

In the house in Dubrovnik where we stayed, the lady had received the items as indicated by the city authorities.

These examples we are quoting are only a few of the scores of people we talked to while we were on the road for eight days. One is impressed by the similarity of the responses to the questions indicating that the pattern established by the higher authorities is closely followed. Even the greatest sceptic is convinced after such an experience, that the food that gets to the small villages and little towns is distributed fairly, in accordance with the pattern established and in a truly democratic manner. In the cities, however, there some receive the ration of light worker and heavy workers, there is a marked differentiation in amount received between the workers and non-workers.

In Makarska (Okrug of Bicokovo-Neretva) there are five Kotars to which the Okrug issues UNRRA supplies drawing them from the DOPH warehouse. Here the pattern is the same as in other places with light and heavy workers receiving the regular ration and the general population receiving the balance. We requested the Okrug committee and the Makarska Kotar committee to furnish us with the figures required on BSD/1 and BSD/2. They were not able to produce these figures in the three working days we were able to allow them for preparation. It has been our experience that producing these figures is a difficult job for all the local committees. This is particularly true since they have now been asked by their Ministry to produce figures which are somewhat, but not exactly similar to those required by BSD/1 and BSD/2. They agreed, however, to send them to us in Zagreb.

X The market in Makarska is very limited consisting mostly of fruit and
X vegetables. The fishing industry has not come back to normal yet, because of lack
X of equipment, (+ 1) and the dry season has reduced all crops. A copy of the
X market report is attached. In Dubrovnik, both the Okrug and the Gradski Odbor
X were able to provide us with the figures required. These you will find attached
X and Report of Distribution to Consumers, Dubrovnik Grad.

We discussed the system of distribution with the Okrug in Dubrovnik. Merchants are used for distribution and receive 12% profit for handling it. In the small villages it is distributed through Zadrugas or directly through the local odbors. The officials felt that the system was working effectively. They did not feel that the differentiation in rations between light or heavy workers and the general population was discriminatory, although the President did indicate that he felt that the old ration was a little too high. They stated that while they had always been able to meet the scales established for light and heavy workers, they had never been able to meet the scale established for the general population. In the city of Dubrovnik, a comparative study was made of the average daily ration actually received (in grams per day) of the light, heavy workers, and the general population. It indicated - if the figures provided us are correct - that for the last 3 months, workers have consistently received more than the schedule called for, while the general population has received less.

The table is as follows:

Dubrovnik Grad

Month	General Population		Light Workers		Heavy Workers	
	Grams per day					
	Scheduled x	Actually Received	Scheduled x	Actually Received	Scheduled x	Actually Received
July	420	305	630	672.5	920	963
August	420	40	630	922.9	920	1,323
September	420	658	570	823	820 +	1,080
3 months aver;	420	334.3	610 +	806.1	886.6	1,122

/see footnote

x To these scheduled figures should be added 10 dkgs monthly of sugar and 50 dkgs monthly of salt for July and August and 25 dkgs of salt for September.

+ New scale established as per order of Ministry of Commerce and Supply, Zagreb, 18 August 1945.

Figures received from other cities on the coast indicate a similar disparity in the amount scheduled to be given to the general population and what they actually received. In Split for example, the average daily ration received by the general population from UNRRA stores from April through August (the period for which we have figures) was approximately 270 grams. During that period the schedules for light workers were also 630 and for heavy workers 920.

The figures received in Split for the workers rations scale need to be discussed further with the local authorities before they are completely intelligible, but it seems clear that the workers received at least the scheduled amount. When this has been done, a complete analysis will be sent. There have been unconfirmed reports in Split that UNRRA goods were on the black market. While these are unconfirmed, they would seem credible in view of the great disparity between the rations received by the workers and non-workers. In Dubrovnik, we questioned the head of the market about this, but he felt there was very little on the black market - possibly people exchanged goods, but he was sure not for money.

The market in Dubrovnik is very limited. The main reason being the poor crop. A contributing reason is the prices which have been set which the peasants seem to consider too low. See attachment 4. In Cibaca food was distributed through the Zadruga. Everyone received the same amounts and except for a few kilos which had not yet been picked up by the individuals concerned, all had been disposed of. As in all small towns the system is a very simple one; the records are primitive but very adequate and there is every indication of equitable distribution.

3) Crop Conditions

A trip through the Lika, Kordun and Dalmatia convinces one of the tremendous effect the drought has had on this area. It is obvious that figures of estimated fields will have to be drastically reduced and that the area will be dependent this winter to a greater extent on outside assistance.

All that could be done on this trip was to get examples of the effect of the drought which may serve to confirm overall government estimates of its effect.

Peasants in the Makarska Okrug reported that the grape crops were very poor, although estimates could not be obtained. The grapes we saw were obviously of poor quality, small and dry.

In the Dubrovnik area, the olive crop has been seriously effected. One man gave an estimate that in a normal year, his yield would be about 240 liters of oil. This year, he expects a yield of 20-30 liters. The tomato and potato crops have also been badly effected. The tomatoes are few in number and those that are available are of poor quality. Refer to the market reports for estimates of what is available. The President of the Zadruga in Cibaca with whom we spoke, told us that he had planted 140 kilos of potatoes and got 40 kilos return.

/Likewise

Likewise, he had planted 70 kilos wheat and harvested 180, when a normal year would give him a yield of 560 to 700 kilos. These figures were quoted to us as typical examples of experiences in the area.

In the Kordun (Gracac) we were told that from 17 kilos of beans planted 1 kilo of beans was harvested. This year from his corn crop one farmer had hoped to get 1,000 kilos, but received instead 550 kilos.

All these examples confirm the general impression of a dry and barren year. Despite this, an amazing amount of reconstruction of individual homes (using wood and brick) is going ahead in the Lika. It is impressive to see this type of work beginning in ruined towns in which it would seem that no further life would be possible.

We also saw during our trip, the start of the government's program to re-establish people from the Lika on the lands in Slavonia vacated by the Germans. In several towns hundreds of the villagers were being loaded into trucks to be moved to these more fertile areas.

X These attachments were not received from Belgrade.

88

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
JUGOSLAV MISSION
BELGRADE

WE 4/28/1

INDEXED

Date 11 October 1945

To: Administrative Council
UNRRA E.R.O.,
11 Portland Place,
London, W.1.,
England.

RECEIVED

17 OCT 1945

U. N. R. R. A.

MAIL UNIT

From: Michail Sergeichic, Chief of Mission

It will be appreciated if you will transmit the
attached to R. Berger, Welfare Division, E.R.O.

Michail Sergeichic
Michail Sergeichic
Chief of Mission

✓ Attachment

88

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
JUGOSLAV MISSION
BELGRADE

11 October 1945

TO: R. Berger,
Programmes Co-ordination Branch,
Welfare Division, E.R.O.

FROM: E. K. Balls, Director,
Div. of Welfare and Displaced Persons

In reply to your WE 4/28/1 of September 25th, both E. K. Balls and Miss Aleta Brownlee expect to report to the E.R.O. in the immediate future when points raised in this memorandum can be more usefully discussed, in view of the position of the welfare work in this country.

E. K. Balls:

WE 4/28/1

Oct. 10th, 1945.

File 70

Des: 370.

To: Head of UNRRA Mission to Yugoslavia
(For the attention of Mr. Balls)

From: Programmes Co-ordination Branch, Welfare Division, E.R.O.

CHILD CARE SERVICES

Miss Aleta Brownlee in a recent report referred to the need in Yugoslavia of social work literature and other material suitable for training schemes.

We are now enclosing copies of a course of instruction for child care trainees prepared by the British Board of Education.

These syllabus were prepared essentially for an emergency purpose at a time when ^{war time} ~~over~~ three nurseries in England were undergoing expansion and when additional personnel were urgently needed. The material should therefore be appropriate to the type of training now being developed in Yugoslavia.

An explanatory note by the Lecturer to the Child Care Reserve Training Courses, who was temporarily attached to the Welfare Division, E.R.O., prior to her assignment to the D.P. operation, is also included in the material.

CONFIDENTIAL

9th October, 1945.

TO: Administrative Council,
European Regional Office,
11, Portland Place,
London. W.1.

FROM: Michail Sergeichic,
Chief of UNRRA Yugoslav Mission.

INDEXED

SUBJECT: Allegations of misuse of UNRRA supplies
made by the Office of the Military Attache
of the American Embassy.

The UNRRA Yugoslav Mission has received from Caserta a letter which was despatched to UNRRA Office, Caserta, from G-5, AFHQ. This letter, of which a copy is attached, described certain alleged shortcomings in the distribution of UNRRA supplies, and was based on information extracted from a report of members of the Office of the Military Attache of the American Embassy at Belgrade.

On receipt of this letter, I asked the Director of our Field Operations and Distribution Division to investigate the statements made.

I forward for your information his report on the allegations that UNRRA supplies were not reaching the Civil Population of the Cities of Split and Sarajevo.

Michail Sergeichic,
Chief of Mission.

Copies to:-

UNRRA Washington
UNRRA Caserta
American Embassy, Belgrade
British Embassy, Belgrade
Soviet Embassy, Belgrade
Major General Kiseljev,
Chief of Soviet Military Mission

Central Reports Branch: 30.10.55
Copy to: Sir Humphrey Gale (Exec. Regy. file)
Mr. Feonov
Miss Gibbons
Mr. Hasler
Maj. Gen. Lewis
Mr. Dudley Ward
Mr. Adair
Mr. Cummings
Supply
Welfare

C O P Y

S E C R E T

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS

G-5 Section

APO 512

G-5:092.3-2

SECRET.

SUBJECT: Distribution UNRRA Supply -
JUGOSLAVIA.

TO: UNRRA, CISERA.

1. As the result of a trip taken by members of the staff of the U.S. Military Attache, Belgrade, from Belgrade to Split and return, by motor vehicle, the following comments with reference to UNRRA were made:-

(a) People in general had not received UNRRA supplies but officers and proletarian soldiers had. No evidence that non-Communist civilians had received UNRRA food.

(b) Supplies from UNRRA are being stored but little evidence that people are getting them and much that elite Partisan Army and Party members are. Hotels such as European in Sarajevo and the Ambassador in Split, where only Russian and high-ranking Partisan officers may stay, had UNRRA food.

(c) Officer and transient messes had UNRRA food.

2. For your information.

A.L. HAMBLIN,
Brigadier-General, G.S.C.,
Assistant Chief-of-Staff, G-5.

UNRRA JUGOSLAV MISSION
Belgrade

2 October 1945

To: Chief of Mission

From: Nicholas H. Rezak, Director
Field Operations and Distribution Division

Subject: Report on Sarajevo and Split submitted by the Office
of the Military Attache of the American Embassy, Belgrade

Reference is made to the reports forwarded to Caserta by members of the staff of the Office of the Military Attache regarding alleged misuse of UNRRA materials in the cities of Split and Sarajevo. It is unfortunate that such an irresponsible report based as it must be on rumor and conjecture should have been released by the American Embassy, without its having made a comprehensive effort to obtain complete facts. Documented information available to this Mission proves conclusively that UNRRA food has been in fact distributed to all sections of the population. It should also be pointed out that the American Embassy could have checked its information on request with the source data on which the following report is based.

Since April 15th, the date on which UNRRA operations began in Yugoslavia, the Mission has maintained offices in both the cities of Split and Sarajevo. Our Representatives stationed in these communities have made extensive observation of the actual distribution of UNRRA supplies to the general population and in addition have periodically reviewed the government records regarding allocations and distribution of these supplies to various ration groups in the community.

Your attention is called to the attached table (Appendix I) which details the actual distribution of UNRRA food to the people of Split. It will be noted that food has been distributed to the general population each month since April and in fact during the period reported there have been seven distributions of food to the general population. During this five months period there has been, therefore, an average monthly distribution to the general population of 7.4 kilos per person. Light workers received an average monthly ration of 8.26 kilos and heavy workers received 8.61 kilos of food per month. Our observers have been on the spot when these distributions took place.

