reports from three cities in the Ukraine supply additional evidence that much of the used clothing is substantially unfit for wear (see attachment 10), (our cable No. 112). In light of the difficulties incident to securing space on vessels for shipment to the Ukraine, this is an unnecessary and unfortunate waste; it also creates embarrassing situations for the Mission.

/The Ukraine -

The Ukraine Bureau of UNRRA supplies has also complained about the difficulties incident to the receipt of cargo at Odessa. (see our cable 42 to London, 64 to Washington). It has been alleged that captains of ships delivering UNRRA supplies do not participate in transfer of cargo and thereby absolve themselves of responsibility for shortages in loadings; that bills of lading do not specify net weight of each item; and that most of incoming ships either have no bills of lading, convoys or specifications, or they have two or three copies instead of the required nine copies.

MacDuffie discussed this problem with Day in Odessa and discovered that while Days' file of General Acts, signed by ship captains and port officials, offers a record of actual cargoes received, there is still a lack of adequate number of documents on incoming ships. As late as June 10, for example, after this matter had been reported to Washington and London, Day reported that the SS ALMA VICTORY arrived at Odessa with no loadings and its discharge was consequently very slow and difficult (see Odessa cable 8 to Washington). The present lack of loadings makes it impossible to prepare UNRRA forms for out-turn and discrepancy reports; it is hoped, however, that as a result of Mr. White's conferences in Washington and London, this situation will be corrected.

c. Distribution.

The Department of UNRRA Supplies of the Ukraine Government has submitted a report on the distribution of UNRRA foodstuffs from the beginning of the program through March 31 (see attachment 11). This report indicated that by the end of March 52,173 net tons of food were received and 33,441 tons or 64.1 percent of this total had been distributed to organizations which sold and issued it to consumers. Of the total distributed for consumption, 66.9 percent was issued to trade organizations for sale on ration cards to the population; 23.3 percent went to institutions engaged in communal feeding in factories, homes for invalids and the aged, health resorts, rest homes, and higher educational institutions; and 9.8 percent was allocated to hospitals, other health centers and children's institutions.

In addition, we have received tables reflecting the detailed distribution of certain items of food for the period from the beginning of the program through March 31, and for the month of April (see attachments 12 and 13). Although the information contained in these tables is not required by UNRRA, it is significant as an indicator of the channels into which selected items of foodstuffs are directed.

For the period ending March 31, ration stores received over four-fifths of the cheese distributed, slightly over a half of the canned meat, a little more than a third of the evaporated and condensed milk and a fifth of the jam and marmalade; they did not get any of the established butter, peas and beans, or fruit, vegetable and tomato juices. Institutions engaged in communal feeding were

/allocated

allocated three-quarters of the peas and beans, over sixty percent of the jam and marmalade, over fifty-five percent of the tomato juice, almost half of the stabilized butter and vegetable juice, slightly over a third of the canned liquid milk, canned meat and fruit juice, and a little over a tenth of the cheese. Hospitals, other health centers and childrens' institutions received the remainder of the UMRRA foodstuffs distributed; the chief items going to these institutions were fruit, vegetable and tomato juices and stabilized butter, of which they got about a half of the total. They also received a fourth of the evaporated and condensed milk and the peas and beans. During April, the same general pattern was maintained, although there were certain interesting variations, most of which were in the directions of increasing the proportion of cheese and juices allocated to hospitals, other health centers and childrens' institutions.

4. Services provided with UMRRA resources.

This section of the prescribed report is not applicable to the Ukraine Mission, since we do not have any Welfare, Displaced Persons, or Health program.

5. Public Relations.

The public relations of the Mission fall into two overlapping categories: the activities of the Mission which brought it and its work to the attention of the local citizens in various part of the Ukraine, and the attention these activities received in the press and on the screen. Members of the Mission continued their visits to different parts of the Ukraine and to Moscow. In the latter city, the Chief of the Mission held a press conference with foreign correspondents, at which he outlined the needs of the Ukraine, the contribution UMRRA was making toward meeting them and the damage to crops occasioned by the lack of rain in the area. This last point was picked up by the correspondents and, we have been informed, was widely reported on the radio and in the press.

In accordance with instructions from Headquarters, we arranged for the collection of information relative to the shipments of Brazilian beans on the SS MALCOLM STEWART. On May 29, front page stories appeared in Pravda of the Ukraine and Soviet Ukraine, announcing the arrival of the SS MALCOLM STEWART and the participation of Brazil in supplying the Ukraine with UMRRA goods. Pictures of the vessel's being unloaded have been prepared, but the unfortunate incidents due to the condition of the cargo, mentioned above, have delayed their use.

During the month of May the Chief of the Mission, accompanied by other members laid wreaths on the graves of Soviet War Heroes in Kharkov, the grave of Soviet General Vatutin, at Kiev and the graves

of five American soldiers, located at Novye Sanzhary, 25 miles from Poltava. Each of these ceremonies was reported in the press of the region in which the event took place. The local press also carried articles on the Mission's trip to Dnepropetrovsk, Zaporozhie, and Sherkov as well as the visit to Zhitomir. At Zaporozhie, a news cameraman accompanied the Mission representatives and took pictures of their activities; later, in Kiev, we were shown a news reel which included shots of the Mission in Zaporozhie.

The Mission was the guest of the Department of Western Languages at the University of Kiev for the second time during the month of May. At that occasion, the Chief of the Mission was invited to speak, and news of this event was also carried in the local press.

London has cabled us that our report on industrial rehabilitation in the Ukraine was carried "fully" in the Times for June 6, and Washington has thanked us for our favourable report on Canadian needs, saying that it has been communicated to the Canadian Government.

The Moscow English language newspaper has asked the Chief of Mission to give it an interview on the following two questions: one "What is the volume of UNRRA help this year and what has already been done?" and two, "What are our impressions resulting from trips through the Ukraine?"

6. Evaluation of the UNRRA Program.

After two and a half months' stay in the Ukraine, we are able to make a preliminary evaluation of the UNRRA program. Our observations and analyses indicate that:

(1) Without the aid which UNRRA is bringing to the Ukraine, there would be widespread malnutrition and possibilities of extreme hunger in some sections.

(2) Unless the Agricultural Rehabilitation and the Industrial Rehabilitation programs are substantially met in the succeeding months, there is no hope for the output of foods in the Ukraine to increase materially above the present low levels, or for the industrial plants, the community facilities or urban housing to be restored in the near future.

(3) The weather has already seriously endangered the grain crops, and the Ukraine may suffer from a seasonal shortage of bread. In light of the current dependence of the population upon this staple, the food situation in the Ukraine will become worse rather than better in the immediate months ahead.

(4) The need for UNRRA food supplies in the Ukraine is greater today than it was two and a half months ago when this Mission arrived in Kiev.

(5) UNRRA food supplies in the Ukraine are being used to feed people who are in real need of them.

(6) The people in the Ukraine are still undernourished. This becomes more apparent as the warm weather sets in and we observe children and men who, in their street clothes, appear to be well-fed, but who, on the beaches, evidence underdeveloped bodies and sunken chests.

(7) Everywhere there is evidence of severe shortages of industrial and farm equipment. Industrial and urban restoration and farm recovery are being delayed by these deficiencies, and it is imperative that UNRRA supplies in these categories be shipped as soon as possible. The whole UNRRA program for these types of supplies will compensate for but a small fraction of the losses sustained by the Ukraine during the war; most of the rehabilitation items cannot be produced in the Ukraine unless the industrial system is primed with a minimum of imported equipment. Failure to fulfill this small part of the UNRRA program would be tragic.

7. Organization and Administration of the Mission.
a. Major organizational changes.

Early in the month two Ukrainians were added to the Mission. Mr. I.T. Belai was appointed as an agronomist and Mr. Gavrilov as a Port Officer in Odessa where he is assisting Mr. Day.

The arrival of Mr. Tereshtenko, one of our Supply Officers, on May 24, completed the personnel of the Mission with the exception of an additional secretary, who is on route from Washington, and a British medical officer, who has been appointed and is now being briefed. The absence of our Deputy Chief, Mr. Paul White, during most of the month, on a trip to London and Washington, and the return to Washington is scheduled of our Reports Officer, Mr. Fischer have occasioned several changes in the assignment of personnel. Mr. Weaver has taken on the duties of reports officer and has continued to work on the details of the Industrial Rehabilitation program. He has also served as Acting Chief of Mission when Mr. MacDuffie has been out of Kiev. Mr. Saiger has absorbed some of Mr. White's work, and at present, Mr. Saiger is responsible for maintenance of certain shipping records as well as the administrative, accounting and financial functions of the Mission. Mr. Tereshtenko has supplemented the work of Mrs. Naimark in interpreting (his presence will permit the loan of Mrs. Naimark to the American Mission to the USSR mentioned above), and he has been following developments in the local economy while working closely with Mr. Skeoch and Mr. Belai.

b. Personnel.

We have no problems requiring the attention of ERO or Headquarters.

/c. International -

o. Internal administrative problems.

The problem of communication with ERO and Washington mentioned in the second monthly report, has eased somewhat. Through diplomatic pouch to Moscow, we have received some mail during the past month. We are still greatly handicapped by the failure of air and other mail to reach us sufficiently soon to make detailed descriptions of cargoes and specifications of specific items of real use to us. Also, ERO and Washington persist in assuming that materials we request by cable can be sent by airmail and still reach us within a reasonable period. Such is not the case.

Attachment No.1.

UNPRA UKRAINE MISSION BUDGET
3rd Quarter - 1946.

Rates of Exchange Used
 \$4.03 - 1
 120.9 roubles - 1 +

	: Proposed : Sterling Expenditures : Sub Total	: Proposed : Dollar Expenditure : Sub Total	: Proposed : Local Currency Expenditure : Sub Total
<u>00 Personal Services</u>	<u>Expressed in Sterling.</u>		
01 Salaries & Wages - Regular Employees - Class I & Class II £613 ⁺⁺		£4057 ⁺⁺	35.768r.
02 Temporary Employees	-	-	
03 Professional Services	-	-	
04 Fees & Commissions	-	-	
06 Provident Fund 46		305	
07 Pension or Retirement Payment	-	-	
	<u>£659</u>	<u>£4362</u>	<u>35.768r.</u>
<u>10 Travel & Subsistence</u>			
11 Common Carrier Fares		3000	34.260
12 Local Transportation			
13 Automobile Allowance			
14 Special Conveyances			
15 Subsistence		220	
17 Representation Allowance		60	140.400
19 All Other		60	
		<u>3340</u>	<u>174.680</u>
<u>20 Communication</u>			
21 Telephone Service & Tolls			1,000
22 Telegraph & Cable			
1. Land Telegraph			2,450
2. Marine Cable			68,500
3. Radio & Wireless			
23 Postage			530
24 All Other		125	
	<u>125</u>	<u>125</u>	<u>72,480</u>

UNRRA UKRAINE MISSION BUDGET (contd).

	Sterling <u>Expressed in Sterling</u>	Dollar	Proposed - Local
<u>30 General Supplies & Materials.</u>			
31 Office Supplies	65		
32 Printed Reports Bulletins & Publications	35		5,000
33 Warehouse Supplies			
34 Automotive Supplies			
1. Gas Oil & Lubricants			5,306
2. Spare Parts - Repairs	250		12,200
39 All Other	100		
	<u>450</u>		<u>22,506</u>
<u>40 General Equipment.</u>			
41 Office Equipment			
42 Motor Vehicle Equipment			
43 Warehouse Equipment			
49 All Other Equipment	65		
	<u>65</u>		None
<u>50 Other Contractual Services</u>			
51 Freight & Express	50		2,500
52 Ocean freight	125		
53 Repairs & Rental of Equipment			
1. Office machines, equipment & furniture			
2. Water coolers, typewriters & clocks			
3. Motor equipment			
54 Repairs & Rental of Facilities			
1. Rent of office buildings			1,237
2. " " Residences & other living quarters			
55 Charges for Services			
1. Heat, light & power			6,000
2. Fees for auditing, Medical Examination, etc.			
56 Property Insurance			
57 Employees Compensation Insurance			
58 Premiums on Surety Bonds			
59 All Other			
	<u>175</u>		<u>9,737</u>

UNRRA UKRAINE MISSION BUDGET (contd).

	Sterling	Dollar	Proposed - Local
	<u>Expressed in Sterling</u>		
<u>60 Special Services - None</u>	£659	8,517	9,737
70 Reserve for Contingencies		<u>250</u> 8,767	<u>34,829</u> 350,000r.

+ There is no normal foreign exchange for the rouble. We have taken an arbitrary figure of 30 roubles to one U.S. dollar. Therefore, on this basis 1 is equal to 120.9 roubles.

++ Includes Employees Deduction of 5%.

STATEMENT OF BUDGET JUSTIFICATION.

Code 0. Personal Services.

It is estimated that 5021 will be required to cover expenditures for personal services of Class I employees during the quarter ending September 30, 1946. This amount is based on the employment of 15 persons as per the agreement with the government. In accordance with instructions only 50% of the cost of the unfilled positions has been included. With reference to Line 10, I.R. Specialist, an increase for upgrading is included inasmuch as the incumbent is performing the duties of Reports Officer and also has been delegated to be Acting Chief of Mission while the Chief of Mission has been on field trips, and conferences in Moscow and Minsk, and while the Deputy Chief of Mission has been in Washington. With reference to Line 5, Accountant, an increase for upgrading is also included inasmuch as the incumbent is performing all administrative functions including finance and personnel work. This increase is justified upon the elimination of the Chief of F & A. previously budgeted for the Mission. The total amount of salaries includes the employees deduction of 5% and subheading 06 includes the $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ Provident Fund contribution of the Administration.

The amount requested for Class II employees includes personnel located both at Headquarters and the port office in Odessa. The two vacancies listed are for supply specialists to be employed in accordance with arrangements agreed upon between the Administration and the Government.

Code 10. Travel and Subsistence.

The amount of 3,000 requested for the third quarter is based on the estimated expense of twelve persons both reporting to the mission from the U.S. and returning personnel to the U.S. late in the quarter. The estimated expense is \$1000 per trip or approximately 250. Subsistence allowances of \$7.00 per day per person for 10 days are also listed per traveller. A Representation Allowance of 60 and an "All Other" expense item in the same amount is requested to cover expenses for passports, visas, etc. of reporting and returning personnel.

The local currency expenditures requested from the government, which has furnished no actual currency but which pays all expenses incurred by the mission with the submission of a statement of expenditures when requested covers Common Carrier Fares from Berlin to Kiev for personnel reporting to the Mission and returning to home stations and also estimated travel within the Ukraine on inspection and field trips. The amount requested for subsistence also covers hotel rooms, meals, and incidental living expenses incurred by 14 persons for the quarter. It should be noted that all local currency budgeted is subject to negotiation and agreement with the government.

Code 20. Communications.

While no submission is made for estimated Communication expenses which may be incurred both in London and Washington for the mission, a nominal amount is requested for dollar expenditure under the "All Other" category as a reserve.

/The

The Communication expense in local currency has been based on the experience of the first two and one-third months of operation at Kiev covering both the cost of cables to London and Washington and indigenous communications.

Code 30. General Supplies and Materials.

The submission under this category includes the following:

- 1) Office Supplies. It is anticipated that supplies on hand will fulfil most of the needs of the Mission during the remainder of its stay in Kiev. However, a nominal request of 65 is submitted for the requisition of fill-in items and photographic supplies.
- 2) Printed Reports. The sum of 35 is requested in this category primarily for reproduction of photographs taken in connection with the Supply Program.

The Local Currency requirements are identical to those agreed upon for these headings with the government for the Second Quarter.

- 3) Automotive Supplies. The requested 250 is submitted for spare parts on requisition for the two Studebaker sedans used by the Mission and also for special mechanic automotive tools.

The "All Other" request is submitted as a reserve fund for this category.

The Local Currency requirements are identical to those agreed upon for these headings with the government for the Second Quarter.

Code 40. General Equipment.

While it is not anticipated that additional office and motor equipment will be required during the quarter, a nominal contingency fund of 65 is requested for possible additions.

No Local Currency expenditures under this heading are anticipated in the Third Quarter.

Code 50. Contractual Services.

The 175 requested under this heading is anticipated to cover freight to shipside and ocean freight on the few additional supplies which may be required to operate the Mission. The Local Currency request is for the cost of shipping supplies from the Port to the Mission office, and miscellaneous expenses such as heat, light and rent for the Mission Office in Kiev.

Code 60 and 70.

No Special Services are performed by the Mission and a Reserve Fund of 250 is requested as an overall "All Other" expense.

The Local Currency reserve is comparable to that previously agreed upon with the Government for the Second Quarter.

June 8, 1946.

UKRAINE MISSION
THIRD QUARTER PROPOSED LINE ITEM
PERSONNEL ESTABLISHMENT.