In Sarajevo city UNRRA supplies began to trickle in toward the end of April (about two weeks after liberation). The reason for the delay was due both to shortage of transport and the fact that the main road to Sarajevo from the Coast has not been open at that time to truck traffic. Our observers reported that by the end of May over one thousand tons of food had been received in the city. This food was issued to the people in the city as follows:

Workers:

First Issue

Flour	1.60	kilos
Fats	.25	"
Salt	.08	"

Second Issue

Flour	3.75	kilos
-------	------	-------

Third Issue

Flour	3.75	kilos
Sugar	.25	"
Fat	.25	"
Milk	.10	"
Coffee	.05	"

Poor list and Refugees:

Flour two issues of 3.00 kilos

General Issue (also to persons on poor list):

Flour	3.45 kilos
Fat	.25 "
Sugar	.25 "

Our observers were on the spot during the distribution and reported "after two months of liberation this is a minute issue compared with the needs of an area where local purchase is virtually nil and the harvest is still two months off". It was a point of general information that without the UNRR food for distribution to the general population there would have been famine in the city.

An example of the kind of observation and reporting conducted by our offices is this excerpt from the report submitted by our Representative in Sarajevo in his report for the week ending 16/6/1945:

"Sarajevo Town

"General distribution along the lines indicated in last week's report has been going on throughout this week and has been observed in all quarters of the town. Discussions have been held with a number of the 'Reonski odbors' officials. The shortage of trucks for this distribution - three for the whole town for all purposes is universally commented on and has held up distribution in some quarters. In the wealthy and middle class quarters about 7% of the customers were returning their flour coupons as they had still stocks to carry them on, but none was returning a single fat or sugar coupon. In the poorer quarters about 10% were unable to pay the very low prices fixed and referred to in last week's report. In the poorest quarter of all, where there are most of the Muhadjirs (refugees) 25% of the Muhadjirs could not pay anything and about 25% of the rest were in the same position. Milk was obtained by the Muhadjirs for their children at a central office. Food has also been available for Muhadjirs at two special kitchens for those awaiting transportation back home. Here gruel and bread are issued twice daily to about 2,000 people.

"Quantities are still pathetically small, but supplies are beginning to come in larger quantities as the attached chart of supplies received into the Sarajevo Okrug Warehouse between May 15 and June 15 shows. Supplies are still well below minimum human needs standards, let alone the UNRR caloric ration scale. The needs for emergency air transport still stands - especially for the milk for the children. More and more people are coming to the end of their stocks of food and only the heavy workers are now beginning to receive a ration that provides for continued subsistence without supplementation from other sources. Prices of foodstuffs in the market remain at their fantastic levels.

"As reported elsewhere, orphanages and kitchens under the control of the Ministry of Social Politics have been visited. The wet weather has emphasised the clothing problem. The children's rags, the flimsy summer-dresses of the women and the old suits of the men have collapsed under the drenching rain. No clothing has yet been received in Sarajevo Okrug from UNRR supplies. The orphanages in particular are in desperate need of children's clothing and shoes".

On August 19th our Representatives in Sarajevo reported that Sarajevo city had received to date the following UNRR supplies, which represents approximately 40% of the total food for the civilian population of approximately 110,000.

Wheat	1,345.378	kilos
Flour	219.780	"
Sugar	121.521	"
Vegetables	91.602	"
Meat	80.101	"
Fat	86.073	"
Coffee	40.374	"
Milk		
(powdered)	37.038	"
Fish	2.857	"
Soap	107.386	"
Soya	45.904	"

The distribution during August was as follows:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Heavy Workers</u>	<u>Light Workers</u>	<u>General Population</u>
Flour	24.50 kilos	14.00 kilos	4.75 kilos
Sugar	.45 "	.45 "	.45 "
Fat	.70 "	.70 "	.70 "
Salt	.50 "	.50 "	.50 "
Meat	.80 "	.80 "	.80 "
Peas	.40 "	.40 "	.40 "

These figures do not show the distribution made on the 31st of August.

For a more detailed statement on distribution your attention is called to the attached report dated 5 September, and covering distribution for the month of August in the city of Sarajevo (Appendix II).

It is believed that the material presented here points up the absurdity of the rumor reported by the Office of the Military Attache that the general population of Split and Sarajevo are not getting UNRRA supplies. Our Representatives in their contacts with government officials on every level have reported repeatedly that they are impressed with the integrity and sincerity of the people responsible for handling distribution. In almost every report received in this Office it is emphasized that in so far as possible distribution of UNRRA supplies is being carried out on an equitable basis. It is difficult therefore for the staff of this Division to find any basis in fact for the reports submitted to G-5 by the Office of the Military Attache of the American Embassy regarding distribution to the civilian population.

As to the statement that UNRRA supplies were being diverted in any quantity to Yugoslav Army or Communist Party channels, we can only comment that there have been recurring rumors on this subject on which we have not as yet been able to establish a basis of fact. However, I am asking our Representatives in the respective communities to look into the allegation. I am also asking the government to give us a statement on these charges.

APPENDIX I

Population circa 32,000

PER CAPITA DISTRIBUTION OF UNRRA FOOD

SUPPLIES

All measurements in kilograms

in Split Grad April through August 1945

MONTH	GROUP	CEREALS	FAT	SUGAR	MEAT & FISH	MILK	OTHER FOODS	TOTAL
<u>April</u>	Gen. Pop.:	20.25	0.15	0.25	0.35	-	-	21.00
	: Light W.:	21.88	0.17	0.25	0.45	-	0.19	22.94
	: Heavy W.:	22.52	0.18	0.25	0.49	-	0.25	23.69
	: Sick	21.49	0.18	0.31	0.45	-	0.19	22.62
	: Institut.:	?	0.19	0.31	0.45	-	0.18	1.13
	: Pub.Kitch:	?	0.17	0.25	0.37	-	0.02	0.81
<u>May</u>	Gen. Pop.:	4.83	0.16	0.25	-	-	2.52	7.76
	: Light W.:	5.54	0.18	0.50	0.14	-	2.75	9.11
	: Heavy W.:	5.81	0.18	0.25	0.19	-	2.81	9.25
	: Sick	5.53	0.19	0.28	0.14	-	2.71	8.85
	: Institut.:	5.53	0.19	0.28	0.14	-	2.71	8.85
	: Pub.Kitch:	5.23	0.18	0.25	0.06	-	2.64	8.36
	: T.B.Cases:	5.10	0.18	0.29	0.14	0.02	2.53	8.26
	: Preg.Wmen:	13.63	1.21	2.25	1.00	-	3.64	21.73
<u>June</u>	Gen. Pop.:	9.00	-	-	-	-	-	9.00
	: Light W.:	9.60	0.03	0.02	0.30	-	0.15	10.10
	: Heavy W.:	9.90	0.03	0.02	0.30	-	0.25	10.50
	: Sick	9.60	0.03	0.02	0.30	-	0.25	10.20
	: Institut.:	9.60	0.03	0.02	0.30	-	0.15	10.10
	: Pub.Kitch:	9.33	0.02	-	0.10	-	0.12	9.57
	: T.B.Cases:	9.27	0.02	0.04	0.14	0.02	0.01	9.50
	: Preg.Wmen:	17.80	1.05	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.15	24.00
<u>July</u>	Gen. Pop.:	3.10	0.45	0.35	1.00	0.20	1.15	6.25
	: Light W.:	3.70	0.48	0.37	1.00	0.50	1.45	7.50
	: Heavy W.:	4.00	0.48	0.37	1.00	0.50	1.45	7.80
	: Sick	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	: Institut.:	3.40	0.48	0.37	1.05	0.80	1.16	7.26
	: T.B.Cases:	3.37	0.47	0.39	1.14	0.22	1.16	6.75
	: Preg.Wmen:	11.90	1.50	2.35	2.00	1.20	1.15	20.10
<u>August</u>	Gen. Pop.:	-	-	-	-	?	-	?
	: Light W.:	0.60	0.03	0.02	0.15	0.50	0.39	1.69
	: Heavy W.:	0.80	0.03	0.02	0.20	0.70	0.44	2.19
	: Sick	0.70	0.02	0.05	0.11	-	0.15	1.03
	: Institut.:	0.30	0.02	0.02	0.05	-	0.01	0.40
	: Pub.Kitch:	0.34	0.02	-	0.10	-	0.11	0.57
	: T.B.Cases:	0.20	0.02	0.03	0.08	0.02	0.03	0.38
	: Preg.Wmen:	0.72	0.03	0.05	0.10	0.06	0.05	1.01
<u>TOTAL</u>	Gen. Pop.:	37.18	0.76	0.85	1.35	0.20	3.67	44.01
	: Light W.:	41.32	0.89	1.16	2.04	1.00	4.93	51.34
	: Heavy W.:	43.03	0.91	0.91	2.18	1.20	5.20	53.43
	: Sick	?	?	?	?	-	?	?
	: Institut.:	?	0.91	1.00	1.99	0.80	4.21	?
	: Pub.Kitch:	?	0.39	0.50	0.63	-	2.89	?
	: T.B.Cases:	17.94	0.69	0.75	1.50	0.28	3.73	24.89
	: Preg.Wmen:	44.05	3.79	6.65	4.10	2.26	5.99	66.84
<u>Average per month</u>	Gen. Pop.:	7.44	0.15	0.17	0.27	0.04	0.73	8.80
	: Light W.:	8.26	0.18	0.23	0.41	0.20	0.99	10.27
	: Heavy W.:	8.61	0.18	0.18	0.43	0.24	1.04	10.68
	: Sick							
	: Institut.:		0.18	0.20	0.40	0.16	0.84	
	: Pub.Kitch:		0.08	0.10	0.13	-	0.58	
	: T.B.Cases:	4.48	0.17	0.19	0.38	0.07	0.93	6.22
	: Preg.Wmen:	11.01	0.95	1.66	1.03	0.56	1.50	16.71

Field Operations and Distribution

Division

28th September 1945.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

Jugoslav Mission
Sarajevo

APPENDIX II

5 September 1945

To: Chief of Mission
UNRRA Jugoslav Mission - Belgrade

From: Michael Barratt-Brown
Representative of Chief of Mission - Sarajevo

Subject: Distribution Report for the Town of Sarajevo -
Month of August 1945

A. DISTRIBUTION TO CONSUMERS

1. Population - about 106,000

Heavy workers	-	10,845
Medium workers and light	-	18,040
Remainder	-	77,115

2. Ration System

The coupon system introduced on 2 June and referred to in my report for June is still in operation, though it is due to be replaced by a new system starting 15 September. Coupons must be given up for all UNRRA supplies. Everybody receives a ration, the only distinction being between heavy workers, light workers, and the rest. These three categories are determined by the local Reon. Citizens with supplies are encouraged not to make use of their ration cards.

3. Ration Scale

See Chart BSD/2 for issues of 1 August, 13 August, and 31 August. The issue of 31 August, which is properly speaking for the period 15-31 August, is limited to flour, soya, and salt, as other supplies are not available in large enough quantities for general issue. Sugar and macaroni will, however, be issued within the next few days, as supplies become available. Milk is issued under a separate scheme (see below).

4. Credit and Paying Customers

The determination of whether a citizen should pay or not for his supplies is made by the Reon committee, which office refers to the NOF committee before making its decision. Examples:

a. In Reon 5, which is the poorest Reon - mostly Moslem - with a population of 28,000-30,000, 70-80% of the people have, in the past not paid for supplies. Following a review by the Ministry of Social Politics' representative in the Reon, this figure is being reduced. Customers receive "bons" not only for food, but also for milk and clothing from their Reon.

b. Reon 1, which is an average Reon, having many poor people in it, with a population of just over 26,000, has the following non-paying families:

1,100 families - about 4,000 persons - where the husband is dead in the wars, is a soldier or pensioner, receive a free issue.

A further 300 families - about 1,500 persons - where the bread-earner is not employed for some other reasons, also receive a free issue.

/That

That is, 5,500 persons do not pay out of 26,000 - about 21%.

Detailed Figures of those paying and those not paying (in some Reons people pay for some supplies and not others), and the total sums so far realised from the sale of UNRRA supplies obtained and will be available shortly.

5. Special Distributions

- a. Hospitals - Food is supplied to hospitals as on the same ration as for normal people, plus extra supplies as available, plus medical comforts.
- b. Orphanages - See attached scale, which is universal in all the orphanages.
- c. Schools and Creches - Affecting just over 5,000 children at the moment. Receive $\frac{1}{4}$ litre milk and $\frac{1}{2}$ bread for each child for breakfast every day.

6. Distribution Media

- a. Zadrugas are the largest media of distribution, catering for about 75,000 out of the population of 106,000.
- b. Private Shops are used less and less for UNRRA supplies, and there has been much criticism of private shop keepers by all customers.
- c. Reon Shops are in some places established where the private shop system had broken down. These shops are being more and more affiliated with zadrugas, as zadrugas move over from a functional to a geographic basis. Examples:

Reon 5 distributed no UNRRA supplies through private shops, now, as the customers objected to the dishonesty of the private shop keepers. There are seven Reon shops which are run by the honest shop keepers who were mixed up to provide a double check. The shop keepers get $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ of the value of all they sell, and these visited seem efficient, honest and cheerful.

- d. Special Milk Shops are used for the sale of the half litre of milk for all children referred to below. These are only retail shops, the mixing of milk being done at two big dairies. The keepers of these milk shops get $\frac{1}{2}$ dinar for every litre of milk which is sold at six dinars a litre.

7. Milk Distribution

- a. Total milk in August distributed:

Powdered	5.342 kilos
Tinned	8.365 "
<u>Milk held in store-house on 31 August</u>	
Powdered	24.010 kilos
Tinned	43.556 "

- b. Milk is distributed in the following ways:

- (1) Through schools - $\frac{1}{2}$ litre per child for about 5,000 children, or 1,400 litres daily which is made up from tinned and powdered milk at one of the big dairies. More will be distributed when more cans and containers are available.
- (2) To orphanages. $\frac{1}{4}$ litre is now being issued, made up in the orphanages either from powdered or tinned milk. This is to be increased henceforth to $\frac{1}{2}$ litre per child per day.

- (3) To parents with children. Parents with children can obtain from their Reon a card which entitles them to $\frac{1}{2}$ litre per each child per day. 3,600 litres per day are being issued through milk bars each day, covering 7,200 children. This milk is sold, but poor parents can obtain credit slips from their Reon.

B. INDIGENOUS SUPPLIES

1. Prices

See forms BSD/3 for prices and availabilities of local supplies.

2. Sarajevo Imports

See list attached of food supplies imported into Sarajevo during the month of August.

C. GENERAL SUPPLY SITUATION

Needs are largely met now in Sarajevo from UNRRA supplies and from local imports. The recent increase in the local import of meat and grains has much improved the situation, in addition to the fact that this is the fruit and vegetable season. The main problem at the moment is a minor one - how best to use the soya grits which have been issued in the last ration. Any information and recipes regarding this would be very much appreciated.

D. PROCEEDS FROM SALE OF UNRRA SUPPLIES

Information regarding the proceeds of sale of UNRRA supplies in this city are being obtained and will be forwarded shortly.

E. WAGE SCALES

Attached please find a local wage scale list.

Michael Barratt Brown
Representative of Chief of Mission
UNRRA Yugoslav Mission - Sarajevo

UNRRA JUGOSLAV MISSION
MONTHLY REPORT ON FOOD SITUATION
ENDING AUGUST 31st

APPENDIX II

1. Name of town: S A R A J E V O
2. Estimated number of Inhabitants: 106,000
3. Estimated Quantities of Bread, Grain, or Flour arriving in month (State quantities in metric tons [1 rail wagon load - 10 tons])

	(a)	(b)	(c)
	from local supplies	from UNRRA Deliveries	TOTAL
Grain	328.274	234.137	562.411
Flour	-	143.459	143.459
			<u>705.870</u>

4. Transport of local supplies (Estimate total if no figures are available):

By MT -
By Rail c 250
By Cart or on Foot c 78

Total 328 (This total should be the same as that of 3a)

5. From what regions are local supplies arriving: (Indicate Direction or name of region) VOJVODINA,

6. What ration of flour per head per month has been issued?

Heavy	Light	General
24.50	14	850

7. State under (a) arrivals of the UNRRA supplies, (b) distribution per head per month:

	(a) Tons	Heavy	(b) kg. Light	General
Sugar	-	.50	.50	.50
Canned Meat	71.745	.40	.40	.40
Canned Fish	2.857	-	-	-
Milk Powder	19.829 (Tinned 28.006)	All children	$\frac{1}{2}$ litre	
Pulses	-	.40	.40	.40
Fats	5.997	.35	.35	.25
Soap	-	.50	.50	.50

8. Prices in Detail Market (State in dinars or other state currency):

	15th of month	Last of month	If these are official fixed prices mark with x
Wheat (Flour per kg.)	20	18	
Other (Flour " ")			
(Oats " ")	18	13	
(Maize " ")	15	13	
Bread per Kg.	20	20	
Meat Beef "	60	60	
Pork "	70	70	
Lamb	80	80	
Cheese	60/80	60/80	
Eggs per piece	6	6	
Milk per litre	15	20	
Beans per kg.	18	16	
Sugar " "	-	-	
Green vegetables per kg.			

Potatoes	16	16
Onions	18	18
Greens	4/6	4/6
Apples/Pears	12	
Plums	6	

None available	Small Quantities	Plentiful	Comments
----------------	------------------	-----------	----------

When none available, indicate briefly the cause under the heading "comments". State if shortage is permanent or temporary, e.g. if due to present distrust of currency or total unavailability.

10. (a) Are local institutions, including hospitals and children's homes receiving adequate food supplies?
Yes, except for vitamins A and D.
- (b) In particular are they receiving supplementary milk to give their inmates the UNRRA figures of $\frac{3}{4}$ litre per day?
 $\frac{1}{2}$ only now.
11. Are there signs of malnutrition among children? Of what kind?
Yes, all kinds still.
12. Are there serious complaints about the food situation, and if so, what are they?
No serious complaints now. General problems of how to use soya.
13. Suggest remedies, e.g., more transport, or sources of supply known to you.

APPENDIX IIPROMET ROBE UNRR U MJESECU AVGUSTU 1945 - SARAJEVO GRAD.

	<u>Uslo</u>	<u>Zaslo</u>	<u>Zaliha</u>
Brasno	143.459.45	149.347	44.583
Psenica	234.137	234.137	-
Secer	-	35.168.95	12.789.05
Grasak	-	45.595	18.204
Mesne konzerve	71.745.62	72.571.58	22.315.75
Mliječni prasak	19.829.21	5.342	24.010
Kava u zrnju	22.012.04	31.348.50	4.650
Kava polu mlevena	-	507.20	3.138
Kondenzovano Mleko	23.163.71	8.365.69	38.713.93
Kondenzovano Mleko			
"CRINO"	4.842.10	-	4.842.10
Mast	-	12.779.55	16.911
Sapun	-	481.50	46.185
Riblje konzerve	2.857.62	372.57	5.186.52
Margarin	5.997.60	-	5.997.60
Makaroni	2.584.60	-	2.584.60
"Soja"	-	-	45.904.32

SCALE OF RATIONS FOR ORPHANAGES, SARAJEVO, AUGUST, 1945

per child per day in dekagrams.

FLOUR	40
SUGAR	2
FATS	2
FINE FLOUR	10
SALT	2
SEARING	2
BEANS	13
POTATOES	50
FRUIT	25
SOAP	very little

Vegetables and fruit are available in season.

Macaroni occasionally

Milk $\frac{1}{2}$ litre per day.

APPENDIX II

INDIGENOUS SUPPLIES PRICES

Form BSD/3

Location: SARAJEVO

Date of survey: 18 VIII 1945.

(Currency basis should be shown against each commodity,
e.g., Dinar)

COMMODITY	MARKET PRICES		AVAILABILITY (Good, fair, poor, none)
	Price	Contr; or Free.	
Wheat-psenica	-kg: 10	: Free	Very poor
Indian corn-			
kukuruz	-kg:	:	Fair
Salt - so	-kg:	:	Very poor
Potatoes -			
krompir	-kg: 16	: Free	Good
Meat (state type			
beef/lamb)			
Lamb	-kg: 60	: Free	Poor
Bread (dark)	-kg: 10	: Free	Fair
Bread (white)	-kg: 12	: Free	Poor
Olive Oil	-litre: -	: -	-
Fish	-kg: -	: -	None
Eggs	-ca: 5	: Free	Good
Soap			None
Milk	: 15	: Free	Poor
Beans	: 18	: Free	Poor
Vegetables	: 2/6	: Free	Good

INDIGENOUS SUPPLIES PRICES.

Location: SARAJEVO

Date of survey: 4.IX.1945.

(Currency basis should be shown against each commodity, e.g. Dinar)

COMMODITY	MARKET PRICES		AVAILABILITY (Good, fair, poor, none)
	Price	Contr. or Free.	
Wheat - psenica	kg: 18	: Free	Very poor
Indian corn - kulauruz	kg: 13	: Free	Good
Salt - so	kg: -	: -	-
Potatoes - krompir	kg: 16	: Free	Good
Meat (State type, beef, lamb, etc.)			
Beef	kg: 60	: Free	Very good
Pork	kg: 70	: Free	Poor
Lamb	kg: 80	: Free	Poor
Bread (dark)	kg: 20	: Free	Good
Bread (white)	kg: -	: -	-
Olive Oil	litre: -	: -	-
Fish	kg: -	: -	-
Eggs	ea: 6	: Free	Fair/Good
Soap	: -	: -	-
Milk	litre: 20	: Free	Poor
Vegetables	kg: 4/6	: Free	Good
Fruit	kg: 10/12	: Free	Good

APPENDIX II

LIST OF THE FOOD SUPPLIES IMPORTED IN SARAJEVO
DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1945.

1	Wine Vinegar	1.646	lit.		
2	Sugar	5	kg		
3	Small cattle meat	1.465	kg		
4	Beef and Veal	1.168,5	kg		
5	Ham	18	kg		
6	Bacon	1.449	kg		
7	Pork meat	141	kg		
8	Tinned meat	38	kg		
9	Fresh fish	4.418	kg		
10	Fat and Butter fat	4.106	kg		
11	Butter	142	kg		
12	Oil	474	kg		
13	Dripping	83	kg		
14	Cream	369	kg		
15	Cheese	1.873	kg		
16	Travnik Cheese	11.162	kg		
17	Geese and Turkeys	586	kg		
18	Ducks and Hens	1.086	kg		
19	Rice and Oats	350	kg		
20	Chickens	2.320	kg		
21	Green Vegetables	161.085	kg		
22	Beans, Peas, Marrows	89.373	kg		
23	Potatoes	160.883	kg		
24	Onions	140	kg		
25	Jam	10.943	kg		
26	Honey	2.091	kg		
27	Eggs	21.075	komada	(to 22/VIII)	
	"	4.234	kg	"	"
28	Milk	4.540	kg	"	"
29	Cattle Food	229.100	kg	"	"
30	Home made Cheese	225	kg	"	"
31	Grains	328.274	kg	"	"

CATTLE ON THE HOOF BROUGHT TO SARAJEVO SLAUGHTER HOUSE
AUGUST, 1945.

Beef Cattle	348
Bullocks	15
Calves	41
Mutton sheep	640
Lamb and kids	1.913
Pigs	11

WE 4/28/1

Oct. 8th, 1945.

OUT FILE

Miss Gay Shepperson,
Acting Director, Welfare Division,
Washington.

RECEIVED
BY
9/10.

YUGOSLAV MISSION

REPORTS OF MISS ALETA BROWNLEE'S VISITS TO SLOVENIA AND CROATIA

You will have received Miss Brownlee's reports of her visits to Slovenia and Croatia in August. These show, in our view, an important development in the work of the Welfare Division on the Yugoslav Mission.

The many references ^{should} to the supply needs of the welfare institutions visited by Miss Brownlee strengthen Mr. Atkin's hand in his endeavours to improve the procurement of welfare requirements.

Miss Brownlee's report also suggests that there are wide possibilities for the development of projects supplementary to the UNRRA programme. She refers, for instance, to the lack of play material at the Bay Care Centre at Ljubljana and the Partisans' Home, Rodonia, and to the lack of machinery in the orthopaedic workshop attached to the Invalids' Home, Ljubljana.