Position:	Classification	Salaries in Currencies	Name of	
Line No.:	Grade: Title of Position.	in which paid	Incumbent	Remarks.
Class I.		\$	Roubles :	
Office of Chief of Mission				
1	14 Chief of Mission	9300	M. MacDuffie	
2	12 Reports Officer	6350	Vacant	
3	9 Executive Assistant	4250	M. M. Naimark	
4	7 Admin. Asst. & Secretary	3450	M. C. Bartlett	
5	6 Secretary	3050	J. Siegel	
Department of F & A.				
6	11 Accountant	5725	M. Saiger	
7	5 Secretary	2600	Vacant	
Department of Supply.				
8	13 Deputy Chief of Mission	8275	P. F. White	
9	13 Medical Officer	1840	Dr. Forrest	
10	12 Supply Officer	6750	V. Tereshtenko	
11	12 A.R. Specialist	6600	L. Skeoch	
12	12 I.R. Specialist	7150	R. Weaver	
13	11 Supply Specialist	5525	Vacant	
14	11 Supply Specialist	5525	Vacant	
15	5 Secretary	2600	Vacant	
Class II.		Per month	Class I Salary Scale	
			Grade	Range in rubles
1	12 Port Officer	1725		per month
2	11 Agronomist	1425		1 200 - 300
3	12 Supply Officer (Medical)	1725	Vacant	2 300 - 400
4	11 Supply Officer (I.R.).	1425	Vacant	3 400 - 520
5	7 Interpreter	1000		4 520 - 640
6	7 Interpreter	1000		5 640 - 720
7	5 Driver	705		6 770 - 900
8	5 Driver	705		7 900 - 1030

Annex III (Contd).

Class II.

9	5	Driver	705
10	2	Caretaker	400
11	2	Janitor	305

Note: 1. All Class I employees are located at Headquarters Office in Kiev. 2. All Class II employees are located in Kiev with exception of one driver, one interpreter and Port Officer located at Odessa.

Class I Salary Scale	
Grade	Range in rubles
	per month
8	1030-1160
9	1160-1290
10	1290-1420
11	1420-1660
12	1660-1800
13	1800-1950
14	1950-2100

+ Original budget position line number not known at Mission.

Annex IV.

Summary of Number of Positions
Ukraine Mission.

Unit.	:No.Class I.	:No.Class II.	:No.Class III.	:Total.
<u>Headquarters - Kiev</u>				
1.Office of Chief of Mission	5	2	0	7
2.Department of F & A.	1	2	0	3
3.Department of Supply +	9	4	0	13
4.Relief Services	0	0	0	0
<u>Port - Odessa</u>				
1.Department of Supply	0	3	0	3
	15	11	0	26

+ Includes Medical Officer.

1. Class I Port Officer located at Odessa is on payroll
of Byelorussian Mission.

Translation. Attachment No.2.

8 May 1946.

Mr. MacDuffie:

I am submitting, herewith, a report on the utilisation of proceeds from UNRRA supplies as of 1 June 1946. In the future, I shall provide you with monthly reports indicating all the receipts and expenditures for a given month.

V.V. Khomysh
Chief of the Administration
for UNRRA Supplies at the
Council of Ministers of
Ukraine S.S.R.

Form EF-2

Date - June 1, 1946
Period - since beginning
of deliveries
Currency unit - Soviet
rouble.

Amount and Utilisation of Proceeds from Sale
of UNRRA Supplies.

TABLE I Gross total of proceeds of sales with summary of
utilisation.

	<u>Gross total as of the date of preparation of this report, in 000 roubles.</u>
A. Gross total of proceeds	417,130
B. Distribution costs	5,425
C. Amounts transferred to Mission	-
D. Goods and services furnished Mission	175
E. " " " " to other areas	-
F. Balance of proceeds available (A minus B.C.D & E)	411,530
G. Expenditure on relief and rehabilitation projects.	250,000
H. Commitments for relief and rehabilitation projects	-

Balance in cash available for future expenses 161,530

V.V. Khomysh
Chief of the Administration
for UNRRA Supplies at the
Council of Ministers of
the Ukraine S.S.R.

Translation.

TABLE II. Gross proceeds of sales during current period
According to commodity group, (Breakdown of Table I,
Line A) as of June 1, 1946.

Commodity	Amount in 000 Roubles.
0. Food, fats, oil and soap	417,130
1. Clothing, textiles and footwear	-
2. Medical supplies and equipment	-
3. Industrial equipment	-
4. Communication and transport equipment	-
5. Other equipment, except agricultural	-
6. Agricultural supplies and equipment	-
7. Miscellaneous manufactured products	-
8. Fuel, lubricants and petroleum	-
9. Miscellaneous raw materials	-
TOTAL	417,130

V.V.Khomysk

Chief of the Administration
for UNRRA Supplies at the
Council of Ministers of
the Ukraine S.S.R.

Translation.

TABLE III. Expenditure by Government on Relief and Rehabilitation Projects.
(Breakdown of Table I, Line G).

In 000 Roubles.			
Total Expenditure as of 1.6.46.			
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Short Term</u>	<u>Long Term.</u>
A. <u>Services directed toward the betterment of general wellbeing</u> Expenditures for services rendered to invalids; for repair and equipment of the agencies for social maintenance	1,939	1,939	-
B. <u>Health Services.</u> Feeding of patients, repairs and equipment of health service agencies and other expenses.	112,454	112,454	-
C. <u>Educational Services.</u> Feeding of children and other expenditures for childrens' homes, repairs & equipment of schools and other institutions of the Ministry of Education	58,529	58,529	-
D. <u>Rehabilitation of national economy.</u> Repairs and equipment of livestock-raising centres, piggeries, cattle-sheds, slaughterhouses, cold-storage, poultry-yards, vineyards & orchard-farms, rehabilitation of sources of water-supplies, veterinary and bacteriologicall laboratories; cattle-horse-poultry-and-fish breeding centres; repair of barns and agricultural implements; projects directed toward rehabilitation of brick and ceramic industry, coal mines, etc.	77,078	77,078	-
TOTAL	250,000	250,000	-

V.V.Khomysk.

Chief of the Administration
for UNRRA Supplies at the
Council of Ministers of
the Ukraine S.S.R.

UNRRA
Washington

Urgent for Weintraub, Lilly from MacDuffie, Number 121. Repeated
London 84.

A. Eight foreign correspondents, three American, one Canadian, one Polish, one French, two British flying Moscow having visited Minsk and Kiev to observe UNRRA activities. Scandrett telephoned that in Minsk they visited ration stores and collective farms.

B. In Kiev they spent one day touring city noting war damage, second day meeting top scientists, writers, etc. and also going to ration stores, third day at collective farm accompanied by Skeoch UNRRA Canadian Agricultural Rehabilitation Officer, fourth day accompanied by MacDuffie, they went through two major free markets and interviewed Rudnitsky, a Deputy Chairman, Ukraine Council of Ministers.

C. Unfortunately, Foreign Office officials selected very best collective farm we have seen in the Ukraine, far superior to others and which was maintained by Germans during the occupation. Furthermore, boastful farm manager is alleged to have asserted that it was less than an average farm and that he sent meat to markets and even could not sell it.

D. Because the correspondents had then not managed to see free markets some began to draw erroneous conclusion that Government was sending surplus to free markets and letting UNRRA supplies feed the ration stores. Consequently MacDuffie personally conducted correspondents through two great free markets which serve Kiev city of six hundred forty thousand present population. In all, correspondents found only one pound meat repeat one pound meat, several fowl, small quantities of milk and butter from nearby farms and one repeat one person selling approximately fifteen repeat fifteen UNRRA vienna sausages from one can and few people selling miscellaneous titbits such as matches, cigarettes and candy from U.S. Army ten-in-one ration. Prices were extremely high in all cases except vienna sausages which were unusually low apparently due to ignorance of lone seller. For example, one chicken cost one hundred twenty roubles, by comparison salaries of our chauffeurs are seven hundred five repeat seven hundred five roubles per month.

E. Later Rudnitsky answered correspondents' questions for two hours regarding Ukraine's needs. He said he did not repeat not believe that grain for France came from Ukraine but would confirm later. He stressed lack of rain last fall, no repeat no snow this winter and almost no repeat no rain this spring, plus slow sowing which is not yet completed and concluded there is no basis for good crop prospects. At best we can obtain only a middling crop. He stressed need for fats and oil and said in first two weeks May there were few UNRRA arrivals and other than bread there was almost no food. He reviewed how Ukraine established UNRRA program within agreed monetary limits and elected to budget about two-thirds of program for food, chiefly meats and fats. He stressed need for simple even antiquated but necessary machinery to can foods, build shelter, repair roads and unload ships and trains pointing out that this

/was

was not repeat not for reconstruction but merely to exist. Only new facts developed were that UNRRA fats and meats went in part to feed five hundred fifty thousand wounded or ill veterans, that pre-war amount of fats and oils figures were not available since no rationing existed but in 1929 repeat 1929 figure was twenty two kilos per person per year as against four and a half kilos at present. John Fischer, please note this is a correction of our first report which we find contained only figures on animal fats ~~omitting vegetable~~ fats.

F. Some correspondents observed that no expression of gratitude was made here as compared with Minsk. We replied that relations were very cordial, government officials open and friendly and full freedom of movement accorded us, but first UNRRA had in negotiating original agreement with the Ukraine Government led Ukraine to expect total \$189,000,000 dollars supplies would be shipped by June 30 whereas UNRRA will be lucky to ship 90,000,000 dollars by that date and second that Ukraine had as yet received none of its Industrial Rehabilitation equipment other than raw materials and only twelve percent of its fats and oil requirements, the two most seriously needed items.

Marshall MacDuffie
June 4, 1946.

TRANSLATION

Attachment No. 4.

May 15, 1946

No. 015546.

Dear Mr. MacDuffie.

Supplementing my letter of April 5th, No. 37-4/su, I am sending you information on the balance of fats in the Ukrainian S.S.R. during the years 1945 and 1946. This is an answer to your questions as posed by the Headquarters of UNRRA in Washington (tables are attached herewith):

Data for the year 1940 cannot be given as all statistical reports regarding the production and consumption of fats for the past years had been kept in the archives of the Ministries and Trusts of the Ukraine, and they have been destroyed by the German invaders.

From the information given herein you will see how inadequate are the resources of fats and oils which the Ukrainian S.S.R. has for the year 1946.

After the deduction of the necessary quantity of vegetable oils used for the production of soap and oil paints, only 194,400 tons remain for the population, which meant 4.86 kilograms per capita per annum.

However, during the period of May to October the population will not even receive this ration, as the basic supply of fats and oils of indigenous production will not become available before the end of the 3rd and 4th quarters, i.e., after the crop is gathered and the autumn cattle slaughtering takes place, and the import of UNRRA fats has thus far been insignificant. As of May 1st, 1946, only 8,596 tons, i.e. 9.3% of the requirements of our Government (90,000 tons) have been received.

Therefore, if the Ukraine will not receive within the next few months from UNRRA a new shipment of fats and oils, the population of the Ukraine - particularly the urban population - will be placed in a most difficult position.

In view of this fact I urge you to take the necessary steps to increase and expedite the shipment to our Republic of fats and oils in accordance with the requirements submitted to UNRRA, i.e. for May and June not less than 30,000 tons.

Respectfully yours,

(signed) V.V. Khomyshyn

RESOURCES AND CONSUMPTION

OF VEGETABLE OILS IN THE UKRAINIAN SSR DURING THE YEAR
1945 and the outlook for the year 1946

(in thousands of tons)

	<u>1945</u>	<u>1946</u>
A. <u>Obtained seeds:</u>		
The crop	496.4	750.0
Seed requirement	53.6	60.0
Resources, after the deduction of the seed requirement	442.8	690.0
Used for oil production	442.8	542.0
Balance for the year 1947	-	148.0
B. <u>Oil resources:</u>		
Total production of oil	105.8	130.0
Import and export(balance)	-	-
Resources, including import and export	105.8	130.0
For technical purposes	26.7	40.0
Consumed by the urban population (including purchases on the collective farm markets)	29.0	30.0
Consumed by the rural population	50.1	60.0
Total consumed by the population	79.1	90.0
Per capita per annum, in kilograms	1.98	2.25
" " " " urban population	2.41	2.30
" " " " rural population	1.86	2.22

RESOURCES

CONSUMPTION OF ANIMAL FATS IN THE UKRAINE IN THE YEAR 1945 and THE OUTLOOK FOR THE YEAR 1946.

	<u>000 of tons</u> <u>1945</u>	<u>1946</u>
Production of animal fats	74.7	104.4
Import and export (balance)	12.5 +	-
Consumed by the urban population (including purchases at collective farm markets)	32.7	36.4
Consumed by the rural population	54.5	68.0
Per capita per annum, in kilograms	2.19	2.61
" " " " " urban population	2.73	2.80
" " " " " rural population	2.0	2.52

+ Received from Lend-lease

SUMMARY TABLE

OF RESOURCES AND CONSUMPTION OF FATS AND OILS IN THE UKRAINIAN SSR

	(in thousands of tons)	
	<u>1945</u>	<u>1946</u>
Vegetable oils	105.8	130.0
Animal fats	74.7	104.4
Total	180.5	234.4
Export	-	-
Import	12.5	-
Resources available for distribution	193.0	234.4
Of this: for technical purposes -	26.7	40.0
for food	166.3	194.4
Of this: for the urban population -	61.7	66.4
for the rural population -	104.6	128.0
Per capita per annum, in kilograms	4.17	4.86
Of this: for the urban population	5.14	5.10
for the rural population	3.86	4.74

UNRRA/
Washington.

For Weintraub, Lilly and Daderkin from MacDuffie. Number 67

Following is a summary report on food and medical supplies in hospitals, nurseries, and schools visited by MacDuffie, Weaver, Fischer and Naimark in three main cities central Ukraine May five to eleven.

1. In Kharkov we saw partially restored childrens' hospital with beds for hundred forty-five babies age one month to four years. It was operating on one floor of three-story building which had seven hundred beds prewar. No repeat no building material or equipment yet available for restoration remaining floor despite urgent need. Only heat for several wards was provided by rusty iron stove salvaged from rubble of burned building, although weather still so cold we wore top coats indoors. In one of these wards eleven babies age six weeks to two years were being treated for pneumonia. Many of windows were bricked up because lack glass, and only artificial light was provided by one twenty-five watt electric bulb each ward. Roof of hospital leaks because roofing material unobtainable, and no pipe is available for repair of highly inadequate plumbing. Interior walls whitewashed since there is no repeat no oil paint available in Kharkov. Entire hospital received only five cakes soap monthly and laundry must be done by boiling linens in soda solution. Sheets, blankets, and baby clothes are critically scarce; for example, hospital urgently needs at least one thousand more diapers. All furniture was salvaged from destroyed buildings or built by staff. Only operating table is made of rough planks covered with strip black oil cloth. Other equipment in surgery consisted of two sterilizers and one small cabinet instruments. Hospital gets twenty pounds fat a month, so patients' diet consists largely of dried milk, soup and farina. In view of these handicaps hospital appeared surprisingly clean and well managed. Director is Dr.M.A.Shulsky, pediatrician of twenty-seven years experience; he has assistance well trained staff forty-six doctors and nurses.

2. Other hospitals in Kharkov, Dnepropetrovsk and Zaporozhie are suffering similar shortages linen, equipment, and food. One hospital director in Dnepropetrovsk told us he had no repeat no pyjamas or bathrobe and that his patients get less than twenty grams fats daily. He added that the only fat available often was UNRRA peanut butter which is indigestible for some patients. Kharkov has only one hundred blankets for the eight thousand beds in its hospitals and nurseries; consequently patients must bring their own bed clothes.

3. In Zaporozhie and Kharkov we visited nurseries and kindergartens for care of war orphans and children which suffered malnutrition during war. Latter received special high caloric diet, consisting almost entirely of UNRRA food. In every case equipment was scarce and primitive, but all supplies were efficiently utilised and children obviously were receiving excellent attention.

4. In Zporozhie school for children age seven to seventeen we observed group feeding arrangements which we believe typical of larger cities in Ukraine. Students receive one hot meal daily, consisting of one hot dish, usually cabbage soup, fifty grams bread, mush with an UNRRA meat sauce, UNRRA peanut butter, and stewed fruit. This is supplemented with UNRRA jam or tomato juice when available. Roll or slice of bread with jam also is issued during morning recess. School feeding is in addition to normal family ration. Food was well prepared in sanitary though poorly equipped kitchen.

5. In all hospitals and schools we observed extreme economy in use UNRRA goods, including packaging. U.S. Army ration cans were being used as laboratory beakers, drinking cups, cooking utensils and covered with coloured paper to serve as toys in nurseries. Cardboard packing cases are collected for re-use by Ukraine canning and food processing plants.

Marshall MacDuffie
May 14, 1946.

COPY

UNRRA
WASHINGTON

For Weintraub, Lilly and Daderkin from MacDuffie, Number 69
Repeated London 46.

1. MacDuffie, Weaver, Fischer and Naimark returned May 11 from seven-day inspection trip to Dnepropetrovsk, Zaporozhie and Kharkov three of larger Ukraine cities now having respectively population of about five hundred three hundred and seven hundred thousand. Observations generally confirmed conclusions listed section three of second monthly report and our cable thirty-nine to Washington and especially fact that practically no repeat no meats and fats are available in cities except UNRRA supplies. However food situation appears to be taking turn for worse. Aside from grain there are virtually no repeat no stockpiles of food in Ukraine and UNRRA supplies are being distributed direct and swiftly from ship to retail stores. Government seldom able to meet full ration requirements and unless increased UNRRA shipments arrive late May and early June still further cuts in meats and fats distribution will be unavoidable. Situation is particularly serious in Donbas industrial region, where there is little agricultural production and therefore not even spring vegetables are available from local farms.

2. At best Ukraine grain harvest this year will not repeat not exceed seventy-five percent normal. There has been no substantial rain in last two months, and unless we get good rain within two weeks serious crop failure is likely. Skeoch UNRRA Canadian agricultural economist has just returned from Southern Ukraine with similar report impending drought there.

3. Reconstruction ruined cities and industries progressing slowly because shortage equipment and food. For example, thirteen thousand workers engaged in rebuilding Ukraine's largest steel mill at Zaporozhie each received last month only 750 grams fat and less than two pounds meat, a diet clearly inadequate for heavy labour. In some stores visited no repeat no soap has been available for three or more months.