Mr. Barratt-Brown, the UNRRA representative at Sarajevo, also referred in an earlier report to the lack of leather, aluminium and tools which is holding up the production of artificial limbs at a home for invalids at Sarajevo.

Having in mind the excellent support given by the United Yugoslav Relief Fund Committee to the Yugoslavs at El Shatt, we are wondering whether this committee or other voluntary agencies in U.S. would be willing to sponsor supplementary projects to make available materials or finance with which to procure materials for children's centres, orthopaedic workshops or other similar projects. It is not likely that personnel will be required.

If you could let us have some indication of the assistance likely to be forthcoming from these agencies and the projects which they would be interested to sponsor, we could approach the Mission with definite proposals which they could discuss with the appropriate Yugoslav authorities.

Yours sincerely,

R. BERGER

Programmes Co-ordination Branch,
Welfare Division, E.R.O.

5.10.45

OCT 1945

INDEXED

To: Chief Food Supplies Officer, Department of Supply

From: Programmes Co-ordination Officer, Welfare Division

YUGOSLAVIA

In a report on a visit to a Children's Home at Sulednik, Slovenia, Miss Aleta Brownlee, UNRRA Child Welfare specialist, states that the Home had received packages of Clapp's Baby Food but had been unable to read the English directions, which were translated on the spot by Miss Brownlee's interpreter. This seems to raise a general matter which must apply in the case of many foodstuffs despatched abroad.

Would it be possible to arrange for all such supplies to be sent forward with a set of directions in the language of the country of ~~distribution~~?

destination?

Oct. 3rd, 1945.

R. J. J.

INDEXED

To: Mr. Berger

From: Miss Catchpole

With reference to your minute above, we have not been unmindful of the necessity of providing adequate instructions for the foodstuffs which we have sent from E.R.O. to Eastern Europe, and which have not been wellknown in the countries to which they have been sent. These foodstuffs have been accompanied by printed instructions in the language of the country to which the food was being sent. For example, we sent dried milk, eggs and dehydrated meat for use in Czechoslovakia and these foodstuffs were accompanied by leaflets printed in Czech, Slovak, and Ukranian, giving instructions for reconstitution and use.

We did not send the packages of Clapps Baby Food referred to, ^{above} but we are proposing to send small quantities of baby food to Eastern Europe in the near future and here again we shall make sure that adequate instructions accompany the quantities.

[Signature]
5th October, 1945.

[Signature]

to see.

[Signature]

5/10/45

Mr. Berger

Splendid - at least they've got the proof that translations are essential. Should not COBSRA be warned to tell their Societies never to send out foods without translations of the instructions?

Sir Michael Creagh

7.10.45

This is a small point which you may be mentioning to the COBSRA people at a convenient time. R. Berger 9/10/1945

Registry
No.

WE 4/28/1

Despatched

M.

Draft.

OUT FILE

Attention Shepperson

Telegram.

Yugoslav Mission requesting US social welfare
literature especially child care. Please send
material as to Norway

To: WASHINGTON

Attention Shepperson

ENJOY

NO. 4256

Initiating Officer:

R. BERGER

26 SEP 1945

25.9.45

*Originator
Berger*

R. Berger

*Mary L. Gibson
26/9/45*

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

WE 4/28/1

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

ORIGINATOR: Mr. Berger

LONDON.....TO.....WASHINGTON

No. 4256.
(EN CLAIR).

D: 20.35 hours 26th September 1945

Attention Shepperson.

Yugoslav Mission requesting US social welfare literature
especially child care. Please send materials as to Norway.

CDC

WE 4/28/1

OUT FILE

Sep. 25th, 1945.

Despatch No. 195.
DESPATCHED BY
REGISTRY
26/9.

To: Chief of UNRRA Mission to Yugoslavia

(For the attention of Mr. E.K. Balls, Director of Welfare)

From: Programmes Co-ordination Branch, Welfare Division, E.R.O.

We have received the reports of Miss Brownlee's visits to Slovenia and Croatia which, in our view, indicate an important development in the work of the Welfare Division on the Mission. The reports have been read here with considerable interest.

We are taking action immediately on your request for literature on social welfare, and we have cabled the Welfare Division, Washington, asking them to send you direct any suitable material on American welfare services. The British material will include literature on the emergency services developed in this country during the war. We think you will be particularly interested in the training course material prepared by the Board of Education for child care assistants. This was essentially an emergency course framed to meet a staffing problem created by the rapid expansion of war time nurseries. It should therefore be quite appropriate to the conditions for which the Yugoslav Government is now making provision.

Miss Brownlee refers to the services now being developed for handicapped children and adults. We hope to be able to send you informational material covering work in this field. There are, as you know, a number of agencies in this country and in America specialising on work with the blind, the deaf and the crippled. It is likely that personnel from these societies could be seconded to work with UNRRA for a limited period. If the Yugoslav Government would welcome assistance of this character, you will no doubt let me know.

We should be interested to have any further information on the psychological problems of children who have been subjected to the terrors of occupation and on the methods adopted by the Yugoslav

Government for the treatment of the children affected. Perhaps you could inform us to what extent the services of psychiatrists and psychiatric social workers are being utilised, if they are available. In this connection you will be interested to see an account of a scheme for mobile child guidance clinics which has been prepared by Dr. Knewstall. An article describing the scheme appeared in the recent issue of "Mental Health", a copy of which will be forwarded to you in the next few days.

Miss Brownlee's comment on the lack of translated directions for the baby food supplied by UNRRA is being taken up with the Food Division.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
JUGOSLAV MISSION
BELGRADE

WE 4/28/1.

Date 22 Sept. 1945

To: Administrative Council
UNRRA E.R.O.,
11 Portland Place,
London, W.1.,
England.

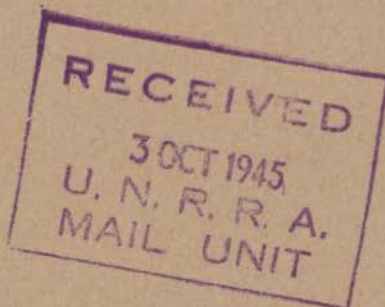
INDEXED

From: Michail Sergeichic, Chief of Mission

It will be appreciated if you will transmit the
attached to Department of Relief Services (Welfare Division).

Michail Sergeichic
Michail Sergeichic
Chief of Mission

Attachment



UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
Jugoslav Mission

Belgrade - 22 September 1945

TO: UNRRA E.R.O.
Welfare Division
Programmes Co-ordination Branch

Attention: R. Berger

FROM: E. K. Balls, Director,
Division of Welfare and Displaced Persons

RECEIVED

30 OCT 1945
U. N. R. R. A.
MAIL UNIT

In reference to your WE.4/28/1. There are suggestions here which I should be glad to see followed through immediately. Informational material on British and American orthopaedic services would be greatly appreciated by the Ministry of Social Welfare. Many months ago the Health Division requested that recent American and British catalogs of orthopaedic supplies be forwarded to us. I have several times been approached with requests for these. All this literature should be addressed direct to the Ministry of Social Welfare in Belgrade. I am satisfied that good use would be made of it.

The attitude of the Government with regard to the use of technical personnel for consultative work is still the original approach and no such personnel has been requested. The offer of the Near East Foundation to send a demonstration unit for orthopaedic work, which was verbally accepted by Mr. Krziznik in a conference I had with him more than a month ago, still has not been officially acknowledged in spite of repeated reminders from us, both by letter and interviews. There is, at present, no indication of any real acceptance of a Division of Welfare, beyond the valid assistance such personnel can give in making possible the delivery of the much needed supplies for welfare programs. This service has been delayed by the difficulty in getting the necessary supporting data. We are at last in possession of at least the basic material for this work and should be able from this to make an evaluation and justification for the supply requests which we have had for some time in our hands.

Beyond this job it does not appear that there is work for welfare staff in Yugoslavia at the present time. The Central Ministry has taken no action on any offers which have been placed before them during the past six months, either of technical welfare personnel, or of the special project offers of the voluntary agencies in the United States and United Kingdom. These matters have been advanced both in conference and in official correspondence and we have no response which makes it possible for us to take any action in these fields. It would appear that it is not yet time to consider that this government is ready to accept help of this nature from outside.

The welfare problems of this country are vast in comparison with the population and the Yugoslav government have clearly indicated their intention to handle this program for themselves. Their really urgent need is for the material assistance which will make the plans they draw up effective.

This Division of Welfare has no operational program. Within the Mission, the functions of observation of equitable and satisfactory distribution, including evaluation of the standards used for the determination of need, and such functions are placed with the Office of Regional Coordination insofar as they are carried out. This Division has not been consulted or used in any way within the Mission in this field. From both internal and external angles it therefore appears entirely unrealistic to consider that there is really any field opening up for the more extensive use of welfare personnel in Yugoslavia.

E. K. Balle

WE.4/22/1

Due No: 203.

13th September, 1945

OUT FILE

To: The Head of the UNRRA Mission to Yugoslavia,
For the attention of Mr. E.K. Balls

DESPATCHED BY
REGISTRY

From: E.R.O., Welfare Division,
Programmes Co-ordination Branch

We have received your statement of 17th August on the History of the Welfare Division and have read it with much interest.

Now that contact has been established with Dr. Krzisnik, Minister of Social Welfare, it should be possible for the Welfare Division or the Mission to play a more direct ~~role~~ in assisting the Yugoslav Government in its welfare programme.

The systematic collection of information on the basis of the guide prepared by the Mission should be invaluable in determining the scope and character of such assistance.

The request for assistance with the establishment of orthopaedic workshops also points to an advance in the work of the Welfare Division. You will no doubt inform us whether you require additional assistance from the E.R.O. in this field. We could, for instance, arrange to send you informational material on British and American services if you would consider this useful. It should also be possible to provide expert personnel to advise the Yugoslav Government if they would welcome this form of assistance. Such personnel could be sent forward on a short-term basis - as in the case of the Greek Mission where we arranged for the loan of a Blind Placement expert from the National Institute of the Blind to be loaned to the Mission for a period of two months - or could be recruited to the Mission Staff for a longer period.

We have had many requests for information from the Greek Mission on the general topic of rehabilitation of the physically disabled. As you probably know, Miss Bell Greve, a rehabilitation specialist, has been working with the Mission for some time. We have been able to supply Miss Greve with a quantity of literature and other informational material on British and American rehabilitation services which we are informed has been of great value to the Mission and to the Greek Government in their planning. You may ~~not~~ consider the possibility of affording similar help to the Yugoslav Government. *wish to*

We think that you will be interested to see the set of instructions prepared by the Italian Mission for the distribution of UNRRA foodstuffs in Italy. You will observe the extent to which distribution through selected institutions has been developed. We think that this may be of some assistance to you in integrating the general supply programme with the specific needs for welfare services.

RB/MB.

UNERA JUGOSLAV MISSION
Belgrade

WE 4/28/1
INDEXED

10 September 1945

To: Chief of Mission
From: Nicholas H. Rezak, Chief
Office of Regional Coordination
Subject: Monthly Report - August 1945

Area Coverage

During the month of August our Regional Offices have extended the scope of their operations and have visited a substantial portion of the deficiency areas of the country. This coverage has included the following areas:

Bosnia and Hercegovina:

Sarajevo (grad)
Sarajevo Okrug
Oblasni of Hercegovina
Konjic srez
Stolac "
Ljubinje "
Bileca "
Gacko "
Nevesinje "
Capljina "
Trebinje "
Travnik Okrug
Bugojno srez
Travnik "
Glance "
Livno "
Bihac Okrug
Bosanski Petrovac srez
Bihac "
Drvar "

Croatia

Zagreb (grad)
Lika (these reports have been submitted direct to the Distribution Branch by Mr. Hall, and this office does not have any information on the exact extent of the coverage.)

Central Reports Branch: 22.9.45

Copy to: Mr. Adair
Supply
Information
Welfare

HA 28/1/x (for circulation)

See R. J. Rezak.