4. Aside from fats and medical supplies, on which we are sending a separate cable, greatest need is for construction equipment and building material. In every city visited housing shortage is extremely critical. In Kharkov, which lost sixty percent of its dwellings, each person is allocated only four decimal eight square meters, or a space about ten feet long by five feet wide. In Zaporozhie seventy-five percent homes and virtually all industry was destroyed. Dnepropetrovsk lost thirty percent homes, eight percent industry, and seventy percent schools and other cultural institutions.

5. We visited typical new dwellings in Dnepropetrovsk which had been built by sixty-three year old woman and her daughter. Only materials used were clay mixed with straw and tar paper for roof. Floor was pounded earth and only heat for two rooms came from small brick stove. We saw many similar homes being rebuilt in this district on left bank of Dneiper, where nine thousand six hundred of ten thousand prewar houses were destroyed.

6. Officials and citizens in every city visited pleaded with us to speed deliveries food and industrial rehabilitation equipment. We have now visited five of the eight largest cities plus a number of smaller towns in widely separated sections of Ukraine and have found substantially the same critical conditions in each place.

Marshall MacDuffie
May 14, 1946.

COPY
UNRRA
WASHINGTON

For Weintraub Lilly and Daderkin from MacDuffie. Number 88

Following is summary of report by Canadian Agricultural Rehabilitation Specialist, Lawrence Skeoch, covering visit to well-known Carl Liebknecht collective farm:

This farm one of the quite millionaire unquote farms of the prewar period is situated about twenty kilometres from Odessa on the coast of the Black Sea and exceeds seventeen hundred acres in size. It was well equipped prewar with modern agricultural machinery and possessed some electrified equipment. The major products are winter and spring wheat, barley, grapes and wine, fruit and vegetables.

Damage to the farm buildings during the war was not heavy, consisting largely in destruction of roofs and deterioration in the condition of buildings from inadequate maintenance and careless use. However, all the farm machinery and the installations such as electrical equipment and machines, and the irrigation system including the pumping station, were almost completely destroyed or carried away. Heavy loss was also suffered through the plowing up of a substantial part of the area in grapes and the destruction of fruit trees during the period of occupation. Livestock numbers have recovered to only about fifty percent of prewar levels, and these are largely young animals of poor quality. The horses are small and in poor condition, making necessary the use of cows as draft animals. Livestock food consists almost solely of chopped barley straw. Inadequate rainfall has depleted the limited carrying capacity of the natural pasturage.

Rehabilitation of this farm although proceeding as efficiently as can be expected, is severely handicapped by the primitive nature of the available equipment and the serious inadequacy of draft power. No modern farm machinery whatever is available for cultivation or harvesting. Some discarded harvesting and threshing equipment of a type in use in America about sixty years ago has been resurrected and much effort and ingenuity is being spent to make it partially serviceable. Restoration of the vineyards has been complicated by the destruction of the irrigation works, with a loss due to lack of water of about seventy repeat seventy percent of new plantings.

The farm manager is a man of distinctly superior training and organising ability and the workers display a high degree of skill and enthusiasm in their work. However, without farm machinery, particularly tractors and combines, electrical and pumping equipment, the restoration of this farm to full efficiency will be long delayed and the production of food will suffer accordingly.

Marshall MacDuffie
May 27, 1946.

COPY

UNRRA

Washington.

For Weintraub, Lilly and Daderkin from MacDuffie. Number 93.
Repeated London 66.

Following is summary report of industrial rehabilitation in six Ukrainian cities visited by members of our mission in late April and early May.

A. Industrial plants visited in Kiev, Denpropetrovsk, Dneprostroy, Zaporozhie, Kharkov and Odessa almost universally depleted of modern machinery and their buildings usually either razed to the ground or reduced to mere shells of outside walls and twisted iron beams. Despite determined efforts at rehabilitation, little heavy industry is in production and more than two years after liberation the two largest steel plants have not yet started furnaces. Chief obstacles to rehabilitation are (1) shortages of heavy construction equipment, structural steel and mechanical equipment for building, supervisory and skilled labour, and mechanical equipment for industrial production; and (2) competing calls upon limited supplies of equipment, materials and manpower occasioned by urgent need for restoring and rebuilding houses, schools, hospitals, water works and the like.

B. The following examples from several cities highlight the problem.
(a) The Mikoyan Canning factory, largest food processing plant in the Kiev area, was partially destroyed and completely gutted of machinery. Its present output is only about thirty percent of the prewar level. Because glass is extremely short throughout Russia, defective Mason jars have been cemented together to replace broken windows; the result resembles glass brick. By piecing together out-moded machinery and by improvising hand and power operated machines, management has been able to secure semi-automatic operations in certain divisions. In one instance the principal part of a flanging machine was an adapted railroad bearing. There is a critical need for all types of equipment, and there are inadequate facilities for its production. Despite adverse conditions, worker morale is high, the plant is clean and the products are attractive and tasty. (b) A shoe factory in Denprotetrovsk was partially evacuated by the Russians; when they returned all the machinery which had been left was missing, and the building was about eight percent destroyed. In this factory alone three million, six hundred thousand roubles damage was done. Whatever machinery exists was pieced together by hand, and output has fallen from four thousand, five hundred pairs a day before the war to a thousand pairs. Many operations are done by hand this and periodic shortages of materials account for low output. Plant is well ventilated and lighted. A modern clothing factory, built in 1937-38 in the same city, is in partial operation. Buildings have been largely restored, but there is no repeat no equipment to replace that which was taken away; consequently production has fallen from a prewar figure of thirty-seven million pieces to three million a year. In a small section of one large building, a group of women were engaged in power machine operations; despite the fact that the machines were patched up and the operators were learners, the arrangement and tempo of work compared favourably with similar production in America.

C. Of the forty-eight piers of the dam at Dneprostroy, thirty-five were blown up, and all generators were destroyed. Damage to the power house alone was estimated at a half billion roubles. Restoration is progressing but handicapped because of lack of all types of machinery and equipment as well as because of a scarcity of qualified labour. To meet this latter deficiency, farm workers have been imported, and forty percent are women engaged in heavy construction. A large nearby iron and steel plant was ninety-five percent destroyed; although one furnace was repaired it could not be used because of lack of mechanical equipment.

(d) The largest iron and steel plant in the Ukraine is located at Zaporozhie and was systematically destroyed. This factory, with its three blast furnaces, ten open hearth furnaces, strip and rolling mills, and twenty-five thousand KW generator, was still expanding when the war broke out. A small amount of light equipment was evacuated, but the bulk of equipment and all of the structures housing it were destroyed, or damaged. Russian engineers estimate that sixty-five percent of the money value of the equipment was destroyed. Total restoration will take from three to four years, costing seven hundred million roubles. First need is to rebuild houses, since only eight percent of dwelling units serving workers at the plant remain. Full restoration will require importation of vast supplies of machinery for home building, iron and steel for repairing plant, and mechanical equipment of all types for operating the plant.

Marshall MacDuffie
May 28, 1946.

Attachment No.9

COPY.

UNRRA
Washington

For Weintraub, Hanson and Daderkin from MacDuffie. Number 94.
Repeated London 67, Minsk 21.

Governmental agencies Ukraine report three major difficulties encountered in use of UNRRA Seeds;

A. No seeds received had adequate description of detailed characteristics. Large quantities could not even be identified since bags had no identifying markings. This pertains to following quantities seeds received on vessels JERICHO VICTORY 31 tons, CECIL BEAN 35 tons, BROWN VICTORY 11 tons, JOLIET VICTORY 2 tons, ETHIOPIA VICTORY 43 tons, JACOB CHANDLER 251 tons stop. Above situation necessitates laboratory tests of all seeds to establish identity, variety and other specifications, thus causing long delays in distribution. Suggested by Ukraine that shipping cable avoid use of the categories assorted vegetable seeds and grass seeds. Also bags should be marked with name of seed and supplied with documents showing seed variety and other specifications to make possible immediate and most efficient use of seeds under varying soil and climatic conditions without further testing here.

B. Failure to supply information immediately changes are made in seed programme resulting from shortages of some seeds for which increased amounts of other seeds are substituted has also caused serious delay in distribution of seeds. Changes in preparation of seed bed and other adjustments must frequently be made after surplus seeds are received and identified.

C. Almost two thousand tons of seed cannot be used account disease and weed seeds. Equipment inadequate to properly recondition this seed. In spite urgent need seeds authorities feel infestation of fields should be avoided. Detailed statement supported by analytical reports now under preparation.

Marshall MacDuffie
May 29, 1946

June 5, 1946

M E M O R A N D U M

To: Marshall MacDuffie
 From: V. V. Khomyak
 Subject: UNRRA Used Clothing and Footwear

I wish to inform you that the UNRRA cargo received on KEITH VANTER contained, also, some used clothing and footwear for the Ukraine. These goods were sent to the Regional Branches of the offices dealing with the question of social security and living conditions of the families of servicemen, for the distribution to the needy families of the former participants in the Patriotic War.

In Kharkov in the course of classification and checking of the goods received, it was revealed that 321 bales of clothing and footwear, total 11249 klg. received under bladings No. 897502 and No. 897825 included:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Degree of unfitness in percentages</u>
1. Trousers	68	80-85
2. Slips	71	90-95
3. Overcoats for children	7	85-95
4. Pants for children	4	85-95
5. Womens' handbags	12	95-100
6. Childrens' footwear	27	95-100
7. Brassieres	18	100
8. Unpaired stockings and socks	237	100
9. Galoshes and rubber-unpaired	514	100
10. Miscellaneous footwear-unpaired	1530	100
11. Miscellaneous	83	95-100
	<u>2971</u>	

These items were useless in view of the fact that they were either completely worn out or in the case of footwear, unpaired.

In Poltava, the shipment of used clothing and footwear received included the following items absolutely unfit for any use in view of the fact that they were completely worn out:

a.) men's clothing and footwear	465 pieces
b.) ladies' " " "	446 "
c.) childrens' " " "	424 "
d.) Miscellaneous items	26 "
	<u>1,361 "</u>

In Kiev, in the course of sorting clothing received in case No. 511816, 7155, items from a total of 6797 were found to be worn out from 50 to 80 percent; the number of unpaired shoes was 2870. All of the original documents regarding this question, accompanied by the corresponding affidavits may be submitted upon your request.

Respectfully yours,

V. V. Khomyak

(Translation by V. Tereshtenko)

Attachment No. 11.

R E P O R T

Regarding the distribution of UNRRA Foodstuffs
from the beginning and up to March 31, 1946

Nos.	Channels of distribution	Quantity in net tons	Quantity in gross tons	Total
	Received during 1st Quarter of 1946	52173	6739	58912
	Unloaded & rec'd by trade organisations	33441	6739	40180
I.	Issued to trade organisations for sale on ration cards to factory, officeworkers and their families	22353	-	22353
II.	Issued through communal feeding- among them:	7794	3781	11575
	1. Through dining rooms of factories and offices	7133	3590	10723
	2. Homes of invalids and the aged	136	36	172
	3. Health resorts	190	41	231
	4. Rest homes	103	37	140
	5. Dining rooms of educational institutions (FZO and RU- Factory and Plant Training and Workers-Students)	232	77	309
III.	Hospitals, childrens' institutions, etc. among them	3294	2958	6252
	1. Hospitals	827	858	1685
	2. Dairy kitchens	53	-	53
	3. Food stations	178	122	300
	4. Infant homes	93	30	123
	5. Kindergartens	483	443	926
	6. Nurseries	523	296	819
	7. Obstetrical homes	52	58	110
	8. Childrens' homes	470	354	824
	9. Sanatoria for veterans of the Patriotic War	52	88	140
	10. Hospitals and clinics for veterans of the Patriotic War	194	149	343
	11. Sanatoria	223	354	577
	12. High-calorie feeding of children	146	206	352

(Signed) V. Khomyak, Chief of the Department
of UNRRA Supplies at the Council
of Ministers of the Ukrainian S.S.R.

REPORT

Regarding the distribution of UNRRA supplies from the beginning and up to March 31, 1946

	Canned meat	Meat & vegetables	Stabilized butter	Lard	Cheese	Evap. & Condensed Milk	Jam, marmalade	Army rations	Peas & Beans	Vegetable juice (gross)	Fruit juice (gross)	Tomato juice (gross)
Received For 1st Quarters of 1946 at Odessa.....	17423	5692	2289	797	2126	7103	3210	13533	-	-	-	-
Unloaded and received by trade organisations	11317	3772	1276	-	1758	4111	2426	8779	1252	319	1367	3801
1. Turned over to trading organ. for sale on ration cards to factory workers, office workers & families	6343	3772	-	-	1458	1501	500	8779	-	-	-	-
11. Issued through communal feeding- among them:	3948	-	616	-	100	1610	1520	-	939	149	542	2151
a.) through dining rooms of factories and offices	3750	-	579	-	50	1454	1300	-	892	141	514	2043
b.) homes for aged & veterans	39	-	12	-	8	52	25	-	9	1	5	21
c.) health resorts	40	-	6	-	8	26	110	-	10	2	6	23
d.) rest homes	39	-	6	-	7	26	25	-	9	1	5	22
e.) dining rooms of educational institutions (vocational training)	80	-	13	-	27	52	60	-	19	4	12	42
111. Hospitals, childrens' homes, etc. among them	1026	-	662	-	200	1000	406	-	313	170	825	1650
a.) hospitals	203	-	172	-	58	290	104	-	90	50	239	479
b.) dairy kitchens	-	-	33	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
c.) food stations	40	-	26	-	16	80	16	-	13	7	36	66
d.) infants' homes	10	-	13	-	10	50	10	-	3	2	8	17
e.) kindergartens	153	-	94	-	30	150	56	-	46	25	124	248
f.) nurseries	102	-	113	-	40	200	68	-	32	17	82	165
g.) maternity homes	20	-	20	-	-	-	12	-	6	3	16	33
h.) childrens' homes	122	-	66	-	40	200	42	-	38	20	98	198
i.) veterans' sanatoria	31	-	13	-	-	-	8	-	9	6	24	49
j.) hospitals and clinics for veterans of Patriotic War	152	-	26	-	-	-	16	-	16	8	42	83
k.) Sanatoria	122	-	40	-	6	30	25	-	38	20	98	198
l.) high-caloric feeding of children	71	-	46	-	-	-	29	-	22	12	58	114

REPORT
ON DISTRIBUTION OF UNRRA FOOD DURING THE MONTH OF
APRIL 1946

NET TONS

Attachment No.13.

	: Canned : Foods(Meats):	: Fish	: Fats	: Canned : milk-evap.: : & cond.	: Cheese	: Margarine:	: army : rations	: Jam	: Tomato : juice	: Fruit : juice	: Rice	: Oatmeal
Received by organizations in April	8327	3865	2268	3815	439	169	2424	1924	993	1165	1299	909
1. Issued by trade organ. for sale on ration cards to factory workers, office workers & their families	5397.9	1645	1338	1200	206.5	-	1702	1210.7	-	-	-	-
2. Issued to organ. for commun- al feeding, among them:	2478.6	806.7	741.5	-	50.5	131.8	-	650.5	403.0	500	-	-
a.) through dining rooms--- and factories and offices	2383.	749.6	717.5	-	-	118.5	-	633.8	351.0	400	-	-
b.) homes for invalids and aged---	5.2	7.9	2.91	-	-	-	-	-	10.0	20	-	-
c.) health resorts---	36.7	19.7	6.5	-	40.5	-	-	-	15.0	30	-	-
d.) homes for veterans of the--- Patriotic War---	1.8	2.8	1.26	-	5.0	4.3	-	3.4	3.0	5	-	-
e.) rest homes---	5.0	7.6	2.33	-	5.0	-	-	-	4.0	10	-	-
f.) dining rooms of educational--- institutions(FZO=factory & plant training; RU=workers- students.)	46.9	19.1	11.0	-	-	9.0	-	13.3	20.0	35	-	-
3. Hospitals, childrens' institutions, etc, among them:	450.5	245.1	188.8	-	182.0	37.2	-	62.8	590.0	665	440	369
a.) hospitals---	55.5	82.8	49.7	-	48.0	-	-	-	70.0	80.0	55	50
b.) dairy kitchens---	-	-	2.4	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c.) food stations---	16.5	-	4.8	-	4.0	-	-	-	25.0	30.0	16	14
d.) homes for infants---	7.0	-	3.4	-	3.0	-	-	-	15.0	20.0	7.0	5
e.) kindergartens---	78.0	19.4	21.3	-	21.0	9.9	-	3.5	100.0	125.	80.0	70
f.) nursery schools---	57.4	6.1	23.2	-	24.0	3.0	-	-	70.0	80.	57.0	50
g.) obstetrical homes---	11.0	6.6	6.2	-	6.0	1.5	-	0.7	15.0	20.	11.0	9
h.) childrens' homes---	62.6	40.9	23.3	-	24.0	7.8	-	18.2	86.0	90.	62.0	55
i.) sanatoria for veterans of--- the Patriotic War	2.6	1.2	0.7	-	1.0	0.2	-	0.2	4.0	5.0	2.0	1.0
j.) hospitals and clinics for--- Veterans of Patriotic War	58.9	15.0	15.7	-	16.0	8.2	-	7.6	70.0	85.0	58.0	50
k.) Sanatoria---	27.6	37.7	9.9	-	10.0	-	-	-	35.0	40.0	27.0	20
i.) High caloric feeding of--- children	16.8	25.4	14.8	-	14.0	-	-	-	30.0	35.0	16.0	14
m.) Child Health campaigns---	56.6	10.0	13.4	-	9.0	6.6	-	32.6	70.0	55.0	49.0	32

REPORTS AND STATISTICS BRANCH

Received: 17.5.46

Copy to: OA Registry for:

Dr. Welk

Dr. Gupta

Mr. Sherman

✓ Executive Registry for:

Mr. Wraight

Mr. Aickin

✓ Deloitte, Plender &
Griffiths

Miss Roussin

C. of R. S.

C. of S.

Mr. Cummings

DG 26/27/2/4.