Croatia (contd)

Rijeka
Hrvatska Istria
Susak (grad)
Karlovac (grad)
Petrinje Okrug

Slovenia

Ljubljana (grad)
Celje 'Okraj'
Lasko srez
Teherje "
Gornji Grad srez
Maribor 'Okraj'

This represents official inspections. In addition to these our staff travels through a large portion of the country on which they record their general impressions.

In addition to this coverage by our Regional Offices the representatives of the Industrial Rehabilitation, the Agricultural Rehabilitation, the Health and the Welfare and Displaced Persons Divisions and the Office of Public Information, have made extensive field inspections covering their own areas of interest. The tempo of field operations is increasing and we can look forward to more complete coverage in September. The office in Zagreb is planning to cover every Okrug in the Federal State, during this month, while the Sarajevo office will visit at least those areas that have not been contacted this month. The Regional Officer in Ljubljana is increasing his field activity. No coverage is as yet possible for Montenegro because of lack of staff.

The attached map indicates the sections of the country surveyed by representatives of the Mission.

Impressions of Field Staffs

The Regional Office staffs from the three Federal States in which we have offices operating at this time report complete cooperation from the officials with whom they are working. Their contacts range from the Representative of the Central Ministry of Commerce and Supply, through the Federal State and Okrug officials to the officials of rural srezes and selos.

For your information I would like to quote a few of the statements made by members of our field staff on conditions in the country and on the way in which the authorities are trying to carry out the job of distribution and rehabilitation.

From Bosnia and Hercegovina:

1. "The Yugoslavs are doing their very best in this area. And this phrase means superhuman efforts in raising bridges up from the bottoms of deep

rivers and into position; long hours of heavy work on roads on inadequate and unvaried rations; fantastic feats of improvisations with obsolete motor equipment; weary miles of trudging for women and children with precious grain on their backs. Where there is inequitable distribution this is due to lack of transport. Where mistakes are made, they have only to be pointed out, and corrections are immediately made." (Report on conditions in entire Federal State.)

2. "Throughout the trip every opportunity has been taken to discuss with Okruzni and Sreski officials, the methods they employed to insure fair distribution of UNRRA supplies. Your representative is satisfied that there is no discrimination. Workers receive additional amounts of certain items and it appears they are given rations before the remaining population is served. This is a procedure recognized and accepted by the community and is done in recognition of the service rendered by the workers to the community, plus their need for more substantial food. In addition workers do not have the opportunity to cultivate their own gardens. The family of workers do not receive preferential treatment." (Report on trip to West Bosnia.)

3. "The machinery for handling complaint (re the distribution of food) is clear and any one with a question re allotment may bring it up before a responsible official." (Report on trip to West Bosnia)

4. "Local crop are far below normal production level and UNRRA supplies are received and distributed on a 'hand to mouth' basis. There are few or no reserves for the winter."

"The spirit of the people is high. They are cooperating magnificently to bring some order out of the chaos that was left by the enemy. But their spirit is beginning to wane as they face a winter with no means of insuring adequate supplies." (Report on trip to South-West Bosnia)

5. "The srez has one old German truck which is used to carry coal to the cement factory. UNRRA supplies must be delivered by horse cart up to a distance of forty kilometres." (Report on Livno srez)

6. "This srez is virtually burned down. The extent of destruction is difficult to describe. In many villages there is complete destruction of all property." (Report on Kupres srez)

From Croatia

1. "We inspected the books and found the bookkeeping system good, simple and efficient, and we could get immediate information on all points concerned." (Report on inspection of warehouse in Orikvenica)

2. "In my brief experience in the fields, I feel impressed to state that it has been most gratifying to sense among officials with whom I have been in contact, a spirit of cooperation, courtesy, and willingness to give in detail all information requested, in regard to the distribution of UNRRA supplies. I can say with absolute sincerity that at no time have I sensed or suspected a desire to cover up or hide an information." (Report on the follow up of the exchange of wheat between UNRRA and the J's Army)

3. "The food situation here is serious and large portions of the population could not be included in the distribution. The Bread ration is 25 dkg, per day." (Report on Hrvatska Istria and Rijeka)

4. "The work of the present authorities has been very difficult due to the fact that the Ustachi before leaving burned all documents so that no reliable figures (on local inhabitants) are available." (Report on Zagreb)

From Slovenia:

1. "In the Celje area centers appear to be well organized and those in charge competent and well acquainted with their local problems and conditions." (Report on Celje)

2. "The food situation is very tight here as the Germans denuded the country in their retreat. UNRRA supplies represent more than fifty percent of the food now available in this area. The dairy industry which was of the highest importance to the economy of this area, is almost at a standstill, because the herds were driven off by the Germans." (Report on all Slovenia)

Outstanding Problems as Reported by the Field

1) Snow Bound Areas

The first problem that must be met in September and October is the movement of winter food into areas that will be snow bound during the winter months. Unless this is completed in October, supply by parachute will be the only possible method of bringing essential food to these areas.

2) The Drought

Reports indicate that most of Bosnia and all of Herzegovina is suffering from the most severe drought in fifty years. This condition also extends to other portions of the country. In many areas current crop estimates are approximately 10% of pre-war production.

3) Food

*Miss
Hendon*

The current drought that has hit the deficiency areas, has multiplied the problem of keeping the population from starvation this winter. It will now be necessary to bring in more food and to distribute this in larger quantities, particularly to the more inaccessible regions. To date the amount of UNRRA food which has gone into the areas even a moderate distance from the sea coast has been, while important, relatively small. This winter there will be almost total dependence on the amount of food that UNRRA can bring into some of the more affected areas. Because UNRRA food has been slow in coming in and because local production is so low, some communities in Bosnia are beginning to consider the possibility of eating their seed wheat to forestall actual famine.

Miss H. H. H.
Miss H. H. H.
Milk is currently arriving in the Sarajevo area sufficient to give 20,000 children an issue of 1/2 litre per day. This number, however, represents only about twenty percent of the children in that area of the country. Some measure of local conditions prior to the arrival of UNRRA goods can be had when it is realized that only two hundred liters of locally produced milk was being brought into Sarajevo per day.

4) Transport

Additional transport is required not only to haul food into the main centers for distribution, but to get out into the outlying regions. To date this has been dealt with by hand and horse carts and on human backs. The larger quantities that are now needed cannot be handled by these means.

While additional transport is required it is very important that more attention be given to the maintenance of trucks already on hand as well as to the upkeep of those that are currently being brought into the country. In Bosnia and Herzegovina over 33% of the transport that has been brought in by ML-UNRRA is currently immobilized because of breakdown or accidents and lack of skilled mechanics and spare parts.

5) Clothing

Observers report that to the people in the mountain areas clothing has as high a priority as food, and in those same areas food is practically unobtainable except as it is brought in by UNRRA.

6) Communications

The problem of communications between main centers of the various Federal State continues to present a problem. Not until this is met can the problem of the most effective use of transport be sufficiently worked out. The Federal State Government of Bosnia made a request for eight radio transmitters and receivers to assist in this problem, but as yet there has been no definite reply to the request.

7) The more rapid reporting of information on available supplies in the ports, both to the Federal State and to our Regional Offices. This is essential for more adequate planning on allocations. An improvement in the communications system will be of course necessary before this can be readily achieved.

8) Miscellaneous

Transfer of Wheat to J's Army

The transfer of wheat from J's Army to deficiency areas in land, in exchange for UNRRA wheat in Dalmatia, is proceeding slowly. The primary difficulty appears to be lack of transport, both truck and barge. With improving conditions in road transport these deliveries will be speeded up, however, to date not more than 50% of the 3000 tons, which was to be delivered by the Army to various points in East Bosnia, has reached the communities, for which it was intended. Considering the small tonnage involved and the great need in the area concerned, this is not an impressive showing. It is hoped that the 5000 tons involved in the recent transfer will be delivered with greater dispatch.

Hrvatska Istria

There has been some difficulty regarding freedom of movement of our observers in the occupied area of Hrvatska Istria. This area is under joint military and civil administration and there seems to be some confusion re position of UNRRA Representatives. The Senior Officer in Zagreb reports that he has discussed this with the Federal State officials and that they have promised to clear the misunderstanding.

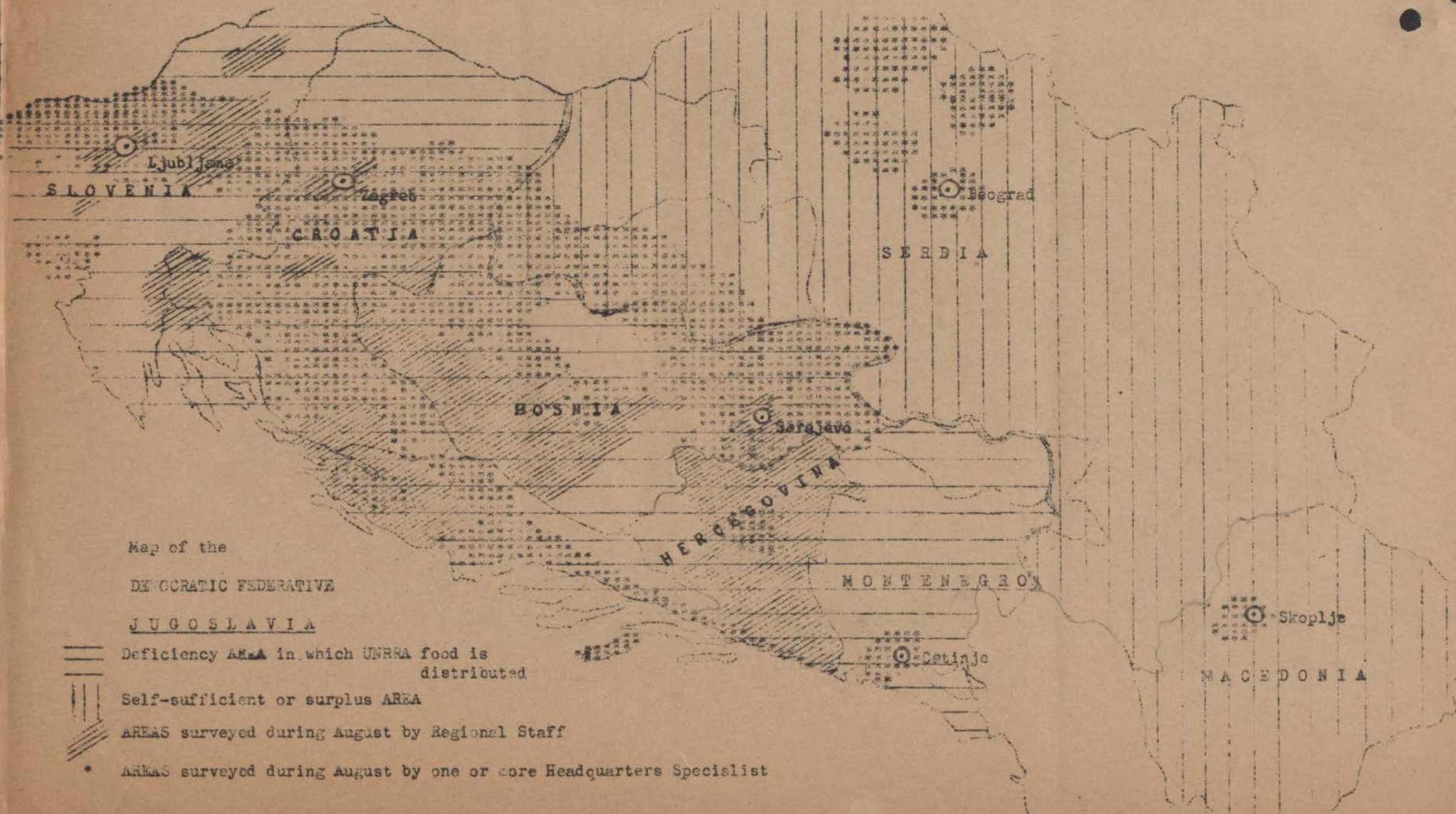
UNRRA supplies are going into the area.