April
INDEXED

UNRRA InterOffice Memorandum.

13 May, 1946.

TO : Division of Operational Analysis. European Regional Office, London. W.1.
FROM : Reports Office, Office of European Mission Affairs.
SUBJECT : Second Monthly Report - Ukraine S.S.R.

1 April
4100

Attached hereto, is the second monthly report from the UNRRA Mission to Ukraine S.S.R. which was brought here by Mr. Paul White who requested that we send it on to you.

Sylvia H. Monaghan.
Reports Office E.M.A.



UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
ADMINISTRATION.

May 1, 1946.

Kiev, U.S.S.R.

Subject : Second Monthly Report.
To : European Regional Office, UNRRA (Copy to Washington Headquarters).
From : Marshall Mac Duffie, Chief, UNRRA Mission to Ukraine S.S.R.

1. Relationships with the Government.

a. Supplemental agreements negotiated or in process.

A tentative agreement has been reached with the Department of UNRRA Supplies of the Ukraine Government on a budget to cover the expenses of the Mission for the months of April, May and June. The budget has been submitted to the Council of Ministers for approval, which we expect within the next week or ten days; the government will then deposit in a local bank a sum large enough to cover our budgeted expenses.

The budget, which totals 400,000 roubles, probably will be more than adequate, since it is based on estimates made early in March when we were still uncertain how large the Mission would be. It provides for a staff of twelve persons, although only nine have arrived to date, and for eight local service employees, only four of whom have actually been employed. Any surplus remaining on June 30 will of course be applied on the budget for the next quarter.

It will be noted from the attached copy of the proposed budget, (attachment # 1) that about 100,000 roubles represent capital investment. Consequently, the operating expenses of the Mission are estimated at about 100,000 roubles a month; this sum includes the cost of our cables to London and Washington which is necessarily one of our largest items, office rent, salaries of local employees, travel, and living expenses of Mission members. It is of course impossible to convert the budget into dollar or pound values, since there is no open rouble exchange market. Our experience so far indicates that both the official rate of five roubles to the dollar and the diplomatic rate of twelve to the dollar are nominal and of no use whatever at this time in budget conversions. We recommend that for UNRRA accounting purposes an arbitrary rate of thirty roubles to one dollar should be used.

Pending the approval of the budget, all of our expenses are still being paid directly by the Ukraine government -- an arrangement which we have found entirely satisfactory.

b. General Problems of Relationship.

Mr. N.S. Khrushchov, who heads the Ukraine government in his capacity as Chairman of the Council of Ministers, has justifiably expressed considerable concern over the slow rate of delivery of UNRRA supplies, particularly fats and shelter repair equipment. We reviewed the supply program and the work of the Mission in a meeting in his office April 10, Messrs. V.V. Starchenko, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers; V.M. Valuyev, Chairman of the State Planning Board; V.V. Khomyak, Chief of the Department of UNRRA Supplies; and A.D. Voyna, Chief of the Political Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, also took part in the discussion. Since that date other representatives of the government have pressed us to do everything possible to speed up deliveries of these two items, and we feel that an early reply from Washington to our cables on this subject is a matter of real urgency. It will be recalled that Mr. Khrushchov also is a member of the Communist Party Polit Bureau, reputedly the central policy-making organ of the U.S.S.R.

After several preliminary discussions, we presented a memorandum to the government on April 29 urging a revision of the Ukrainian requirements program in order to make use of \$ 36,000,000 which we anticipate might otherwise remain unexpended at the end of the year. A copy of this memorandum is attached. (attachment # 2).

Members of the Mission attended a five-hour dinner given on April 12 by Mr. Khrushchev and other members of the Council of Ministers, at which some twenty leading civilian and military officials were present. The affair was reported in both the Ukrainian and the Moscow press; the Ukrainian Pravda noted that "the dinner went off in a warm, friendly atmosphere" -- a comment which perhaps carries more significance here than it might in some other countries. Our relations with the various Ministries and with the local officials we have met in Kiev and other cities continue to be most cordial and co-operative.

c. Relief and Rehabilitation Projects undertaken by the government with proceeds from UNRRA supplies.

We have asked the government for a detailed accounting of the use made of all proceeds from UNRRA supplies, and have been assured that a full report will be given us as quickly as it can be prepared. There inevitably has been some delay, since our requests call for the establishment of a reporting system (see attachment # 10) along standard UNRRA lines using Form NF-2 and covers a period from the first arrival of UNRRA supplies in December 1945, through March 31, 1946. Subsequent quarterly reports should be less difficult to produce.

2. Relationships with Other Agencies :

We have been in touch by telegraph and telephone with the UNRRA Byelorussia Mission -- which we hope does not mind being listed among "other agencies" -- ever since its first members reached Minsk in late April. Mr. Scandrett and Mr. MacDuffie plan to meet, probably in Moscow, within the next two weeks to discuss problems common to the two Missions. Mr. Day, the Byelorussian Mission port officer, soon is expected to pass through Kiev on his way to Odessa; if possible, Mr. Weaver and possibly one other member of our Mission will go on to Odessa with him, in order to make arrangements on the spot for Day to handle the port officer duties for both Missions, at least temporarily.

3. Supply and Distribution.

a. Requirements :

On April 6 we received a preliminary reply to the questionnaire, dated March 25, in which we requested detailed data on Ukraine food requirements, stocks, imports, exports, rations, and crop prospects. (Copies of both the questionnaire - attachment # 3 - and the preliminary reply - attachment # 4 - are included in this report.) This reply, together with certain other information which we had been able to collect ourselves, was summarized in our cable no. 26 to Washington (Attachment # 5).

We have urged Mr. Khomyak, chief of the Bureau of UNRRA Supplies, to provide more complete information as soon as possible. In addition, we turned over to him a copy of Washington's cable no. 32 requesting statistics on Ukrainian fats requirements and production, and we explained with considerable emphasis the importance of supplying data on which the Combined Food Board can base its allocations. We also have pressed this point with other members of the government, whose ministries are responsible for compiling the information we need; and we are hopeful that within the coming weeks we will receive replies to a good many of our questions.

We do not believe, however, that there is much possibility of our getting statistics broken down into all the complex detail specified in Washington's cable no. 32 (attachment # 6). Even before the war the Ukraine never maintained such elaborate agricultural statistics; nearly all of its records were destroyed during the fighting; and the government's statistical and planning organizations still have not yet been fully re-established. (For example, during a recent inspection trip we were informed by the agricultural authorities of the Poltava oblast, one of the best agricultural regions in the Ukraine, that they did not even try to set production goals for their collective farms this year; they simply told each farm to plant as much as possible of whatever crops it could raise with the seed, equipment

draft animals, and manpower available. We believe that nobody really knows with any degree of accuracy what acreage was planted to oil seeds in the Ukraine this year, what yield may be expected, or how much of the resulting oil will be available for non-farm use).

In the absence of precise statistical data, we are endeavoring to make spot checks of food supplies and crop prospects in widely scattered parts of the Ukraine. In our previous report we discussed conditions in Kiev, Odessa and the Brovary farming area of the Central Ukraine. Our most recent trip in mid-April to the Poltava-Kremenchug area, was reported in our cables No. 39 (attachment #7) and 41 (attachment #8) to Washington. We believe that our observations there warrant the following conclusions:

- (1) This year's production of both grains and oil seeds in the Poltava oblast is not likely to exceed 75 percent of the normal prewar harvest. Only about 80 percent of the arable land can be planted, because of the acute shortage of tractors and draft animals, and, for the same reason, much of the cultivation cannot be done thoroughly or on time, so that a low yield per acre is probable.
- (2) Last year only about 50 percent of the arable land in this area was planted, and the grain yield averaged about ten bushels per acre, or at least 20 percent below normal.
- (3) Production of sunflower seed on the farms we visited averaged below 1,000 pounds per acre last year; and the rate of oil extraction was only about 17 percent both because of the low quality of the seed and because most extraction had to be done on crude home-made presses.
- (4) The average monthly consumption of fats and oils probably does not exceed one pound per person, either in rural or urban areas in the Poltava oblast. In cities this consists almost entirely of UNRRA supplies; in rural areas, it consists mostly of sunflower seed oil. Production of animal fats is negligible; swine herds were virtually wiped out during the war and have not yet been re-established, while the production of milk is very low because the few remaining cows are now being used as draft animals. (See section C below for details of urban fat rationing).
- (5) Meat consumption both rural and urban, also is very low, consisting mostly of chicken, eggs, and sausage. We saw no fresh meat whatever in the Poltava or Kremenchug stores.
- (6) We saw no evidence of large-scale importation of cattle from former enemy countries. Most of the cows were shaggy-haired scrubs of Russian origin, predominately of the Semintalky breed. (Elsewhere we have seen a few Holsteins which might have been imported from Germany; but we were told that German cattle generally are not able to withstand the Russian winter, especially since many farms now have only makeshift straw-and-wattle sheds as temporary replacements for their burned barns).
- (7) The bread supply appears to be reasonably adequate on the farms; and city stores nearly always have enough to fill the ration.
- (8) Since Poltava is in the heart of the Chernozem or black-land belt -- the best farming area in the Ukraine -- it is unlikely that crop prospects are much better anywhere else in the country. (Some other sections, however, may have lost a smaller percentage of their livestock and equipment).
- (9) Restoration of draft power appears to be the key to agricultural rehabilitation in the Ukraine, and early delivery of UNRRA tractors would do more than any other one thing to relieve the food shortage next year. At present the Ukraine collective farms probably have about 40,000 tractors in operation, as compared with 100,000 before the war.

Figures on destruction of homes, factories, tractors, and livestock were cited in our cables no. 39 and 41 (attachments # 7 and # 8) and need not be repeated here. It is worth emphasizing, however, that Kremenchug appears to be more than 90 percent destroyed--probably only Warsaw offers a comparable picture of devastation--while Poltava suffered only slightly less. Many rural villages were completely wiped out, and in some which we visited only about a third of the houses have been rebuilt. Shelter for the remainder of the population consists of dugouts. The manager of one collective farm near Poltava was living, with his family, in a typical dugout--about ten feet square, with a dirt floor and a roof made of strips of rusty metal sheeting salvaged from the rubble of burned buildings. This roof was held down with rocks and small logs; nails still are extremely scarce. The furniture consisted of a brick stove, one chair, one home-made table, and one plank bed. Under these circumstances, it is hardly surprising that all local officials expressed intense interest in the early delivery of UNRRA shelter repair equipment. We are hoping for an early reply to our repeated cable inquiries on the status of this program.

The urgency of the need for hospital equipment and medical supplies also is evident in every hospital we have visited, whether in the Poltava-Kremenchug area or elsewhere. In one Kiev hospital--the best equipped we have yet seen--virtually all blankets, linens, surgical apparatus, X-ray machines, and medicines were from the U.S., supplied either by the Red Cross or under Lend-Lease. Other hospitals, such as those at Kremenchug and Poltava which apparently have not been able to draw on those sources, are operating under conditions of appalling difficulty.

Kremenchug, for example, formerly had a good 450-bed general hospital, which was blown up by a thoroughly efficient demolition battalion when the Germans retreated. All equipment, including an 8,000 volume medical library and a well-equipped X-ray laboratory, was demolished. The only buildings which escaped destruction were seven small sheds and storage houses on the outskirts of the hospital grounds.

The hospital staff recently installed 250 beds in these ramshackle buildings. In a number of wards the windows were bricked up because no glass is available and the only light came from an unshaded 40-watt electric bulb in the corridor. Paint was flaking off the floor and the walls of the surgery; most of the roofs leaked, there were no indoor toilets, fuel was available to heat only the operating and delivery rooms and the nursery. (Four babies, on an average are delivered each day). Many of the patients had no gowns and no bed clothes, except what they were able to bring with them. No soap whatever has been available to the hospital for some time; laundry was simply being boiled with a little soda, and the floors were scrubbed with a lye solution. The only surgical equipment we saw was a few dozen scalpels and hemostats in one small cabinet in the corner of the operating room, and two sterilizers.

The doctor in charge told us that his patients received an average diet of 1,000 to 1,200 calories a day, consisting mostly of bread, potatoes, cabbage soup, and 15 grams of fat. (The low calory intake is largely due to the inability of the patients to digest the coarse whole-grain rye or wheat bread, which is available in reasonable quantities). Theoretically the hospital is entitled to 2,5000 grams of meat daily for each thirty patients; but, since there rarely is any meat to be had, it receives 400 grams of dried milk as a substitute, or approximately 13 grams per patient each day.

The hospital was so badly overcrowded that beds had been set up in the corridors and even in the yard. Some of these beds had been salvaged from the ruins of the old hospital, and consequently were badly twisted and charred.

b. Shipments received:

In April the Ukraine received 35,511 tons of supplies as compared with 39,568 for March; 23,036 for February; 27,621 for January, and 16,484 for December; a total of 142,220 tons since the first shipment left the U.S. in November 1945. Of this total, 133,486 tons came from the Western Hemisphere and 8734 tons from the Eastern Hemisphere.

During April, the below stated list of ships berthed in Odessa and other port in the Soviet Union and discharged cargo of the type and quantity listed in the table. Quantities and types are taken from bills of lading summary cables and do not necessarily agree in detail with the receipts issued by the Ukraine Government or their agent to the ship Captain. A copy of the weekly port report form, which we have asked the government to submit to the mission, is attached (attachment # 9). Outturn reports will be prepared as soon as UNRRA shipments are consigned to the Mission.

(Gross long tons)

Ship	Port	Food	Agrio. : Rehab.	Ind. : Rehab.	Med- : ical	Cloth : Textile : Footwear	TOTAL
Jericho Victory	Odessa	3191	1512		8	82	4793
A.B. Hammond	"	4655	1057		1	237	5950
Sihota Rustavelli	"	242	164				406
Nicholy Bauman	Murmansk	471		132			603
Polus	Tallinn			1034		250	1284
Dunkerque	Odessa		112				112
John Einig	"	6934	36	40			7010
Cecil Bern	"	518	653			1750	2921
Frederick Eilers	"	6363					6363
Thomas Pollack	"	1198	540			336	2074
Brown Victory	"	2161	1303	4	3	529	3972
Klavdia Nikosova	Stettin		23				23
TOTAL		25,733	5400	1210	12	3164	35,511

Thus far no comment or complaint has been made with respect to condition of supplies upon arrival other than statements reported in March that small tonnages of seed were rejected for not conforming to USSR quarantine standards. We have now been advised that most of these seeds are being reconditioned and will be distributed.

c. Distribution.

As you know, the bulk of the UNRRA supplies which have reached the Ukraine so far are U.S. Army rations, plus some dried and evaporated milk, cheese and tushonka. The difficulty of fitting these foods into the established rationing system was illustrated by the elaborate scheme of substitutions which we found in effect in Poltava. In theory the rationing schedule for meats and fats, which are lumped together for this purpose, is as follows: for heavy workers, 5 kilograms per month; for light workers, 2,900 grams per month; for dependents and non-workers, 400 grams per month.

In practice, however, there almost never is enough meat or fat to supply even a fraction of the ration card holders.

Consequently, UNRRA supplies are being substituted on the following basis: one U.S. Army K ration is considered the equivalent of 800 grams of meat or 206 grams of fat; one C ration equals 925 grams of meat or 310 grams of fat; the first half of a ten-in-one ration equals 1500 grams of meat or 500 grams of fat, and the second half of a ten-in-one ration equals four kilos of meat or 1,330 grams of fat.

Similar substitutions schemes are said to be in effect throughout the Ukraine, local officials have authority to make only minor changes in substitution values, to fit the stock of goods they may have on hand at the moment.

Aside from bread, tea and wine, all of Russian origin, we saw no food except UNRRA supplies in the Poltava and Kremenchug stores; and even the UNRRA items were available in very small quantities.

Soap theoretically is rationed on the basis of one cake of toilet soap and one cake of laundry soap, each weighing 100 grams, to each person monthly. Doctors, professors, and janitors are entitled to a double soap ration. Here, again, there is a wide gap between theory and practice. Frequently ration card holders receive no soap whatever for several consecutive months, since hospitals, children's homes, and similar institutions have the first claim on the extremely limited supply. Ashes, sand, and a particular kind of brown clay which is supposed to have some cleansing properties are commonly used as soap substitutes, both for laundry and for bathing. The government has informed us that soap stocks are virtually non-existent -- that all of the scanty output moves directly from the factory to distribution channels.

In one Kremenchug store we saw about 200 bars of toilet soap, and a somewhat smaller quantity was on the shelves of Poltava's leading department store; but we saw none in the other stores visited in these two cities. As noted above, the Kremenchug hospital has been without soap for a considerable period.

4. Services provided with UNRRA resources.

This section of the prescribed report form is not applicable to the Ukraine Mission, since we do not have any Welfare, Displaced Persons, or Health programs.