The following table summarizes trips taken into the field by members of the Yugoslav Mission during August:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>PLACES VISITED</u>	<u>PURPOSE</u>
MR. ROSENBERG	Tour	Cooperatives
MR. ESCHENBACH	Bosnia, Croatia, Slovenia	Forestry
MR. REZAK }	Tour	Part and Regional
MR. REINER }	.	Office Inspection
MR. LEFF	Trieste	To get stories, etc.
+ CAPT. LUDWIG	Croatia, Slovenia, Crna Gora	Sanitary Eng. Inspection
LT. CLARK	Crna Gora	" " "
CAPT. ERICKSON	Bosnia, Novi Sad	" " "
CAPT. GRIFFIN	Petrovgrad	" " "
MAJOR INGRAM	Vojvodina	" " "
SGT. FAIRBASS	Split	PTT Supplies
MISS BROWNE	Zagreb, Ljubljana	Child Welfare
+ MR. WHITEHILL }	Trieste	Unloading Livestock
+ MR. AUNE }		
MR. OYEA	Trieste	Salvaging "William Palmer"
MR. LOVE	Split	Supply Questions
MR. MARTIN	Split	F. & A.
MR. PERAZICH	Zagreb, Ljubljana	Industrial Rehab.
MISS FORENS	Split	Audit of accounts
MR. SAAR }	Kajvo	Canning Plants
MISS NEELY }		
+ MAJOR KERZE	Zagreb, Ljubljana	Nursing
DR. SINCLAIR-LOUTIT	Sarajevo	Medical Supplies, etc.
+ MR. MEISNEST	Apatin, Petrovgrad	Fishing Industry

+ Still away.

List Prepared by Administrative Services Division.



Map of the

DEMOCRATIC FEDERATIVE

JUGOSLAVIA

Deficiency AREA in which UNRRA food is distributed

Self-sufficient or surplus AREA

AREAS surveyed during August by Regional Staff

* AREAS surveyed during August by one or more Headquarters Specialist

WEH/25/11

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
Jugoslav Mission

INDEXED

Belgrade - 4 September, 1945.

TO: European Regional Office
UNRRA
11 Portland Place
LONDON

FROM: Michail Sergeichio, Chief of Mission

It will be appreciated if you will transmit the attached
to Department of Relief Services.

(Sgd) Michail Sergeichio,
Chief of Mission

Attachment

Central Reports Branch: 13.9.45. PR2.

Copy to: ✓ Mr. Berger
Miss Aves
Mr Adair
MA 28/1/X

UNRRA JUGOSLAV MISSION

Belgrade - 31st August, 1945.

TO: E.K. Ball, Director,
Division of Welfare and Displaced Persons

FROM: Aleta Brownlee, Welfare Specialist,
Division of Welfare and Displaced Persons

SUBJECT: Field Report on visit to Slovenia
August 13-15, 1945.

I was accompanied on this trip by Mrs Vilma Baehler of the Central Ministry of Social Welfare and Laco Russo, UNRRA Interpreter.

The purpose of the trip was to secure sufficient information about the social welfare program and plans of Slovenia to support supply requests for welfare purposes. Mrs. Baehler had an outline of the necessary information and took this up directly with the Ministry. She also arranged with the Ministry that I should see examples of their work, and we were accompanied on two trips by Mrs. Milena Mihoric, Načelnik of the Pension for Mothers and Children. The entire trip was made more interesting by the fact that Mrs. Baehler had been with the Partisan Army in the country through which we passed. I also had a long talk with Dr. Jermanc, First Secretary of the Ministry.

The following report is divided into two parts; one of information received from general discussion and one on the institutions visited. I have not used the extensive statistical material given Mrs Baehler by the Ministry as it will come to UNRRA through the Central Ministry, and together with this report will form the basis for an evaluation of program.

1.

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. General Situation.

The population of Slovenia was 1,700,000. It is estimated that 120,000 have been killed, not including some 20,000 children who died of malnutrition. Now about one-quarter of the population is without means because of the war; the families of those who were killed, and those who have been invalided and their families.

2. Social Welfare Staff.

It was my impression that the staff of the Ministry is able, intelligent and devoted to its tasks. I did not meet the Minister of Welfare, a young woman in her thirties. The First Secretary, who was responsible for planning our visit, is a physician, and the Chief of Child Welfare a writer. On the whole, I also had a very favourable impression of the delegates in charge of the institutions. In addition to supplies, the Ministry declares it wants written material in the field of Social Welfare, if possible at least covering the experience of the United States, Russia and Great Britain. They will adapt the material to their own needs. I was also asked by the Director of the School for the Blind for the latest information on methods of teaching the blind, and for

?
I would
personnel

4 Notes to
Inform
E.W.D.

the same by the head of the School for the Deaf as well as for information about special apparatus.

3. Comments on present Insurance and Assistance Program:

- a) There is an allotment of 3-400 dinars monthly for each dependent child in cases where the father had died. In July between 17 and 18 million dinars were spent on this program.
- b) Between 21 and 22 million dinars in irregular grants per month are spent for the facilities of invalids, those who have war injuries or who have been hurt or ill from their life in a concentration camp, etc.
- c) About three million dinars have been paid in grants made once only to those who participated in the Partisan movement and are now without means.
- d) Private agencies have done a great deal. The Red Cross and the Anti-Fascist League have collected money and materials from the less damaged areas.
- e) Almost all members of the Syndicate of Laborers have devoted one or two months' wages for social welfare.
- f) The old and invalids of the war of 1914-1918 get little or nothing from their pensions now due to the change of money.
- g) The Partisan fighters now receive funds from the Ministry of War because it has more money but they will gradually be brought under the Welfare Division.
- h) Under the occupation social insurance payments were not made by the occupying authorities therefore invalidating the industrial accident program. Now these who work help those who have been injured by a percentage of their wages.
- i) A principle in the care of invalids is that a man shall be prepared to work and some kind of training is compulsory.
- j) Dr. Obrazine has proposed to the Central Ministry that after a man who has been trained to work earns 1,000 dinars a month, his pension go to a fund which will be used as an unemployment or sickness fund. A man who is fully incapacitated should get his full former salary or wage as long as the permanent incapacity continues.

4. Basis for Information About Children:

Each of the 70 srezs have been asked to fill out forms for each child who is in need of care. They are not yet all in, but in any case only those most urgent can be accepted at the present time. The present capacity is 3,000. The forms about each child contain information in regard to the child and his family including name, date and place of birth, education, participation in the war, health general problems, etc.

5. Health:

There is a great deal of talk about the incidence of tuberculosis and it is estimated that 80% of the children are infected. The records of the children repeatedly comment "weak", "anaemia", "tbc". These records are signed by physicians, but facilities for diagnosis were not known. Treatment was described as peace, good food and hygienic conditions.

Mental health is apparently a problem. Symptoms are described as lost nerves; the children cry and shout in the night, cannot concentrate, show fear of planes, listen for steps and fall into great rages. The children have been asked to write their life stories and some of these have been collected in a book. The terrible terrors of occupation for children are also shown in an exhibition of Partisan art, the development of which was encouraged in the forests.

6. Full Orphans

The central government will be responsible for the care of all full orphans and plans an institutional program for them unless they are found to be happily situated in a family home.

7. Half Orphans:

These will be the responsibility of the federal state which may pay the surviving parent for their care or, if they are neglected, make other plans for them.

8. Children in Poor Families:

The plan for such families is to raise the family income, improve the homes, find employment for fathers and mothers and provide day care, in both villages and cities, if the mother is working.

9. Day Care.

There has been a natural development of local programs of day care. Usually a small center starts and it has only been when additional support is needed that the Ministry is informed. It is expected that 60-70% of the women must work in order to develop necessary industry and agriculture. The Ministry therefore anticipates building most child care centers and its architects have now the problem under consideration.

10. Displaced Children:

All the inhabitants of the town of Bresice were deported to Germany, the children separately from their parents. Eye witnesses have reported that two box cars of children were burned, and that upon arrival less than 50% of the children in the others were still living. The week of August 12th, 1,000 children arrived in Yugoslavia from a camp in Austria, many of them children from Bresice. It took 46 days to transport them from Austria. They apparently had a fearful trip and most of the younger ones died. These children went to camps at Osimo, Maribor and Slovenska Bistrica. Apparently British and Americans took no part in the arrangements as there were no Yugoslav authorities to take responsibility, and all arrangements were made by the concentration camp officials. The Yugoslav camps are not equipped for their ^{care} and children die every day.

Copy sent
to Mr.
Mathison. He
will forward
Austrian
mission for
their
information
R.A. 24/9.

Many women and children from Slovenia were taken by the Italians to a camp on the Island of Rab. They were taken quickly, with no opportunity to gather their possessions, simply in the clothing they were wearing. Some were put in army shelters, where they had no beds and no straw. Some were in protective bunkers or half-shelters where they could not stand erect. Officially, they received 150 grams of bread a day, in actuality about 80 grams. Four hundred children died and many of the children who survived are now under care.

11. Adoption:

Although adoption has not been very customary in Slovenia, the Ministry is encouraging it through propaganda. A special appeal is being made to people who have lost their own children and Dr. Obracune himself has recently adopted a boy.

12. Children from Other Federal States:

About 120 children, whose homes are in other federal states are now cared for in Slovenia. Most of them have been sent for reasons of health, particularly tuberculosis, with the idea that the mountain air may help them.

13. Children from Ustasi and Former German settlers:

There are about 1,200 children of Ustasi and former German settlers now cared for by the Ministry. The parents of the latter fled to Germany or went there to work, leaving the children. They are cared for just as other children are, not separately, since children are in no way responsible for the activities of their parents.

14. Training of Staff.

There are now 52 girls who have elementary education who are taking a training course near Ljubljana. The course covers economic, financial and political questions. The present course is a 6 months course though the first one was only a few weeks. It is expected to lengthen it as time goes on.

15. Administration of Institutions:

A manager or "delegate" is selected for each home by the Central Ministry although the number of staff for each home is determined by the Ministry, the delegate may select his or her own from those who have had training.

Transportation of both supplies and supervisory personnel is a problem. Because of the lack of it, there is not enough supervision possible to make even the group care of children safe.

16. Control of Rations

Each week when an institution orders its supplies it sends in the full menu for the preceding week thus controlling the use of the supplies and making possible advice when necessary.

17. Responsibility of Ministries of Health and Welfare:

By law the Ministry of Health is responsible for children under 3 years of age. They are, however, registered with the Ministry of Welfare on the second birthday and presumably the second year is one of transition of responsibility. In practice it seems that many babies are cared for by the Ministry of Welfare,

II.

SOCIAL WELFARE INSTITUTIONS1. Children's home, Smlednik.

This will be a permanent institution, but is at present only partially occupied as it is being repaired. It was the home of a German baron, is a large and handsome building three stories high situated in beautiful grounds with a variety of trees and shrubs. There are 60 pre-school age children and 12 mothers with babies there now, although the capacity will be greater. There are 6 staff members; all seemed to be alert and intelligent.

The children were active and attractive. The children from Bosnia did not appear to be in good health. There is a nurse on the staff, and a doctor in the village who is called in emergencies. The babies were all born in the forest and are now four or five months old. They were asleep in cribs under mosquito nets and the one nearest the door looked very well.

The building has a little very fine furniture, mostly chests, wardrobes, tables and sofas; some too fine to be in a children's institution. They have old iron beds for the children. The staff sleeps in one room on extremely uncomfortable sofas. There is no water although they hope to fix the pipes. The bathroom contains a row of tin tubs. Heating will be by means of porcelain stoves which are being tested and some are not usable.

Food for the day we visited was as follows:

<u>Adults (staff and mothers)</u>	<u>Children</u>	<u>Sick Children</u>
First breakfast: coffee & bread	same	tea, milk and toast
Second " cheese & bread	" (fat)	toast
Lunch: tomato soup, toast, lentils	"	soup (false)
Tea: bread & marmalade	"	toast
Supper: beans, macaroni & salad	kasha (flour & milk gruel)	kasha

They had received some packages of Clapp's baby food but could not read the English directions. These were translated for them by our interpreter. When we arrived the children were having second breakfast outdoors and the flies were terrible. They have some oxen on the place which they said brought flies.

The children were dressed in brief summer suits, and the staff expressed great concern about clothing for the winter which will soon be upon them. The nurse and other attendants had no proper clothing.

This place has great possibilities and with proper facilities could become an excellent home for children.