5. Public Relations :

The local papers and "Ratus", the Ukrainian telegraphic news agency, have carried news stories concerning our conference with Mr. Khrushchov and the dinner with him and members of the Council of Ministers. A "Ratus" correspondent in Poltava, who also serves as a reporter for the Poltava Dawn joined us for three days on our trip to Poltava and Kremenchug; we understand his story was printed in a number of Ukrainian papers, but we have not yet obtained a copy. At Kremenchug a local reporter also accompanied us. The director of newreels and documentary films for the Ukraine has asked to send a cameraman with us on our next field; we plan to arrange for him to photograph the arrival of UNRRA supplies in Odessa. The Chief of Mission gave a brief speech to a group of English language students at Kiev University. The local papers also carried the story of the recent arrival of the UNRRA Mission to Byelorussia. At our request an employee of the UNRRA Bureau of Supplies is now making a compilation from the local newspapers of all references to UNRRA since December 15, 1945. During May we expect to file a separate report on this subject.

6. Evaluation of UNRRA Program.

Since we have been in the Ukraine only forty days, we are able to reach only the most tentative conclusions concerning the extent to which the needs of the Ukrainian population are being met by UNRRA resources, indigenous resources, and supplies from other sources. We believe that :

- (1) A reasonably adequate supply of bread is being provided from indigenous production.
- (2) The urban population is almost entirely dependent on UNRRA for meats and fats, and consumption probably does not exceed one pound per month per person.
- (3) The rural population, which receives no UNRRA food, is able to get from its own production a diet of meats and fats little if any larger than that of the urban population; but farm families are better off than city people in such items as bread, cereals, fruits and fresh vegetables.
- (4) No substantial quantities of food are being imported from the other republics of the U.S.S.R. or from foreign countries, so far as we have been able to determine.
- (5) While we have seen no evidence of starvation in the Ukraine, the diet of the average citizen undoubtedly is meager, monotonous, and unbalanced, consisting largely of starches.
- (6) Most people appear to be warmly though often very shabbily clothed. Children's clothing in particular is urgently needed.
- (7) When they all finally arrive, UNRRA tractors, medical supplies, shelter repair equipment and clothing will make a significant and urgently needed contribution to the country's rehabilitation.

7. Organization and Administrations of the Mission.

a. Major organizational changes.

The arrival of Weaver and Siegel April 21 and Skeoch, Saiger and Bartlett April 26 brought the total personnel of the Mission to nine. Miss Siegel and Mrs. Bartlett are providing us with secretarial help -- hitherto our most sorely-felt need. Mr. Weaver is working with the Ukraine government on the details of the industrial rehabilitation program. Mr. Skeoch is doing similar work on the agricultural rehabilitation program, and we expect him soon to undertake a series of agricultural field inspection trips. Mr. Saiger is taking over our accounting problems. (The day after their arrival in Berlin, the three latest members of our mission were flown as sole passengers in a special and handsomely-outfitted Soviet plane directly from Berlin to Kiev - instead of having to go first to Moscow and then take a 36 hour train ride to Kiev. Government officials here explain that they were able to afford this service because UNRRA officials in Kiev were at last able to give them advance information regarding arrivals of UNRRA personnel in Berlin, so that the Russians were prepared to take care of them. We cite this incident merely as one more example of the very full cooperation we are receiving).

b. Personnel.

We have no problems requiring the attention of E.R.O. or Headquarters.

c. Internal administrative problems.

Our most serious problem is our failure to receive any official mail whatsoever either from Washington or London. We would appreciate it if both Headquarters and ERO would endeavour to trace mail already dispatched and to discover whether faster channels can be found for future use.

Attachments :

1. Budget.
2. Memorandum on revision of the Ukraine supply program.
3. Questionnaire on Ukrainian food supplies, submitted March 25, 1946.
4. Preliminary reply to questionnaire on Ukrainian food supplies, dated April 6.
5. Copy of cable No. 26 to Washington.
6. Copy of cable No. 32 from Washington.
7. Copy of cable No. 39 to Washington.
8. Copy of cable No. 41 to Washington.
9. Copy of weekly Port Report Form.
10. Copy of Monthly Distribution Report Form.

Local Currency Budget.

For the Second Quarter of 1946 for the UNRRA Mission
(Composed for an average of 12 persons) of
the Department of UNRRA Supplies, at the
Council of Ministers of the Ukraine S.S.R.

1. Service Staff

1. Drivers, 2 @ 600 r. per mo., 2.5 mos., 1500 x 2	3000 roubles
2. Interpreter 1, 1000 r. per mo. - 3 mos.	3000 "
3. Senior Consultant 1, 1500 per mo., 3 mos.	4500 "
4. Typist, 1 550 " " 3 "	1650 "
5. Photographer, 1 1200 " " 1.5 "	1800 "
6. Janitor 1, 350 " " 3 "	1050 "
7. Charwoman 1 250 " " 3 "	750 "
8. Insurance 4.4% of above salaries	693 "

16,443 r.

11. Office Rent and Maintenance

1. Office, 5 rooms, 180 sq.m.-x3-540x1.43 r.	772 "
2. Garage, 3100 sq.m.x3 300 x 1.55	465 "
3. Electric Current in office	1000 "
4. Heating of office - 1 month	2000 "
5. Brushes, dust cloths & other cleaning aids	3000 "
6. Newspapers, magazines and miscellaneous	5000 "

12,237 r.

111. Hotel Rooms and Food.

1. Hotel, 12 rooms for 91 days - 1092x40 r. per day 43,680 "

114,660 r.

IV. Mail and Cablegrams.

1.	Cablegrams-Washington, NLT-30,000 words x 1 r.	30,000 "
2.	" " " Straight-10,000 " x2.85.	28,500 "
3.	" " London NLT -10,000 wordex 50 k.	5,000 "
4.	" " " Straight 5000" x 1 r.	5,000 "
5.	Mail to Washington, 350 pack, x 10 r.	3,500 "
6.	" " Moscow 80 x 3 r.	240 "
7.	Long distance phone calls, mainly to Odessa	3,000 "

75,240 r.

V. Servicing Cars.

1. Gasoline, 3 cars, 150,000 kl.-5,700 kilo.x90k	5,130 "
2. Oil " " 26 changes x8-208 kilo.x60k.	125 "
3. Greasing " " " " x3- 78 x 65 k.	51 "
4. Current repairs, 1 per mo. x3x3 - 9x800 r.	7,200 "
5. Capital repairs, 1 car	5,000 "

17,506 r.

VI. Trips by Personnel Reporting to Mission

1. By air from Berlin to Moscow, 14 persons	x930r.	13,020 "
2. " train-Moscow to Kiev, 14 persons	x275 r.	3,850 "
3. Hotel in Moscow, 14 persons-3 days,	42x40 r.	1,680 "
4. By train Kiev to Odessa 1 person - 2 trips		510 "
	x255 r.	

19,060

V11. Field Trips in the Ukraine and to Moscow.

1. By plane-Kiev-Odessa, 26 tickets x 360 r.	9,360 roubles
2. " train-Kiev-Odessa 2 persons 8 tickets x 255 r.	4,080 "
3. Maintenance-Odessa, 30 days 10 persons-300 x 26 r.	7,800 "
4. Various trips in the Ukraine, 10,000 kl., 100 days x 600 "	6,000 "

29,840 r.

V111, Office Equipment.

1. Desks, chairs and other office furniture	10,650 "
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Attachment #1 (continued)

2. Radio 2 x 5,000 r.	10,000 roubles
3. Eggs 2 x 3,000 r.	6,000 "
4. Typewriter, 1	14,000 "
	<u>40,650r.</u>

IX. Transfer of Office & Food Supplies from
Port to Mission.

1. Delivery of cars from Odessa to Kiev	9,000 "
2. Delivery of supplies, furniture, etc. 6 tons	10,000 "
	<u>19,000 r.</u>

Reserve Fund for Contingencies	55,364 r.
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400,000 roubles

Chief of the Dept. of UNRRA Supplies
(V.V. Khomyak)

Chief of the UNRRA Mission
(Marshall MacDuffie)

April 28, 1946.

MEMORANDUM

To: V.V.Khomyak, Chief, Ukraine Department of UNRRA Supplies.
Attached to the Council of Ministers of the
Ukraine S.S.R.

From: Marshall MacDuffie, Chief, UNRRA Mission to Ukraine S.S.R.

Subject: Revision of the Ukrainian Supply Program.

1. The Ukraine government submitted to UNRRA on January 31, 1946, a requirements program aggregating \$189,000,000. Of this amount, \$119,000,000 represented food, mostly meat, fats and oils.
2. During a series of conferences held in Washington during January and February between officials of UNRRA Headquarters, members of the UNRRA Mission to the Ukraine, and the Ukrainian Delegate to UNRRA, it was estimated that UNRRA would be able to deliver before June 30, 1946 approximately \$83,000,000 of foodstuffs.
3. The Ukrainian Delegate to UNRRA in Washington was so advised by letter dated February 23, 1946. (Attachment #1)
4. The resulting unexpended balance of the food budget namely \$36,000,000 represents (a) the value of the fats, oil, soap rice, and semolina which we believe UNRRA will be unable to supply and (b) the savings accumulated as a result of unusually low prices obtained by UNRRA in its purchases from the U.S. War Department Quartermaster.
5. While we have vigorously supported the Ukrainian claim for 93,000 tons of edible fats and oils and 11,000 tons of soap, we are aware of the difficulties encountered by UNRRA in obtaining such supplies not only for the Ukraine, but for all other UNRRA-supplied countries. (For example, in February UNRRA was able to ship only 4,478 long tons of fats and oils to all eleven of the receiving countries - Ukraine S.S.R., Byelorussia S.S.R., Albania, Austria, China, Czechoslovakia, Dodecanese Islands, Greece, Italy, Poland, and Yugoslavia.) Consequently, we believe that the present program for the Ukraine of approximately 23,000 tons of fats, oils and soap cannot be exceeded by any substantial amount. UNRRA is endeavoring in every way to increase its claims on world supplies of fats and oils and Mr. La Guardia, our Director General, is pressing the supplying countries for larger amounts. However, the world supply situation does not warrant any appreciable degree of optimism. Even a 25% increase in UNRRA's present capacity to supply fats and oils for the Ukraine would only absorb approximately \$2,500,000.
6. Our Mission wants to be certain that the Ukraine S.S.R. will receive the full benefit of the \$189,000,000 budgeted by UNRRA for supplies for it. To do so, however, we consider that it is immediately necessary for the Ukraine S.S.R. to submit a program of requirements for delivery in the 3rd and 4th quarters of 1946 to the extent of the unexpended \$36,000,000. Due to the length of time involved in the procurement of mechanical and technical supplies, other than U.S. Army surpluses, it is almost mandatory if delivery is to be obtained before December 31, 1946 that these requirements be in food of those types which can be procured--for example, meat, fish, dried eggs, evaporated milk, dry milk, cheese, etc. The Ukraine S.S.R. may also desire to include additional amounts of medical and hospital supplies, which are usually available.

7. The submission of these requirements for delivery in the 2nd and 3rd quarters would in no way prejudice the claim of the Ukraine S.S.R. for the entire amount of fats and oils which it originally requested. If additional quantities of these products should become available to UNRRA during the 3rd and 4th quarters of 1946 budgetary adjustments can be made to give first priority to fats and oils and to delete other food items. This mission will continue to urge Washington that every effort be made to meet as much as possible of the Ukrainian fats requirements, and will continue to seek the maximum amount of information to support these requirements.

8. In order to be certain that the supplies can be procured and shipped by December 31, 1946 we must submit the revised Ukrainian program for the 3rd and 4th quarters to Washington by cable not later than May 15th. Our mission offers its full assistance in any steps required to prepare this program.

March 25, 1946.
Pavlovskaya 9, Kiev

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. V.V. Khomyak
From: Mr. Marshall MacDuffie

Since food is both your most urgent and most difficult problem, we feel it is desirable for us to make our first report to UNRRA head-quarters on this subject. We hope to submit such a report at the earliest possible date, to indicate how the needs of the Ukraine compare with the needs of other countries which also are seeking a share of the world's limited food supplies. (We have been informed by cable that Mr. Kosulia also has been recently advised by UNRRA Headquarters of the urgent need for such information.

Later we hope to make similar reports on clothing, textiles, and footwear; medical and sanitation supplies; agricultural rehabilitation supplies; and industrial rehabilitation supplies. Schedules of questions on these subjects will be submitted to you within a few days.

In regard to foodstuffs, we would appreciate your providing us with the information listed in the following schedule, which consists of the questions which UNRRA always asks of every country receiving UNRRA supplies. We realize that in the Ukraine precise figures may not be available in every case, since the Ukraine Government could not be expected to gather detailed statistics during the course of a devastating war. In such cases, however, it is desirable to have the best possible estimate which may be available.

Schedule of Questions.

1. What is the normal daily ration, in terms of calories, for each Ukraine citizen? If the ration varies for different categories, such as heavy workers, nursing mothers, children, etc., how many calories does each category receive?
2. How many calories daily, in addition to the ration, does the average citizen obtain by purchases in Gastronom stores or open markets? (A rough estimate will be adequate, if exact figures are unavailable.)
3. What is the weight of the ration per person (on a daily, weekly, or monthly basis, as may be appropriate) of each of the following: (a) bread, (b) milk - fluid, dried, condensed, or evaporated, (c) meat, (d) fats and oils, (e) soap, (f) cheese, (g) potatoes, (h) sugar, (i) other rationed foods? What are the variations in the ration of each of these for special categories, such as heavy workers, nursing mothers, children and others?
4. What are the estimated stocks of bread grains, potatoes, meats, fats and oils, soap, milk products other than butter, and sugar which are now available in the Ukraine. ((If possible, the estimate should be given both in terms of tonnages and in terms of the number of weeks for which the existing stock of each item will supply the population.))
5. What quantities of these commodities have been imported into the Ukraine since January 1, 1946, from other areas of the U.S.S.R.
6. What quantities of these commodities have been imported into the Ukraine since January 1, 1946, from other sources, aside from UNRRA and other areas of the U.S.S.R.
7. What are the estimated quantities of the commodities which will be imported into the Ukraine, in addition to UNRRA supplies, during the remainder of the year from (a) other areas of the U.S.S.R. and (b) foreign countries.

Attachment #3 (continued)

8. What was the number of (a) cattle, (b) swine, and (c) horses in the Ukraine in 1940? What is the number of each today?
9. What was the production of breadgrains, meat, fats and oils, milk products other than butter, potatoes, sugar, and soap in the Ukraine in 1940? What is the estimated production of each of these in 1946?
10. What percentage of each major crop will be collected from the farms in 1946 for use of the urban population or for export? What was the percentage in 1940.
11. What is the estimated tonnage of agricultural products which will be exported from the Ukraine in 1946? What was the tonnage in 1940? (Separate figures should be given for each major crop.)
12. What are the channels for distribution of UNRRA food supplies?
13. What percentage of the distribution of UNRRA food supplies is handled through normal trade channels, such as ration stores, and what percentage is distributed to institutions, such as hospitals, nurseries, labor camps, community restaurants, etc.
14. Are any UNRRA food supplies sold in the open market or Gastronom stores?
15. What is the scale of retail prices on each major item of foodstuffs supplied by UNRRA to date?

As noted above, wherever precise data are not available, the best possible estimates should be given. If any of the questions do not appear to be clear, or if you think it advisable to state the question in a different form, we would be glad to discuss the necessary changes with you or the members of your staff. It may be that some of the information may require some time to prepare. In that case, we would like to make a partial report as soon as possible, based on the information now available, and supplement it with the remaining information at a later date. In addition, we hope to submit supplementary reports on food from time to time, based on such information as the Ukraine Government may think pertinent and on our visits to villages and collective farms, and distribution channels.

DEPARTMENT FOR UNRRA SUPPLIES OF THE COUNCIL
OF MINISTERS OF THE U.S.S.R.

THE REPLY TO THE MEMORANDUM OF MARCH 25, 1946.

Dear Mr. Marshall MacDuffie;

I received your letter in which you had kindly expressed a desire to submit to the central organs of the UNRRA a report on the necessity of increasing UNRRA helping to the Ukrainian Republic.

I therefore readily understand your desire to gather the necessary information which could be used to substantiate your report.

I hope that I am not erring by expressing a conviction that you, Mr. MacDuffie, as well as the members of your Mission, notwithstanding the fact that you have been in the Ukraine only a short time, have been able to convince yourselves of the magnitude of the destruction and losses inflicted upon our Republic and our people by the German aggressors during the war.

The consequences of the occupation have left a cruel stamp upon the material state of our people who to date suffer great privations with respect to food, as well as with respect to clothing, footwear, fuel and dwellings. The obvious examples of destruction in the city of Kiev, as well as the destruction in many cities are undoubtedly sufficient in order to convince oneself how great are the needs of the population of our Republic and that the help which we are gratefully receiving from UNRRA does not answer these needs.

The property losses inflicted by the German fascist invaders and their accomplices upon the citizens, the collective farms, the social organisation, the state enterprises and institutions amount to 357,459,000 roubles, according to the data obtained as of May 1st, 1945. The breakdown is as follows:

a) the collective farms	224,204,000 roubles
b) individuals	98,950,000 "
c) state enterprises and institutions, cooperative and social organisations	34,305,000 "

The German invaders and their accomplices have completely destroyed and partially damaged over a half a million dwellings and administrative buildings. Furthermore, 423,000 farm buildings of private individuals and 422,000 collective farm buildings were destroyed.

1,892,000 agricultural machines and equipment and 15,404 automobiles and 14,796 other motor vehicles which belonged to private citizens and collective farms were taken away. They have driven away 2,800,000 horses, 5,000,000 large horned cattle, 4,500,000 pigs, 5,400,000 sheep and taken away over 36,400,000 fowl of all sorts. The invaders stole at the collective farms and of private citizens on the territory of the Ukrainian S.S.R. over 12,000,000 tons of various farm products including 9,500,000 tons of grain and flour.

They have destroyed over 17,000,000 hectares of collective farm and private planted fields.

As a result of this unheard of looting, the herds of horses, of large horned cattle, swine and sheep of the collective farms, state farms and private citizens have been destroyed in a large measure. The number of heads of all the horned cattle, as compared with 1940, continues to be insignificant, and comprised in 1945 66.6% of the total number of 1940; accordingly, there 19.2% of swine; 37.4% - sheep, and 38.5% - horses. Such a decrease in the heads of productive cattle could not but considerably lower the possibility of feeding the population of the Ukrainian SSR.

While the per capita consumption of meat and fish of the urban population of the Ukraine averaged 39.9 klgr. per annum in 1944 - according to approximate figures, the per capita consumption of fish and meat of the urban population was up to 13.5 kilograms. As regards fats and vegetable oils, the distribution is still lower. In 1945 the average per capita annual consumption of all types of fat was no higher than 4 - 5 kilograms, as against 12.8 kilograms in 1940.

I presume that the given figures are most convincing for purposes of illustrating that gigantic need which is felt by the population of the Ukrainian Republic, particularly with regard to foodstuffs, and mainly fats. One must point out that since the expulsion from the Ukraine of the German fascist invaders the Governments of other Republics of the Soviet Union helped the population of our Republic as much as possible. However, this help, in view of the large material losses in other parts of the USSR, was not so extensive as to fill the most urgent needs of the population and of the state.

At present, the population of the Ukraine is getting food almost exclusively from its own resources; from other parts of the USSR only small quantities of food are brought here, as some of the districts of the USSR have also suffered greatly from the military operations.

Thus, the food situation, and particularly the fat situation remains as acute in 1945. In the distribution of all foodstuffs on ration cards, the following categories of the population are of primary consideration:

1. children who are in children's homes, kindergartens, nurseries, and children of citizens to whom physicians prescribe more nourishment or special diets;
2. workers engaged in particularly heavy occupations (coal miners, workers employed in shops which are injurious to health, etc.);
3. pregnant women, nursing mothers and donors of milk and blood;
4. veterans of the Patriotic War;
5. other categories of the population.

There is also a great gap between the needs for all kinds of foodstuffs and their production, particularly as regards fats and meat products.

The production covers the requirements of the population only in an insignificant measure. In this connection all the ready products are turned over to the trade network for distribution among the population on ration cards.

The catch of fish in the waters of Ukraine is far from satisfying the needs of our population. Therefore fish is bought by us and imported from other Republics of the USSR. As regards potatoes, in view of the poor crop of 1945, there will not be enough of it for the entire population until the new crop is gathered.

There is no stock of soap in the Ukraine because of the absence of raw material. We must add to this that the production of soap in the Ukraine and its import from other Republics of the USSR far from covering the planned consumption of the population.

At present it is impossible to make an estimate, not only of the utilization of the crops of the current year, but even of the perspectives of the crops. Therefore, it is premature to distribute the unknown crop for internal consumption, and for its export.

As regards the order of utilization of products received from UNRRA - all of the goods received come to the trade network and to the warehouses of the trading organizations. The latter supply the dining rooms, children's homes, hospitals and other institutions. The approximate distribution of food stuffs received from UNRRA are as follows, in percentages:

1. To the trade network for providing the population on ration cards - 55%
2. Public feeding (dining halls, buffets for workers, children's dining halls, veterans homes), and other forms of public feeding - 35%
3. Children's institutions, hospitals, etc., - 10% Food and other goods, received from UNRRA, at set prices within the trade network. The "Gastronom" stores sell UNRRA products to the population only a ration card at firm state prices and they are not to be confused with the stores "Glavosobtorg" which
/sells

sells

/goods at commercial prices and without ration cards. The sale of Unrra goods in the open market is not permitted. There are occasions when some citizens, with their individual characters, sell the UNRRA product for the purpose of exchanging it for other products, primarily fresh food (milk, fruit, etc.)

The prices for foodstuffs and other UNRRA goods are set in accordance with the firm state prices in our Republic.

It would seem superfluous to dwell now on proofs of the population's need for other forms of help, particularly shoes, clothing, etc.. The great need of our population and their need for UNRRA help become obvious upon analysis of the above data regarding that great property loss which was inflicted upon our population and our economy by the German fascist invaders.

One must take into consideration - as you have so justly indicated in your letter - the circumstance that in many instances the absence of figures regretfully makes it difficult to give greater details on the questions which interest you.

In conclusion I assure you that the above data and everything that you and your co-workers have seen should be sufficient in order to depict to the Headquarters of UNRRA the extreme need of our population, in view of the destruction in the economy as a result of the war and occupation of our Republic during a period of over three years.

I should like to express the hope that your further concrete endeavors to extend to our Republic actual help, will be fruitful and will be felt by our population, which has suffered so much and has made its considerable contribution to the common cause of victory of the United Nations over the enemy who menaced the entire world.

With greetings,

Respectfully,
V.V.Khomyak

April 6, 1946
Kiev

UNRRA
Washington.

Urgent for Cairns and Dederkin from MacDuffie. Twenty-six
Reur thirty-two requesting fats and oils data for CFB. See our seventeen and fourteen.

(a) We have received preliminary reply to our questionnaire of March 25 in which we asked Ukraine government for full information on production, stocks, exports, imports, and rations of fats, oils, and other food. It does not repeat not include all figures requested your thirty-two because virtually all government records were destroyed during war and statistical organizations have not repeat not yet been fully re-established. We have been assured more detailed data soonest possible, but not repeat not before CFB allocation meeting April fifteen. We believe government is doing its best to provide us with all available information.

(a) Per capita consumption fats and oils by Ukraine urban population in 1940 was twelve decimal eight kilos per annum. Per capita consumption 1945 was less than one pound per month repeat less than one pound per month. Current consumption does not repeat not exceed this level.

(c) Our personal observation in Kiev and Odessa confirm present consumption meats and fats extremely low and limited almost entirely to UNRRA supplies. Statistics unavailable farm consumption but spot check reported our seventeen indicates it is little if any above urban consumption.

(d) Stocks of soap are negligible. Theoretical ration is one hundred grams per month but frequently no repeat no soap actually is distributed to ration card holders for several consecutive months, because total available supply is allocated to hospitals children's homes and similar institutions. Average citizen using ashes and clay as soap substitute.

(e) Per capita consumption meat and fish repeat meat and fish averaged forty kilograms annually in nineteen forty as compared thirteen decimal five kilograms annually in nineteen forty five repeat thirteen decimal five kilograms annually in nineteen forty five.

(f) During war Ukraine lost five million cattle, four million five hundred thousand swine, five million four hundred sheep, and more than thirty six million fowl. As result present number of cattle is only two-thirds of nineteen forty total ;; number of swine nineteen percent; and sheep thirty-seven percent of nineteen forty total.

(g) UNRRA foodstuffs being distributed approximately fifty-five percent to urban ration card holders, thirty-five percent to public feeding organizations such as factory restaurants, and ten percent to hospitals, children's homes and similar institutions.

(h) No repeat no estimate yet available on size nineteen forty six oil seed crop or expected slaughter of animals.. Both will be far below prewar because fifty-six thousand tractors, 24,000 combines, and 2,800,000 horses were destroyed or taken by Germans, and very small percentage have been replaced.

(i) We are informed there are no repeat no exports fats, oils, or meats and that aside from UNRRA supplies Ukraine is getting food almost exclusively from its own resources.

Marshall MacDuffie.

Kiev, April. 9

copy.

Attachment # 6.

Cable # 32 from Washington.

Attention Marshall MacDuffie.

Fats and oils Committee, Combined Food Board decided at 29th March meeting :

(a) To distribute on 2nd April questionnaire to all claimants for purpose 1946 allocations. (b) Press for complete replies by 10 April. (c) Hold allocation meeting 15th April to enable us give authoritative data must ask you provide answers following questions raised by CFB.

(a) Prewar production all fats and oils by kind including area and yield all crops and number, carcass weight and fat yield animals slaughtered. Imports and exports all fats, oils and oil bearing materials including soap; utilization total fats and oils supplies broken down by food, soap and other technical uses, total and per capita food consumption all fats and oils. Suggest 1935/38 average but any three to five consecutive prewar years for which data readily available will do.

(b) Oil seed area and production 1945 crop, deductive seed and waste/^{oil} extracted or to be extracted in this crop estimated, utilization this oil for food and non-food purposes with breakdown food uses if possible by farm and non-farm area shown for 1946 harvest and estimated yield.

(c) Estimated 1946 farm and factory reproduction butter, lard and tallow including number carcass weight and fat yield animals slaughtered and utilization all fats for food and non-food purposes with breakdown food uses if possible by farm and non-farm.

(d) Stocks allfats and oils and oil-bearing materials by kinds in mills and warehouses on January 1946 and oil seeds remaining to be collected from 1946 crop.

(e) Expected imports both edible and inedible fats and oils during 1946 from sources other than UNRRA by types and sources.

(f) Current monthly rate food consumption all fats and oils by rationed population broken down by issues against rations and other current rations by all imported ration categories and numbers consumers each category.

(g) Total non-food uses fats and oils planned in 1946 with breakdown of uses. Suggest develop most recent statistics these questions and cable data soonest to eliminate possibility failure to obtain consideration by dim of requirements Ukraine and Byelorussia. Interim reports should be received here by 10 April even if all data requested not ready. Cannot overemphasize urgency and importance to you this matter.

Attachment # 7.

UNRRA.

Washington, U.S.A.

For Weintraub, Cairns, Gold and Daderkin from MacDuffie. Thirty-nine.

(a) MacDuffie, Fischer and Naimark returned April nineteen from four day trip to Poltava and Kremenchug. We received complete cooperation authorities in inspecting stores, rationing system, hospitals, factories, and collective farms.

(b) Kremenchug appears over ninety percent destroyed. MacDuffie, who has seen destruction in many cities of seven European countries, believes only Warsaw comparable. About fifty thousand of ninety thousand prewar inhabitants have returned and are living in dugouts, cellars, and rubble shacks. Reconstruction progressing slowly because shortage materials and equipment. We saw only few dozen log-and-clay huts under construction. Only industries operating are small machine bridge repair parts, textile factory, and one wing of cigaret factory which happened to escape destruction. One bakery being repaired for autumn operations. All grain elevators and flour mills, which constituted chief prewar industry, completely destroyed.

(c) Poltava appeared about eighty percent destroyed. About one hundred thousand of one hundred fifty thousand prewar population have returned and are living under conditions only slightly better than Kremenchug. Only one building intact on main street. Mayor estimated reconstruction would take at least fifteen years. Locomotive repair shop and stocking factory are only industries operating two years after liberation.

(d) We believe conditions these cities and others we have visited amply justify your most vigorous efforts to expedite shipment industrial rehabilitation and shelter repair equipment.

(e) In Poltava theoretical ration of meats and fats together is as follows : for heavy workers five kilograms per month; for office workers two decimal nine kilos; non-workers and dependents four hundred grams. Actually these rations seldom can be met in full. We saw no repeat no meat or fats in stores either city except very small quantity UNRRA supplies. When available these are substituted as follows : Army K ration equals eight hundred grams meat or two hundred six grams fat; G ration equals nine hundred twenty five grams meat or three hundred ten grams fat; first half ten-in-one ration equals fifteen hundred grams meat or five hundred grams fat; second half ten-in-one equals four kilos meat or one thousand three hundred thirty grams fat. We were informed similar substitution scheme in use throughout Ukraine. See para B our twenty-six.

(f) Patients in Kremenchug hospital are receiving total diet averaging one thousand to twelve hundred calories daily, consisting mostly of bread, cabbage soup, potatoes, and fifteen grams butter or lard. For each thirty patients hospital receives daily four hundred grams dried milk as substitute for twenty five hundred grams meat. Low calory intake partly due to inability patients to digest coarse bread, which is available in reasonable quantities.

(g) We saw about two hundred cakes soap in our Kremenchug store and smaller quantity in Poltava's main department store, but no repeat no soap in other shops visited. Two hundred bed Kremenchug hospital has had no repeat no soap for several weeks, although it is badly overcrowded and delivers average of four babies daily.

(h) We are cabling separate reports on rural food, housing, crop prospects and on need hospital supplies.

Marshall MacDuffie.

Kiev. April, 20, 1946

Attachment # 8)

UNRRA

Washington, U.S.A.

For Weintraub, Cairns, and Henson from MacDuffie and Fisher. Forty-one. Following is summary report on rural food supplies and crop prospects in Poltava region, which we visited April sixteen through eighteen :

(a) Poltava oblast repeat oblast is typical of black land belt which is main grain producing area of Ukraine. Because of shortage tractors and horses, only about fifty percent arable acreage was tilled last year. This year about eighty percent will be planted, and entire arable acreage is expected to be under cultivation nineteen forty-seven. About thirty percent of acreage tilled this year is in winter wheat and rye, with remainder in spring grains, corn and sunflower.

ranged

(b) Yields of both wheat and rye last year/range from eight to thirteen bushels per acre, with average about ten bushels, which is nearly twenty percent below normal. It is too early to estimate this year's yield, although present stand winter grain appears fair. Last year's low yield due both to weather and difficulty cultivating land in time because shortage of draft power. Similar shortage probably will affect current crop.

planted

(c) In view low acreage/and possible low yield, it is not repeat not not likely that total harvest will exceed seventy-five percent of prewar grain crop for this region.

(d) Sunflower seed harvest was low both in quantity and quality in nineteen forty-five. One typical collective farm we visited reaped nine hundred sixty pounds of seed per acre, yielding only seventeen percent oil on handmade local presses. After payment in kind to tractor station and required sale of portion of crop to government, about three pounds per person remained for consumption on farms. This constituted bulk of fats and oils available for food.

(e) Diet on farms we visited consists mainly of bread and cabbage soup in reasonably adequate quantities. Meat consumption negligible, except for chicken on rare occasions, and monthly fat consumption throughout oblast probably is well below one pound per person.

(f) We saw village in which all but one hundred twenty nine of prewar twelve hundred fifty one homes were destroyed, as well as all barns and community buildings including schools and church. Three hundred fifty homes have been rebuilt, but nine hundred families still are living in one-room dugouts under conditions great discomfort. Additional one hundred ten homes scheduled for building this summer, but more than half of village must live in dugouts next winter as they have for last three. Housing in other villages appeared equally bad and in some cases worse, since Germans systematically burned farm buildings and equipment in their retreat. Reconstruction hampered by shortage tools and materials; timber not as plentiful this area as in rural district described our seventeen.

(g) Livestock critically scarce throughout oblast. On one farm which appeared about average in this respect only twenty-four horses survived out of one hundred twenty prewar; twelve cows out of one hundred; five swine out of one hundred thirty seven; and five sheep out of eighty. The pigs are purebred Yorkshires of good quality, but only the worst horses and cattle survived. Their condition is poor because of inadequate feed and in the case of cows because they must be used for plowing.

(h) Local agriculture ministry officials expressed great interest early delivery UNRRA tractors, since virtually all of ten thousand prewar tractors in Poltava oblast were destroyed and only four thousand have been replaced. Restoration of draft power appears to be key to agricultural rehabilitation here as elsewhere in Ukraine. We urgently need reply to our five of March 23 regarding tractor shipment.

(i) This trip generally confirmed tentative conclusions reported our seventeen. Detailed report being airmailed.

Marshall MacDuffie.
Kiev. April 22, 1946.

Attachment # 9.

WEEKLY PORT REPORT

CUMULATIVE

Gross
long
tons.

- | | | |
|----|---|-------|
| 1. | Total Cargo (manifest weight)
berthed at Odessa | _____ |
| 2. | Total Cargo Discharged at
Odessa | _____ |
| 3. | Total Cargo cleared by Rail or
Barge from Odessa | _____ |
| 4. | Balance of Cargo held at Odessa | _____ |

(a) Detail of Cargo held
 Dock storage
 Warehouse storage
 Other

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION REPORT

(METRIC TONS)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	TOTAL
DISTRIBUTION CHANNELS	Food Fats Oil Soap	Clothing textiles & foot- wear	medical supplies & equip- ment	Indus- trial Equip- ment	Communica- tions & transport equip.	Other equip. (except supplies agricul- & ture) equipment	Agricul- tural supplies & equipment	Misc. manufact- ure & Products	Misc. raw mat- erials	

1. Total turned over by Ukrainian Dept. for UNRRA supplies to :A. Ministries for :

1. Trade network for providing population on ration cards.
(List name and amounts of important channels only)
2. Public Feeding (Dining Halls, Workers Buffets, Children's Dining Halls, Veterans Homes etc.)
(List name and amounts of important channels only)
3. Hospitals, Children's Institutions etc.
(List name and amounts of important channels only)

B. Ministries for :

1. Industry, Manufacture and Construction.
(List name and amounts of important channels only)

C. Ministries for :

1. Agriculture use and production.
(List name and amounts of important channels only).

D. Cooperatives, Distributors and other Distribution channels not otherwise listed.2. Stocks on Hand not yet turned over to distribution channels listed in No. 1 above.3. Total Received.

(Sum of items 1 and 2)

REPORTS AND STATISTICS BRANCH

Received: 17.5.46

Copy to: OA Registry for:

Dr. Welk

Dr. Gupta

Mr. Sherman

✓ Executive Registry for:

Mr. Wraight ✓

Mr. Aickin ✓

Deloitte, Plender &
Griffiths ✓

Miss Roussin ✓

C. of R. S. ✓

C. of S.

Mr. Cummings



DG 26/27/2/4.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

April 2, 1946
Kiev, U.S.S.R.