2. Children's Colony - Predvor:

This is a summer camp or home, situated in a very small village at the foot of the mountains. The building was formerly a pension, but was hardly built for winter occupancy, though an architect is determining its possible use. The children who come now stay three weeks except for a few who have no homes and for whom permanent care must be arranged.

*Ask to
Dykstun.*

C.D. / h
 There are 156 boys and girls in the main building and 44 larger boys in another building in the village. The children are about 6-15 years old. They have built double-decker wooden beds and have straw mattresses and UVERA blankets. There are small two-shelf boxes for the children's personal belongings. There are three toilets. There was water when we were there but apparently they do not always have it. There is an isolation room and a Doctor in the village who comes once a week to inspect the children and is available on call. Several children were in bed with tonsillitis and one suffered from epilepsy.

The store room was better filled than most and had on the shelves some Canadian Red Cross supplies including milk and meat. This has come to them several times, 18 parcels at a time. It is supplementary to the regularly issued food. The menu for two days was as follows:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Bread, butter and marmalade. | 1. Bread, milk and marmalade. |
| 2. Vegetable soup with rice
Cakes, marmalade and bread. | 2. Tomato soup, potatoes, beans
and marmalade |
| 3. Marmalade, bread and tea. | 3. Liver paste and bread. |
| 4. Rice and milk | 4. Kasha with milk |

We ate lunch with the children and had soup, a great plate of potatoes, green beans and bread. The larger children ate out-of-doors under a covered porch, the smaller ones inside in a long hall. They were very quiet although there was no evident restraint.

Most of these children came from Trieste; many speak only Italian. We waited for them to return from an outing and they marched four abreast singing and led by a drum major type of young girl. Some of them were very thin and if they were, as we had been told, anemic, with a tendency to tuberculosis, we might question a program of exercise for them.

3. Saw two other colony homes at Bled - but the children had just left and they were cleaning the house for new arrivals. The children had been sleeping two in a bed.
4. Blind Home: Skofja Loka.

This home was bombed by the Germans and later looted. There are now 30 men and women in a building across the street ill-suited for the purpose. Most of the blind people were quite old. The women were knitting sweaters on order from people in the town. The men had done some basket and brush-making but have no materials. When asked about their food they said it was satisfactory except that they had had no bread for several days. One woman played the piano and they sang for us.

- || The old home will be repaired some time in September - it will need almost complete new furnishing.

5. Blind Home: Kocevja.

This home which formerly cared for 125 persons was bombed and burned but the superintendent was interviewed at the Home for the Deaf in Ljubljana. Most of the blind were sent to their homes but 28 children and 10 adults (5 Partisans) are temporarily in the Home for the Deaf. The adults are there to go to school. The authorities are concerned about the children who are now at home because they have no way to teach them. One hundred and twenty-five children are enrolled for school when one can be opened. A desperate attempt is being made to find a building in Ljubljana which will be suitable. They need at least 40 rooms. They feel the blind should stay in the city because of better educational opportunities such as university training and particularly because they will have an opportunity to hear good music.

6. Pre-School for Blind Children: Zalog.

This was not seen but it is planned to open soon. It will be an experimental school for 30-40 children, blinded during the war. They plan to have 1 instructor for every 4 children.

7. School for the Deaf - Ljubljana.

The capacity of this school is 50, occupied at the present time by the 38 blind whom they have taken in. There are now 146 on the waiting list and they think the total will be about 200 as all districts are not yet heard from. They have a pin map showing the location of every deaf person in Slovenia. At this time the building is being used for a teachers training course and all the children were sent home. They have the same need as the Blind School - to be in a city which offers educational and cultural opportunity.

8. School for Morally Threatened Boys - Ljubljana.

This is a very old fashioned depressing type of institution in a walled enclosure. It is dark, dingy and poorly furnished. There are only 23 boys there now but the institution is preparing for 200 who are on a waiting list. The boys seem to be about 12-14 years old, the oldest and largest is 16. We were told he had been a spy for the Germans. The offenses for which the boys are placed there are said to be minor, such as stealing or refusal to go to school or work. In the institution they go to school and are taught a trade, such as tailoring or shoe making. There is no play equipment at all.

The dormitories are large and contain long, double rows of beds. They do not yet have enough bedding. The boys were eating supper while we were there in a rather dark semi-basement room where they sat on benches at two long tables. They had for supper large plates of potatoes and green salad.

9. Maternity Home - Ljubljana.

This is a new place on the edge of town now being prepared for occupancy. It is planned to house 30 mothers and their babies. There is a large room and two small ones on each of the two floors as well as the kitchen. There is no special plan for housing the staff. It is clean, light and airy, as yet unfurnished. There are no grounds. No distinction will be made between married and unmarried women, but it is expected that the latter will comprise the largest number. This is the only such home in Slovenia and is largely an experiment.

10. Children's Institution and Day Care Center - Ljubljana.

This was a Catholic institution now managed, as all of them are, by a delegate appointed by the Central Ministry although some of the sisters are still there. There are 50 children now in care, and 10 children receiving only day care. The children were out of doors, and seemed to be active but they do not have play material. The indoor recreation room is small and had in it only a table and a bench. On the whole this is a rather dreary old-time institution.

11. Invalid's Home (military) Ljubljana:

*Supplements
Hogarth*

This home was formerly a children's institution, well built, light and airy. It was taken over by the military and several barracks have been added. The population is now 346, and it is crowded. Most of the men are crippled in some way, through loss of limbs. A few are blind or partially so. Eighty have been fitted with limbs, but the orthopaedic workshop (separate from this home) lacks the machinery to make hands and arms. There is a secondary school and the men are said to be eager to learn and they make swift progress. Two are taking their entrance examinations for the University. It was my impression, however, that many of the men were idle.

Unfortunately, though an error, we did not see the Civilian Invalids Home at Predvar, although we were supposed to visit it.

12. Old People's Home - Ljubljana:

This is an old institution which was operated by the St. Vincent de Paul Society. Their own institution was taken over for a Military Hospital and they are now housed in a school not suited to their needs. The best thing about it is a nice large garden back of the building. The population of 200 persons (92 men and 137 women) is typical of a standardized old people's home. They are infirm and many are senile but they are apparently able to make a great deal of difficulty for the new administration, which has wanted to move them to a place outside the city. Most of them, however, are Ljubljana residents and like the advantage of city life.

We learned that only one meal a day had been served due to some misunderstanding about supplies which the authorities said would be corrected. The meal about to be served consisted of roast veal, potatoes, salad, soup. The kitchen was in the basement but seemed relatively clean. In the kitchen was the only running water.

In addition to the old people there are 40 children in the Home.

13. Students Home - Ljubljana:

Due to the fact that it was a holiday we were not able to gain admittance to the building. It is a large institutional type building, recently taken over for the housing of poor students from rural areas who came to Ljubljana to attend secondary school.

14. Apprentice Home - Ljubljana:

This we did not see, but were told it was similar to the Students Home, and designed as a home for young apprentices who are learning their trades in various shops.

DISTRIBUTION:

Chief of Mission
Deputy Chief of Mission
London
Washington

UNRRA JUGOSLAV MISSION

Belgrade - 31 August 1945

TO: E.K. Ball, Director,
Division of Welfare and Displaced Persons

FROM: Aleta Brownlee, Welfare Specialist
Division of Welfare and Displaced Persons

SUBJECT: Field Trip to Croatia - August 16-17-19, 1945.

The purpose of this trip was to secure information from the Ministry of Social Welfare upon which supply requests may be based. I was accompanied by Mrs. Vilma Babler of the Central Ministry of Social Welfare, and Lico Russo, UNRRA Interpreter. Mrs. Babler took up with the Minister the form of report requested and arranged a trip of one and one-half days for me.

We were accompanied by Milan Drausnik, Minister of Social Welfare, Tatjana Marinc, Director of Social Service, and Vally Stein of the Ministry of Supply. Mr. Drausnik is a pleasant, energetic man in his early 50's who was in government work before the war and commanded a Partisan division during it. Mrs. Marinc was in Child Welfare Work for 20 years and while the Partisan Army was in charge of children in the forests. Part of the trip was taken in the Karlovac area, occupied by both Germans and Italians, the city a stronghold of Ustasi. It was fought over repeatedly, and almost every village and farm building totally destroyed. Nevertheless in the hills and forests were areas always held by the Partisans, an ever increasing group of fighters and despoiled civilians, women and children who took refuge with them. The Government of Croatia has authorized materials (brick and tile) for 25,000 two-room houses and every farm place along the road was in the process of being rebuilt, and many ox carts loaded with materials were passed on the way. This was not true of the villages which are a shambles.

Much of the general information on the Welfare program outlined in the report on Slovenia also applies to Croatia. Because of the recency of liberation it has been hard to estimate the size of their problem and one complication has been the discovery of army homes and camps established by the Ustasi for training children.

1. Children's Home - Bedekovcina:

This is a large country place, quite old, and not previously used for children. It is primarily for girls, most of whom seem to be about 12 years old although there are a few small boys. There are 50 children there now but the capacity will be 200 as soon as the place is repaired and equipped. They were making beds of wood, double-deckers with boxes for the children's personal belongings attached. They were also working on repairs for the building and they have brick and tile for a new building which will be erected. There is no water now but they hope repairs will be made soon. In the washroom were neat rows of pans and towels.

The main building is on a little hill, has a garden and shade trees. Down one side is a large vegetable garden which the children tend. At some distance from the house are extensive farm buildings, housing two horses, three cows, many pigs, rabbits, geese and chickens, all of which have been gifts from the people round about.

The girls all wore dresses alike of a pretty figured material of which a quantity was obtained. It is expected that many of these children will ultimately work in the textile factories nearby and there are knitting machines in the building on which the older ones practise. This institution will maintain its own school.

Most of the children have come from the Idria and Kordun areas and though many are known to be orphans, others are hoping to be reunited with their families. The day before we were there a mother had appeared and taken her daughter home. While we were there a little girl told the Minister she had written her mother several times but had not heard from her. He told her he would see that a letter was

delivered if she would write it and be on the road below as we returned. We were late and she was not there so he climbed the hill to the Home and came back with her letter.

2. Home for Boys - Papanovic

This Home was being repaired and had been in such bad condition that there were no children in it. Like the Girl's home it is a pleasant large estate with many farm outbuildings, and would seem suitable for the purpose.

3. Old People's Home - Laborgrad

This is a castle about 250 years old which belonged to the Coburg family. It is very large, of stone, three stories high and built around a large courtyard. It is situated near a pleasant stream and among fields and small woods. In 1941 and 42 it was used by the Germans as a camp for Jewish women and children. In these two years all of them died or were killed. There was typhus and the people in charge said the bloodstains could not be cleaned from the walls and floors but had to be whitewashed over. On the walls of the upper floor which had not yet been refinished were childish drawings of animals and the Star of David. Behind the building, down a little path through small woods, the villagers say 1,700 persons are buried. The sites of the mass graves are easily distinguishable.

This was first used as an Old People's Home last year. The walls are high, the rooms large, the floors of stone although some have been covered with wood. There is fresh whitewash on the walls. In the corner of each room stands an ancient white porcelain stove, fired from the hall. Few of these are in shape to be used and last winter stoves were added but the old people who were there said it was very cold. Like most of these country homes it has no water but all they use must be carried.

There are 25 old people there now but there will be 400 and the Ministry has applications for that many. Many of them are or were from a Home in Zagreb. Their rooms are neat and they have a few personal belongings. They need clothing badly and the Superintendent was worried about the coming winter unless they can get clothing. She seemed to be a fine person and herself elected to do this work as she is fond of old people.

The kitchen is clean and the old people said they had no complaint about the food only they would like to have sugar. There is a fair garden. For supper they were having cornmeal mush, and coffee milk.

4. Children's Home - Jastrebarsko

This was a Catholic Home for children before the war, operated by the Sisters of Charity. During the war it was used as a so-called camp and home for children destined to be raised as Ustashi. The children wore black with a U on each side of the dress or blouse and black caps with a U on them. The Sisters who were in charge then have been removed because of their Ustashi connection and because of their cruelty.