Subject: First Monthly Report.

INDEXED

To: European Regional Office, UNRRA. (Copy to Washington Headquarters)

From: Marshall MacDuffie, Chief of UNRRA Mission to the Ukraine.

This report cannot cover all the prescribed subjects, since the mission arrived in Kiev only March 20; the staff so far consists of only three officers and an interpreter; and much of our time in our ten days here necessarily has been spent in establishing headquarters and working out relationships with the Ukraine government. We believe, however, that a preliminary report on our operations may be of some value, especially to the authorities dealing with food problems in Washington.

1. Relationships with the Government.

a. Supplemental agreements negotiated or in process.

The only supplemental agreement under negotiation concerns the administrative and personal expenses of the mission within the Soviet Union. At the suggestion of the Ukraine government, we have submitted a schedule of the items which we expect to have to pay for in local currency, including living, office, travel, and cable expenses, during the period April 1 through June 30. A government accountant is now calculating the cost of these items in rubles. Within a few days we expect to submit an agreed budget, based upon his estimates. The government will then deposit a sum to cover this budget to our account in a local bank. All of our expenses since we left Berlin March 12 — including plane fares to Moscow — have been paid directly by the Ukraine S.S.R.

b. General Problems of Relationship.

So far all of our dealings with the government have been entirely cooperative, businesslike, and pleasant. All of our requests have been promptly fulfilled, and in several instances our needs have been anticipated. For example, comfortable living quarters in the only first-class hotel which survived German destruction were ready on our arrival in Kiev. In addition, a highly satisfactory office has been provided in a remodelled eight-room dwelling. We found it completely equipped with desks and telephones — extremely scarce articles in Kiev — and staffed with a caretaker, charwomen, and the military guard customary for diplomatic missions. A general factotum, Pavel Porubayev — a much-travelled seaman who speaks English — is available at our call to handle local administrative management problems, such as purchase of supplies (including opera and theater tickets) and messenger service. A car and driver also have been assigned to us pending the arrival of our own automobiles. We have been extended the courtesy of the Soviet diplomatic pouch for transmission of correspondence to London and Washington, and a short-wave radio receiver has been installed in our living quarters.

The Ukraine Government has established a Department of UNRRA Supplies, directly responsible to the Council of Ministers, to supervise the reception, warehousing, and distribution of UNRRA goods by the various operating ministries. It is headed by Mr. Vladimir V. Khomyak, an exceptionally capable and considerate official, who served during the war as a colonel in command of some 2,500 Ukrainian guerillas and was awarded five medals. His organization calls for a considerable staff, including specialists on food, industrial equipment, agricultural rehabilitation, food processing machinery, medical supplies, transport, accounting, and distribution, but not all positions have yet been filled. Several young interpreters, trained in Kiev University, are attached to his office and have been available for our use whenever necessary.

Immediately after our arrival we discussed the entire Ukraine supply program in several conferences with Khomyak and his chief assistant. We placed special emphasis upon:

(1) The difficult world food situation and the probability that UNRRA would not be able to ship all the food (particularly fats) requested by the Ukrainian representative in Washington on January 31, 1946. We suggested that the Ukraine government might want to consider revising its program to substitute other items, such as medical and rehabilitation supplies, for food; and that it might well anticipate that food shipments would be spread over the entire year, rather than concentrated in the first half as originally requested.

(2) The desirability of the government's supplying us as promptly as possible with full information on indigenous production of foodstuffs, especially meats and fats; stocks; food exports and imports into the Ukraine from sources other than UNRRA; rationing levels and methods; prices; crop prospects; and methods of distribution. We explained UNRRA's need for such data in justifying the Ukraine's requirements to the Combined Food Board and supplying countries, and submitted a detailed questionnaire covering all the above subjects. Khomyak assured us that a complete reply would be given us as soon as possible, in spite of the fact that many records were destroyed and the government's statistical work has been considerably disorganized by the war. We hope for at least some of the answers this week; a summary will be cabled to Washington, and a full report will be mailed to both Washington and London.

We have had one conference with I.S. Senin, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers and acting chief of the Ukraine government in the absence of Chairman Khrushchov. He introduced us to five of his colleagues who are most concerned with the distribution and use of UNRRA supplies -- Mr. K. S. Karavayev, also a Vice Chairman of the Council; Mr. I.P. Kononenko, Minister of Public Health; Mr. I.T. Drofa, Minister of Trade; Mr. O.M. Filipov, Assistant Minister of Education; and Mr. M.A. Taiba, Assistant Minister of Social Security. Each of them told us something of his agency's work. (You will recall that the term "Council of Ministers" recently was adopted here and elsewhere in the U.S.S.R. in place of the former "Soviet of Peoples Commissars." This Council is the main governing body of the Ukraine S.S.R.)

So far most of our day-to-day dealings have been with Khomyak and his chief assistant, since we have not yet found it necessary to take any questions directly to the Ministries.

On two occasions we have told the government that we would welcome the appointment of up to four Ukrainian members of the mission, in accordance with Washington discussions with Mr. Baranovsky and Mr. Kozulia, although we do not feel any pressing need for such personnel in view of our close working relationship with Khomyak's office. The government has indicated that it does not regard the matter as urgent, and that a decision will be postponed until Baranovsky's return. It is clearly understood by officials here that if such appointments are made they would be in addition to the fifteen members originally agreed upon for the mission; although our experience so far indicates that we are not in fact likely to need all fifteen members.

Our major problem in relation to the Ukraine government is the slow arrival of UNRRA supplies. Khomyak has pointed out that up to the time of our arrival the Ukraine had received no shipments of cocoa, little medical equipment, no semolina (urgently needed as baby food), and only eight percent of the requested fats and oils. Both the government and the people of the Ukraine are expecting this mission to deliver goods, not explanations.

c. Relief and rehabilitation projects undertaken by the government with proceeds from UNRRA supplies.

We have not yet made any inquiry on this subject, since we put first emphasis on the food problem discussed generally throughout this report.

2. Relationships with Other Agencies.

While we were in Moscow March 12 to 18 we had discussions with Mr. Klentsov, former U.S.S.R. representative on the Central Committee of UNRRA and now in the

Ministry of Foreign trade; Mr. Rudnitsky and Mr. Krupko, permanent representatives of the Ukraine in Moscow; Mr. Posypkin, permanent representative of the Byelo-Russia Republic; and Mr. Yakovlev of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

We also explained the work of the mission to Mr. George Cannon, in charge of the American Embassy pending the arrival of General Bedell Smith; Mr. Horace Smith, economic counselor; and several members of the Embassy staff. They offered us every possible assistance -- incidentally, with a cordiality and understanding which are unique in our experience with U.S. Foreign Service establishments. We also had an opportunity to outline our work to representatives of the British and French Embassies, who said they would be glad to help us in any way we might suggest. We explained that it will not be necessary -- now, in view of the international character of the mission, desirable -- for us to depend much upon the help of any Embassy, although we would be delighted to receive the regular news bulletins issued by each of these Embassies.

3. Supply and Distribution.

a. Requirements.

As noted above, we have asked the government for detailed data supporting its food requirements, and we are now preparing similar questionnaires covering certain other categories of scarce supplies.

In the few days since our arrival we have had time to make only two inspection trips in an effort to get a first-hand spot check on needs, available supplies, and methods of distribution.

(Our survey of retail stores in Kiev is discussed in 3-c below, although it also supplies some information on requirements.)

On March 29, MacDuffie, Fischer, and Mrs. Naimark, our interpreter, spent the day (and a good part of the night) on a jeep trip through a rural district about twenty miles east of Kiev. We were accompanied by Khomyak and one of his interpreters.

The Brovary raion, which we visited -- a raion is an administrative district corresponding roughly to an American county -- contains one large town, 29 villages, and 66 collective farms. The average collective farm in the Brovary region has 1,200 hectares (or about 2880 acres) of land, of which about 800 hectares are arable; the rest is in pasture or pine forest. The main products are vegetables (mostly cabbage) for the Kiev market; winter wheat; spring grains, such as rye, buckwheat, oats, and barley; and -- before the war -- livestock. A little sunflower and other oil seeds and a few chickens are raised for the farm families' own use. The soil is a rather light, sandy loam, lying almost perfectly level. At this time of year the roads -- which are merely ungraded tracks between villages -- are impassable except for jeeps, and even they got stuck several times. (The Russian-made jeeps in which we travelled are almost exact replicas of the American model, except for more comfortable seats.)

The Brovary district always was relatively prosperous; it was far less devastated than many other areas; it had the rehabilitation advantages of being near a big city; and rebuilding has been in progress ever since its liberation in September 1944. Consequently it is a good deal better off than the typical Ukraine farming area.

Yet we found that 12,900 of its 16,000 prewar farm buildings had been destroyed. On all but ten of the 66 collective farms every structure was burned -- usually not in battle, but deliberately in the German retreat. Virtually all community buildings, including the schools, all six of the district's hospitals, its 29 village medical centers, a children's clinic, and a tuberculosis sanitarium, were burned. We saw the ruins of one fifty-bed hospital which the Germans had splashed with gasoline and set afire with all the patients still inside. Twisted iron bedsteads still are visible in the ashes, which are being systematically sifted in an effort to recover a few surgical instruments.

Housing conditions are, of course, appallingly bad. Many families are living in dugouts and one-room shacks, about ten feet square, built of charred bricks, scraps of sheet metal roofing, and odd bits of lumber. Rebuilding of permanent houses is going ahead as rapidly as the people can find time from their farm work. The typical new home -- only a few have been completed -- is a solid

two-room cabin made of locally-cut logs, plastered with clay and whitewashed, with a roof of straw thatch. It is noteworthy that priority in construction was given to barns. As a result all of the surviving farm animals are warmly sheltered, usually in temporary plan-and-thatch sheds; otherwise they would never have lived through the winter.

There are not many such animals. Before the war, the 66 Brovary collective farms had 11,000 cows; 250 were left after the German retreat. In addition, the individual collective farmers held 13,000 cows in private ownership; some of these they were able to hide in the swamps and forests, so that about 2,000 survived. (Each farm family has a small tract -- about an acre -- adjoining its home, where it normally kept a cow or two, a litter of pigs, a few chickens, and a garden. The produce from these private tracts belongs directly to the farm family, for home use or sale in the open market, as it sees fit.) All sheep and virtually all swine in the district were stolen or eaten by the invaders, but a few recently have been imported from other parts of Russia.

We were told that in their retreat the Germans tried to drive livestock herds with them, but that they were pressed so closely they could not get all the animals across the Dneiper. Consequently they shot 3,000 cattle taken from Brovary district on the river bank at a place called Darnitsa.

We saw three Holstein cows of pretty good quality. The rest of the cattle were runty scrubs of no particular breed, with long, shaggy, reddish hair. The few horses we saw were mostly Siberian ponies, not much bigger than a Shetland; although one farm recently acquired a good stallion, of a Russian breed something like a Percheron, to sire future draft stock. All the livestock we saw -- except this one stallion -- was in rather poor condition, both because of inadequate feed and because the best stock perished in the war. All stables and pig-pens were clean, however, and the animals were well cared-for; the farmers assigned to herdsman duty by the collectives obviously took a good deal of pride in their work.

Milk production, which would be very low in any case, will suffer still more this year because all cattle are being used for plowing. Before the war, the Brovary collective farms were served by two tractor stations with 140 tractors, 144 combines, and a reasonably adequate collection of gang plows and other farm machinery. All tractors were wrecked by the Germans; 44 have now been assembled out of the parts of damaged machines and ten others have been supplied by the government. Five combines and 27 seed drills (out of the prewar 700) are now ready for service.

By supplementing tractor power with ponies and cows, the 66 collectives expect to plow 46,000 hectares for spring crops as compared with 47,200 in 1940. Plowing had just started on the day of our visit, although patches of snow were still on the ground in low-lying spots. Much of the sowing must be done by hand. No fertilizer is available except a little barnyard manure for the vegetable crops. Last year the yield of winter wheat was about 11 bushels per acre, with corresponding yields for other grain crops.

The Brovary seed supply is adequate, since many families contributed grain from their private food stocks to the collective grain bins. No UNRRA seeds have been allocated to this area; in general UNRRA seeds are being used in the Southern Ukraine west of the Dneiper.

We met two managers of collective farms -- middle-aged, weather-beaten men in sheepskin coats who looked remarkably like a couple of American county agricultural agents. One of them had been in charge of the same farm for 16 years, except for the period of the war when he served in the army. (He showed us the grave where his wife and two children were buried, along with forty other residents of his collective. He said they had been hanged by the Germans, not for any specific offense but simply in accordance with the German policy of wiping out the families of leadership caliber. In all, 450 people were hanged in Brovary district and some 5,000 were shipped off to slave labor in Germany; of these latter, all but 600 have now returned.)

As nearly as we could tell from a brief inspection, the farm operations were well planned and well managed, although the labor force seemed to be somewhat larger than would normally be used on an American farm of comparable acreage.

Clothing appeared much-patched and threadbare, but reasonably warm, since the farm people were able to hide some of their household goods from the Germans. Under the circumstances, the average farm family looked surprisingly robust -- especially the children, who obviously get the best of whatever is available. (Schools have been reopened, using private homes as temporary quarters, although nearly all text books were destroyed.)

Since this district is relatively well off, the people are not starving. Their diet, however, consists almost entirely of cereals -- mainly rye bread and a sort of mush made out of the whole grains of buckwheat. This is supplemented with cabbage soup, in season, and sauerkraut. The supply of meats and fats is very low, although a few eggs and an occasional chicken are available from the privately-owned flocks. There is no prospect of an early improvement in the meat and fat supply, since it clearly will take several years to rebuild livestock herds.

We had lunch with a peasant family, which served us boiled eggs, cabbage soup, boiled chicken, and vodka. This meal was far from typical, however, since the whole village contributed to our entertainment. The home -- probably one of the best in the village -- was spotlessly clean. It was furnished with a wooden table and benches, a rubber plant, and five potted flowers, an icon in one corner, a home-made crystal radio set with earphones, and one bed. Most of the family, which includes a grandmother and several children, presumably sleep on the floor or on top of the brick stove which occupies about half of the space in the small kitchen. The general standard of living appeared to be considerably below that of an Iowa or Pennsylvania farm family, but well above that of the average sharecropper in the Southeastern cotton states of America -- an area with which Fischer is especially familiar. The farm people we saw were cheerful, proud of their progress in getting their farms back into operation, and confident of the future. They also showed a lively curiosity about the United States, particularly American farming methods.

b. Shipments received and purchases within mission territory.

Until such time as an UNRRA port officer takes up a permanent residence in Odessa, all shipments are consigned directly to the Ukraine Government. Responsibility for the legal transfer of the goods rests upon the captain of the ship carrying the supplies and the representatives of the government, in this case the Customs officials at Odessa and the Uzhnestrans (Southern Freight Forwarders), a subsidiary of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, U.S.S.R.

Mr. White, of our Mission, spent 5 days in Odessa checking upon the port organization for the receipt and distribution of UNRRA supplies and the operations of these various agencies. These operations may be described as follows:

(1) Before arrival of the ship, the Odessa representative of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, Mr. Stockfish, receives advice on the ship's name, anticipated date of arrival and general cargo information from two separate sources; one, a cable from the Washington or London representatives of the Soviet Trade Delegation or Soviet Purchasing Mission; second, advice from the W.S.A. representative in Odessa, Lt. Com. John Harshaw, who receives similar cable advice from W.S.A. in Washington.

(2) Upon arrival of the ship, the Captain reports to the Port Commander, Customs, the Ministry of Foreign Trade representative, Stockfish, as well as Lt. Com. Harshaw, representing W.S.A. His papers are delivered to the Port Commander and copies of the Bills of Lading and manifests are turned over to the Customs and Ministry of Foreign Trade as a basis for cargo discharge.

(3) Discharging of cargo starts immediately, all stevedoring being supplied by the Port Commander and his service organization "Inflot". Labor is about 80% men and 20% women. Perishable items, such as clothing and cheese are placed in warehouses located on the docks, and seeds in a warehouse in the suburbs of Odessa. Packaged goods, such as canned meats, rations, juices, etc. are piled on the dock at shipside and finally into freight cars which are carried on trackage on both sides of the dock or through the center. Supplies are piled

separately for the Ukraine and Byelorussia. Stevedores work in three shifts of 8 hours each with one hour off during the period for rest and eating. They are fed 3 meals a day in dock kitchens. Unloading, theoretically, takes place during 21 hours a day and daily discharging has been as high as 1100 tons per day per ship, though usually the average is around 600 to 700 tons.

(4) Checkers employed by "Inflot" are located in the hold of the ship and on the dock. They make daily shift tallies and checks between them on their counts. Whenever damaged goods are discovered in any substantial quantity, the checkers are directed to bring it to the attention of the ship officer on duty and to exchange notations. Such discrepancies are also brought to the attention of Com. Harshaw wherever possible and he maintains a file on the unloading of each ship.

(5) The Ukraine Department of UNRRA Supplies gives distribution directives to the Ministry of Foreign Trade representative in Odessa. This man appears to coordinate all port activities and, we were advised, holds a daily meeting with all the organizations concerned - Customs, Inflot, Southern Forwarders and the Transportation Department. His office issues delivery instructions to the railroad and barge authorities, providing such information as the name of organization or governmental authority receiving the supplies, description of supplies and location of consignee. Checking of supplies also takes place at the time freight cars are loaded at the docks and signatures passed between the Port Administration responsible for the storage of the supplies and the railroad organization. Copies of these signed waybills are forwarded to Kiev daily and form the basis for their control over operations at Odessa and the fulfillment of their delivery directives. The Kiev Department of UNRRA Supplies maintains a liaison man in Odessa at all times.

(6) At the conclusion of ship unloading, tally summaries are made against each bill of lading included on the ship manifest, and a customs document is prepared by the Port Administration, Customs, Inflot, and the Ministry of Trade specifying the following:

1. Bill of Lading number.
2. Item
3. Number of cases of Bill of Lading.
4. Weight on Bill of Lading
5. Number of cases received according to dock and hold tally reconciliations.
6. Weight of cases received according to dock and hold tally reconciliation.
7. Differences, both plus and minus, for cases and weight.
8. Explanatory notes detailing condition of supplies, number of cases and weight of items in poor condition and any explanations regarding discrepancies.

This document is signed by representatives of the local authorities noted above and finally by the ship captain. These final signatures are made in conference between the signing officials, the ship captain and Lt. Com. Harshaw, who acts in this case as both advisor to the ship captain and as a disinterested party to the transactions. Where discrepancies are extraordinarily large further checks may be made and quantitative adjustments agreed upon. To date, while there have been varying percentages of discrepancies between bills of lading and this customs document, the captains appear to have been satisfied by the count and have accepted the document as a discharge of their cargo, subject of course to the notes of discrepancy included therein. Lt. Com. Harshaw has also endorsed many of these documents and has maintained a complete file for all vessels discharged to date.

(7) Special provision has been made for the reception, storage, sorting and distribution of seed. Bags are loaded directly to waiting freight cars, or trucks and delivered to a large warehouse about 6 km. from the docks. This building, in an area much battered by air bombing, has been completely restored and is well roofed and protected, with a capacity of perhaps 5,000 tons. It has a siding and loading platform. Bags of seeds are sorted and tests conducted by agronomists. A similar way bill of lading procedure then takes place, and cars of seed were being dispatched when the UNRRA representative visited this warehouse.

Problems at the Port

(1) Large present amount of dock storage variously estimated between 15,000 tons and 40,000 tons. Heavy March discharges (39,590 tons) and a lack of freight cars were blamed for this condition by the Ministry of Foreign Trade representative who estimated dock storage at approximately 20,000 tons. He assured the UNRRA representative that heavy inroads would now be made due to the large influx of freight cars carrying grain for export to France under the recently announced Soviet export program and the opening of barge traffic on the Dnepr. Both of these circumstances were confirmed by personal observation and it is believed by the UNRRA representative that the quantity of dock storage will be appreciably reduced. A weekly report is being requested of the Ukraine Government which will make it possible to watch the progress of this reduction.

(2) The UNRRA port officer, when he arrives at Odessa, will take over the liaison function now performed by Com. Harshaw, but must continue to depend upon the Customs and Inflat, for his counts of supplies unloaded. In this respect he can make constant efforts to improve the system of checking to inspect personally all damaged supplies and to recheck all counts which are obviously incorrect, where possible. The port officer will have to obtain the confidence of the various Soviet and Ukraine government officials located there and maintain the same high level of mutual relationship now existing between Lt. Comm. Harshaw and these same officials. He must be firm but reasonable; accuracy at Odessa is a relative matter due to the inexperience of the port personnel and the generally crowded conditions.

(3) The question of a general receipt for all supplies delivered to the Ukraine Government prior to arrival of the UNRRA mission and the proposed change in the name of consignee must be handled at Kiev. The overall discrepancy between UNRRA's bill of lading figures and the data supplied by the Ministry of Foreign Trade at Odessa does not appear to exceed 5% and this may prove to be an average on Odessa receipts rather than a shortage.

Shipments received

During March, the below stated list of ships berthed in Odessa and discharged cargo of the type and quantity listed in the table. Quantities and types are taken from the bills of lading summary cables and do not necessarily agree in detail with the receipts issued by the Ukraine Government to the ship captain. Outturn report will be prepared as soon as UNRRA shipments are consigned to the Mission. A member of the Mission has personally checked the dates of arrival and discharge at Odessa.

Ship	G r o s s l o a d t o n s					Total
	Food	Agric. Rehab.	Ind. Rehab.	Med.	Cloth, Text.	
Clarence King	3935	1589	-	5	25	5554
James Lykes	2175	247	-	-	574	2996
Fisher Ames	7599	-	-	-	-	7599
RM. Williamson	4373	29	-	-	-	4402
Enos Mills	7507	-	-	-	-	7507
Keith Vawter	5604	413	893	16	325	7251
George M. Verity	4281	-	-	-	-	4281
TOTAL	35,474	2278	893	21	924	39,590

C. Distribution

(1) We have been given a copy of Decree No. 440 of the Council of Ministers, dated March 16 which sets forth the plan of distribution and the permissible use for the sole leather, shoes, canvas, aluminum, zinc, and twine received from UNRRA—that is, virtually all the goods, aside from food and seeds, which had reached Odessa up to that date. It is a lengthy document, and we are unable to make copies for you until our secretary arrives. In summary, it sets up a rigid system of controls to insure that every pound of material is actually devoted to its assigned use, and vests responsibility for execution of the decree in the Ukraine Department of UNRRA Supplies.

The 127 tons of sole leather received up to March 16 is being utilized as follows: 45 tons assigned to the Ministry of Health for manufacture of artificial limbs and orthopedic shoes for wounded veterans; 14 tons to the Ministry of Trade for civilian shoe repair; 58 tons to the Ministry of Local Industry and to certain cooperative manufacturing councils for manufacture of new shoes and shoe repair; 5 tons to the Ministry of the Ukraine Economy for repair of plumbing and electric stations in various cities, plus 5 additional tons allocated specifically to Kiev and Kharkov for the same purpose.

Both the 413 tons of aluminum and the 60 tons of zinc were allocated to various ministries and cooperative councils for the manufacture of dishes and household utensils.

The 1,841 tons of binder twine was allocated to agricultural use, through the Ministries of Agriculture and of State Farms, except for 55 tons to be used in packing new texts and notebooks for the Ukraine schools.

The 81 tons of shoes will be distributed by the Ministries of Ferrous Metals and of Coal for use by miners, except for 7 tons split up among 16 different ministries and independent offices for distribution to particularly needy groups of civilians. (We were told that the miners were most urgently in need of shoes, since their footwear deteriorates rapidly in the damp underground workings. The canvas shoes, manufactured in the U.S. during the war for UNRRA, which make up a considerable part of the UNRRA shipments, are proving highly unsatisfactory for mine wear.)

The 486 tons of canvas tarpaulin also has been allocated to the mining ministries, except for 14 tons assigned to 16 ministries and independent offices for special uses, such as truck coverings and river boat gear.

We expect to get copies of similar future decrees controlling the distribution of subsequent UNRRA shipments.

(2) We have been informed that all seeds are distributed through the Agriculture and State Farms Ministries direct to farmers; and that all food is distributed through the Ministry of Trade to the regular ration stores, except for fruit juices, tomato juice, and part of the peanut butter. These items are considered delicacies and are assigned to the regular hospitals, veterans' hospitals, and children's homes. Complete data on food distribution will be reported after we receive the reply to the questionnaire mentioned above.

(3) On March 28 we visited five ration stores, selected at random, in different sections of Kiev. We were accompanied by Khomyak, head of the Ukraine Department of UNRRA Supplies, and a representative of the Ministry of Trade. (Since then we have made unaccompanied inspections of a number of other stores, which confirmed the information collected on the official tour.)

Kiev has 300 ration food stores, all of them much alike. Ordinarily such a store consists of a front room about 15 feet wide and 25 feet deep, lined on three sides with shelves; wooden counters in front of the shelves and a cashier's booth are virtually the only furniture. In addition, there usually is a smaller back room used for storage, with the manager's desk in one corner. The cashier's equipment consists of a money-box and an abacus.

Personnel includes a manager—normally a middle-aged woman dressed in the customary headshawl, boots, and a white uniform like a doctor's jacket—and three or four similarly-uniformed girl assistants. The uniforms are clean (according to regulations they must be washed every night) and the stores are tidy and well-swept. A sanitary inspector visits each store daily. We also were informed that the health department analyses each

type of UNRRA food received to determine its nutritive content.

The typical store serves from 2,000 to 2,500 families living in the immediate neighborhood; if a family moves, it changes its ration card registration to a store in its new locality. Some stores, however, serve the employees of a particular factory or organization as well as a neighborhood. One we visited, for example, catered to the families of the Kiev fire brigade. Others are limited to special categories of customers, such as veterans, pregnant women and nursing mothers, and teachers, doctors, and scientific workers; these stores have a slightly more varied stock of goods, and in the case of the shops for pregnant women and nursing mothers the roster of customers is smaller so they do not have to wait to be served. Although the shops generally are quite crowded, we have seen no queues at ration food stores; we have noticed a queue at a shop near our hotel which sells textiles.

Except for the black bread which is the backbone of the Ukraine diet and a little Russian-produced tea and wine, the store shelves which we had seen contained virtually nothing except UNRRA supplies. These are mostly U.S. army ten-in-one rations, dried and evaporated milk, and canned meat. We also saw small quantities of powdered egg, U.S. army stabilized butter, cheese and peanut butter.

The rationing system is rather complex, and we plan to make^a a detailed report on it later. There is a considerable variation for different categories of workers; for example, a miner is entitled to 1,200 grams of bread a day, a heavy worker to 800 grams, an office worker to 600 grams, and non-workers (such as housewives and children) to 500 grams. A 500-gram chunk is about half the size of an American loaf, but perhaps contains more nourishment since it is dense, heavy, and made of the whole grain.

The meats-and-fats ration also varies considerably among different categories of consumers, and is partly theoretical since the full ration sometimes cannot be met. No fresh meat whatever has been available in the Kiev ration stores for some time. In its place the customer may take any item from a list of substitutes--provided any of them are available. For instance, if he is entitled to buy one kilogram of meat or fish monthly, he may possibly substitute 15 eggs, or 200 grams of powdered milk, or 800 grams of sausage, or a 600-gram can of UNRRA tushonka. In lieu of one kilo of fat, which rarely is available, the customer might buy 60 eggs, or two kilos cheese, or 3 kilos of sour cream, or 1.6 kilos of powdered milk, or 400 grams of peanut butter, which is considered the best fat now on the local market.

As you know, the ten-in-one rations are packed in two cardboard boxes, labelled "first half" and "second half". Here the "first half" is considered to be equivalent to 500 grams of fat and 1½ kilos of sugar; while the "second half" is equivalent to 2 kilos of meat and 500 grams of sugar.

When supplies are too low to stock all stores, preference goes to those serving veterans, pregnant women, and nursing mothers.

Prices in rubles per kilo of various items are as follows: stabilized butter, 27; vegetable oil, 12.50; buckwheat, 4.05; flour 2.70; noodles and macaroni, 3.20; sugar, 4.50; powdered egg, 50; tushonka, 22; sausage, 23.55; peanut butter, 18. Ten eggs sell for 6 rubles. Ten-in-one rations are priced at 55 rubles for the first half and 45 for the second half. Bread is 90 kopecks for the black rye loaf (per kilo) and 1.80 rubles per kilo for the whole wheat loaf; the latter seldom is available.

It is impossible to translate these prices into dollars, since both the official exchange rate of 5 rubles to the dollar and the diplomatic rate of 12 rubles are admittedly arbitrary. Perhaps a more useful comparison is with the monthly wage rates, which seem to range from about 250 to 1,000 rubles, with the average probably somewhere around 400 or 450. It is broadly true that the typical worker has money enough to purchase all the food he is entitled to; the limiting factor is the ration, not price.

Informal conversations with customers indicated that they are highly pleased with all UNRRA supplies except the stabilized butter. They complain—and this is the only complaint we heard—that it is not suitable for cooking, since it seems to break down in the skillet and scorches the potatoes or buck-wheat mush which is being fried. We have cabled Washington for quartermaster's instructions on the proper utilization of this butter.

Clerks are instructed in the use of ten-in-one rations and are supposed to explain them to the customers. Apparently when they are rushed they do not always find time for this, however. We have had informal conversations with several housewives who told us that they did not know the best way to cook some of the items, and that because they cannot read the labels they sometimes open too many cans at one time in an effort to assemble a balanced meal. We plan to take up with the government the question of publishing instructions in the newspapers or on bulletin boards in the stores.

The customers are especially grateful for the cigarettes, candy bars, and fruit juice crystals in the army rations, looking upon them as a special gift which is much appreciated in a country where any kind of luxury is a rarity. They are, however, baffled by the chewing gum—locally known as "chewing rubber"—which they usually swallow but don't find very nourishing. The packaging of UNRRA goods also is much admired, ration boxes, for example, find many uses and in one store we noted a partition built out of the plywood from a packing case.

We found the customers thoroughly aware of the country of origin of UNRRA goods, which make up almost the only display in store windows and on the shelves. Brand names are of course unmistakably apparent, at least to those who can spell out a few words of English. Repeatedly we have been stopped by people on the streets who asked us to convey their thanks and gratitude to the United States.

We are concerned by the fact that most Ukrainians seem less aware that the supplies are being distributed by UNRRA, although the local paper has carried two items about the arrival of the mission and a newsreel short was made of our first tour around Kiev. The individual cans and ration boxes do not, of course, bear the UNRRA symbol upon arrival, and it is impractical for the government to undertake such labelling here. Even if the paper and paste were available, the task would be very laborious and expensive, holding up distribution of desperately needed food for a long period. Consequently, we hope we may be able to arrange for a clarification of UNRRA's role through the local press and radio.

In addition to the ration stores, Kiev has several public markets where collective farmers bring any surplus from their private gardens. It also has five Gastronoms, or so-called commercial stores, where unrationed goods are for sale. We have made several visits to the largest of these—a shop about the size of Magruder's in Washington—which is stocked almost entirely with delicacies, such as Siberian crabmeat, live carp in water tanks, a little fresh meat, salami, candy, cookies, wine, liquor, and Russian cigarettes. (No UNRRA goods are sold in such stores.) Gastronom prices are very high, and bear no relation to the cost of production. We were informed that profits are devoted to welfare institutions, such as children's homes.

Only a relatively small part of the population can afford to buy in the Gastronoms. They are intended primarily for those with high earnings—professors, theatrical stars, scientists, artists, high army officers, skilled technicians, etc. One of their main purposes is to show the average worker that some luxuries do exist, and thus encourage him to raise his skills and productivity. Another purpose is to provide a special reward for various kinds of meritorious service. For example, war heroes and top generals are entitled to a 40% discount on all purchases made at a Gastronom. Moreover, a worker who sticks to the same factory for six years or more gets a 20% discount, and an office worker with a similar service record gets 10%.

We are not yet able to estimate to what extent the ration diet is supplemented by purchases in the open markets and Gastronoms, but we believe that for the average citizen any such supplement is very small. We were told, for instance, that the total sales of meat in the largest such store rarely

exceed 30 kilos a week, and there are only five such stores in the whole city of Kiev, now estimated to have a population of 600,000.

We have found no signs of a black market and believe none exists, since the legal public markets provide an outlet for whatever unrationed goods are available. Occasionally we have seen urban residents in these markets trading trivial amounts of UNRRA food—usually one or two cans of army rations—for fresh eggs or vegetables brought in by farmers. The total quantity of such barter appears to be negligible.

From our spot check of the Kiev stores—obviously too small a sample for any final judgment—we have reached the following tentative conclusions:

(1) The rationing system in Kiev appears to be equitable, sensibly organized, and well administered.

(2) UNRRA supplies are being handled carefully, under sanitary conditions, and with a minimum of waste.

(3) It is well known by Kiev residents that these UNRRA supplies come from America. It does not appear so clear that the nature of UNRRA is understood or that the average customer realizes the supplies are from UNRRA.

(4) The local diet seems to contain a reasonable amount of bread and other cereals, but is seriously deficient in fats and low in meats.

(5) There is no significant leakage of UNRRA goods to the black market or legal open markets.

4. Services Provided with UNRRA Resources

We have not yet had an opportunity to investigate this subject.

5. Public Relations

When we arrived in Kiev we were met by the Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Vice-Chairman of the Kiev city council, and other dignitaries; and later in the day the mission was photographed by a newsreel cameraman. Brief articles about our arrival and our interview with the members of the Council of Ministers appeared in the Ukrainian Pravda for March 21 and 23, and our arrival in Kiev also was reported in the Moscow Pravda. A similar report was carried on the radio. In Moscow^{we} were visited by Mr. Brooks A. Kinson, correspondent for the New York Times; we told him briefly the purpose of our mission and outlined the UNRRA program for the Ukraine.

6. Evaluation of UNRRA Program

It is too early for us to report on this subject.

7. Organization and Administration of the Mission

The mission, at this writing, consists of Marshall MacDuffie, Chief; Paul White, Deputy for Supplies; John Fischer, Reports Officer; and Mrs. Mary Neimark, Interpreter and Mainstay. Our chief personnel problem is to get a secretary; we hope to hear momentarily that Miss Siegel is en route from London. We also are eager for the other members of the mission to come forward as soon as they receive their visas; and we have reminded the Ukraine government of the need for prompt action on visas. Morale is fine.

So far we have not encountered any problems of billeting, communications, transport, etc., which cannot be handled here without calling for the help of the European Regional Office. Our automobiles and office supplies now are en route from Odessa to Kiev.

8. Attachments

None.

We regret that we cannot comply with your request for five copies of this report for ERO and three for Washington. Our portable typewriter won't make that many carbons, and we have neither the time nor the typing ability to make duplicate originals. Consequently we are sending only one copy to London and one to Washington, assuming that the receiving offices will make as many copies as they think necessary.