The building is an old castle, with thick walls of stone and there are many outbuildings including two which are used as dormitories. There are now about 230 children, boys and girls, ages 2 to 14. Some who have been very ill have been removed but there were still a few very small children in bed; one was said to have tuberculosis of the bone, and all looked very ill and weak. Beds were old metal ones with straw palliasses and grey USTASHA blankets with one sheet or none. In the annex where small children sleep they were 4 to the bed - army size cots - two at the head and two at the feet.

There is an ambulance and a doctor in attendance.

There is no running water and the odour from the toilets is very bad. Water is hauled in kegs on a cart and we saw the children bringing it. Three hundred and fifty persons are so provided.

The kitchen is clean and they seemed to have plenty of food. They have 11 cows in the place and plenty of milk. There is also other livestock - pigs, geese, etc. Their play space is good and the children seemed active and interested.

They need clothing terribly. The girls were nearly all dressed in parachute silk and the boys only in little pants made of old Italian blankets. The condition of the children at the time the Partisans captured the Home was said to be pitiable. Many of them are still there and there is a great problem in re-training children who have been educated to say "Heil Hitler" or "God save Pavelic".

5. Partisan's Home - Rodunia

Mrs. Marinic wanted us to see this home because it is the type the Partisans first set up and illustrated many of their problems. It is a simple country farmstead consisting of five rather small buildings enclosed in a fence. She herself began this one which will soon be liquidated if they find other places for the children. Sixty-four small children aged about 3-8 are cared for here, as well as 4 mothers with small babies who are there through some error. All the children have been with the Partisans three years, living in the forest, moving from one place to another and when they first came to this place they had only the stable to live in. The buildings are ramshackle, but quite clean. The beds are home made double-deckers and looked clean. They had grey URSMA blankets on them, but used sheets. The food looked good but there were many flies.

The children looked quite well and brown, better than the children who come in from recently liberated territory. They seem quite self-sufficient, and play easily. One little boy of 10 or 11, older and larger than any of the other children, seemed to take considerable responsibility for the little ones.

The staff were pleasant young people quite harrassed with all their duties. They asked especially for play material.

6. Children's Home - Glina

There are 87 children of all ages in this bombed building situated in the middle of a fairly large town which was greatly damaged. The water supply is cut off, the odour is terrific, the building not clean, the children sleep on the floor on pads, and are covered with URSMA blankets. There are no sheets. There are no lights. There is only a very small courtyard to provide play space and it was so hot the children were crowded in the only shady corner of it.

The whole place was so bad the Minister said he would not even attempt to do anything with it but would immediately remove the children.

7. Children's Home - Petrinja

This is a pleasant looking rather small one-story country place which belonged to one of Pavelic's assistants. It is for small children 2 or 3 years old and there are 49 there. It seems to have been well begun; there are small tables and chairs, pictures on the walls, the children have each a bed, the grounds are nice and the kitchen well-equipped. It was, however, dirty and poorly managed. The children were taking their nap when we were there and seemed to be very weary as none awoke, except one child who was coughing terribly and it sounded like whooping cough. There was no running water. The staff seemed rather desperate.

8. Home for Mentally Ill Children - Volim Gorica

I was unable to determine surely whether this was a home for feeble-minded or psychotic children, and it may be for both. There are now 30 children, boys and girls, and the capacity is 100. The Home was built for the purpose of caring for these children and is rather typical, with girls and boys dormitories, a row of shops behind the main building, etc. During the war the Germans used it and destroyed as much as they could and the superintendent and his wife, people trained to care for these children, have been having a heart-breaking task in cleaning the place and trying to get together even basic necessities. The kitchen seemed clean, the food adequate, but the children did not have anything but little pans to eat out of, and not nearly enough of them. No running water as usual.

The program is an educational one, based on individual instruction as all their materials were destroyed. We were shown some poetry written by a girl of 15, all of it expressing longing for her mother who is dead. We were also shown some interesting

pictures and clay work the children had done before and which had not been completely destroyed.

9. Vovnio

During our trip stopped in the village, formerly the center of a srez, which now has not a single building standing. In a little shed is the welfare office of the srez, which employs 18 persons although they are not all located here. An appeal had been made to the people of Zagreb for materials, particularly household materials, for the completely destroyed areas. The Minister wanted to see what came in the 100 wagon loads which were sent. He seemed pleased as they included dishes, kitchen utensils, cutlery, blankets and clothing.

10. Program for Prostitutes.

As in Slovenia, this is a program of work and medical care and training for work. Here also homes are being established near the textile factories most of which are small and in the country. In general the problem was largely caused by the occupation, and as rapidly as possible the girls will be restored to private life. In Dalmatia we were told this had practically been accomplished.

11. Children's Colonies

Unlike Slovenia, in Croatia a children's colony is a group of children living in family homes, in or near a village, where hopefully, most families will take one or more children. It is partly a work program and they are already aware of the fact that the peasants would like strong boys. They are aware of the need for supervision and will establish one or two workers in each colony to see to the welfare of the children.

DISTRIBUTION

Chief of Mission
Deputy Chief of Mission
London
Washington

To: Mr. W. Kennedy, Supply Department

From: R. Berger, Acting Director, Welfare Division

INDEXED

BRITISH GOVERNMENT SURPLUSES

With reference to your note to Miss Wood of August 30th, I think is no doubt that any surplus of pallets could be effectively used in the paying countries. I have in mind particularly the needs of Yugoslavia and Greece. In the case of both these countries, the Welfare Officer on the Mission has reported serious shortages in supplies for Welfare Institutions and I am quite sure that these two countries alone would absorb the 100,000 pallets which you state are available for procurement by UNRRA.

It may assist you in your procurement of any surpluses to peruse the attached extract from a recent (June, 1945) report from the Welfare Director on the Yugoslav Mission.

"1. The most badly needed one item is textiles.

(a) One home had two changes of sheets and pillow cases. They need three. Most homes had only one sheet on a bed. In the case of children with infectious diseases (one institution had 382 such children), the recovery of the children is seriously impeded by constant re-infection from dirty bed linen and clothing.

(b) Most children are sleeping two and three in a bed. They need not only beds but the palliasses slip covers which are filled with straw.

(c) Most of the children have no night clothes and sleep naked.

(d) There are insufficient towels. Each child should have at least three. In one group of 105 children there were 19 towels.

(e) The children have little clothing but what they arrived in and are not only ragged but partly naked. There are almost no changes of clothing for the children. In one institution, while the children bathed and slept, their clothes were washed. They need shoes.

(f) Workers in these institutions do not have aprons. The doctors and nurses do not have coats and uniforms.

(g) Blankets are needed.

(h) Sewing machines are essential in any institution.

2. These institutions do not have sufficient furniture.

(a) They need metal beds. Children sleep two or three to the single bed. Many beds are of wood, some old German barracks bunks.

(b) They need tables and benches or chairs. Meals are served in to sittings, some children stand to eat.

(c) They need desks or work tables and chairs or benches. There is no place for a child to simply sit down; no place for quiet recreation.

Rep. 3rd, 1945.

Central Reports Branch: 27.9.45
Copy to: Mr. Adair
MA 28/1/X (for circulation)
Attachments to: Supply
Health
Welfare ✓
DP
Information

WE N/25/1
August 28, 1945.

Extracts to: Finance
Personnel
Miss Aves
Sir M. Craagh
Admin. Services

REPORT FOR JULY, 1945.
By
Michail Sergeichic,
Chief of UNRRA Yugoslav Mission.

INDEXED

I. Port Operations.

The main problem facing the UNRRA Yugoslav Mission in the month of July was the overcoming of all internal difficulties limiting the reception of supplies at the Yugoslav ports in order that the maximum quantity of material could be shipped to Yugoslavia. As the result of measures taken during June, port operations were greatly improved in July. The ports of Dubrovnik, Split and Sibenik afforded good examples of this improvement and, as a result, delay in unloading and port clearance was heavily reduced. The close cooperation of the representatives of the UNRRA Mission and of the Yugoslav Government made these improvements possible and the practical results of port operations during July have demonstrated that port capacity and clearance can no longer be considered a limiting factor for the delivery of supplies.

On July 7th, the first ship carrying UNRRA goods began unloading at Trieste. The opening of Trieste to UNRRA ships solved the problem of the delivery of UNRRA goods to the Interior and made it possible for food, equipment and raw material to be delivered to these regions where they were most urgently required.

The UNRRA port office is now functioning at Trieste and has established good working relations with the Allied Military Authorities. 32,688 tons of UNRRA supplies were delivered to this port during July. Work is proceeding satisfactorily and I am fully confident that the tempo of work, both at Trieste and at the Dalmatian ports, will be maintained.

With the opening of Trieste and the consequent improvement of port operations, the main Yugoslav ports in the course of July began to stand idle for lack of incoming ships. At the Rome Supply Conference, following discussions on the problem of increased aid to Yugoslavia, it was decided to send there an additional three grain ships during July. This decision was not fulfilled and the urgent need for grain was still further increased.

II. Transport.

The problem of delivery of transport to Yugoslavia was not solved in the course of July and the supply of transport, therefore, still remains as the most urgent problem facing our Mission and the main factor in our immediate work.

/As a.....

As a result of the lack of transport the majority of UNRRA help, previous to the opening of Trieste, had been given to the areas in the proximity of the Dalmatian ports of Split and Dubrovnik. The supply of UNRRA goods to the devastated areas of the Lika and East Bosnia was totally insufficient. Serbia and Macedonia received no UNRRA stores through lack of transport.

The great destruction caused to Yugoslav railways during the war, and particularly to the lines connecting the Dalmatian Coast with the Interior, is an additional reason for the difficulty of delivering UNRRA supplies from the Coastal ports to the areas where they are most needed. It has, nevertheless, not as yet been possible to rehabilitate these lines, nor to supply the necessary bridges from military surpluses.

To avoid famine and disease during this winter it is essential to receive at least 6,000 trucks by the end of September, and also to accelerate the delivery of the bridges and the supply of locomotives and railway lines. It should be remembered that the rails of practically all junctions and second tracks have been cannibalised in order to reopen the Yugoslav railways to a minimum of traffic.

It is sincerely hoped that the Washington and London UNRRA offices will take all possible steps to accelerate and increase the delivery of transport material to Yugoslavia.

III. Distribution.

Regional representatives of the Chief of Mission are now functioning in a number of areas and have begun to send in detailed reports of their work. These reports are not yet fully satisfactory as they still deal to a considerable extent with internal administrative problems of their own offices. This was inevitable while the Regional Offices were in process of establishment and therefore cannot be considered as a criticism of their work.

The reports received from the Regional Offices indicate that there is no tendency on a Federal State, okrug or srez level, to exercise discrimination in the distribution of UNRRA supplies. The Regional reports show that there is no uniformity between the standards of distribution of the Federal Units. This demonstrates that the Central Government does not exercise pressure on the Federal Units but leaves them a considerable degree of autonomy, in the same way as the Federal Governments allow a large measure of autonomy to the authorities of the okrugs and srezes. Undoubtedly the Local Committees in the srezes, who are responsible for the actual distribution of food to the people, are in the best position to know which persons in their areas are in need of relief, and there is no doubt that the distribution is made without discrimination as to nationality, creed or political belief.

/We.....

We have already received a first report from the Yugoslav Government on their general plan for the distribution of UNRRA supplies between the Federal States. This plan will be studied by our officials together with the Yugoslav authorities, and agreement will be reached as to the best method for receiving distribution figures and statistics in the future. By the original agreement between UNRRA and the Yugoslav Government, the Yugoslav Government is pledged to give detailed information on distribution plans every three months. This question has been discussed with the Yugoslav Government who have agreed to make distribution plans available to our Mission monthly and in advance of the month of distribution.

It cannot be claimed that the Yugoslav authorities have supplied us with insufficient data on their distribution plans or practice. To date our own Mission has been unable to supply them with the necessary information on expected deliveries and this deficiency has, indeed, caused great difficulties to the Yugoslav planning officials. The fact that our Regional Offices have so far sent in reports only on the distribution of food in their areas is due to the fact that, so far, supplies other than food have been negligible.

At the Rome Supply Conference decisions were taken to ensure that it should be possible to keep the Yugoslav Government informed of planned deliveries of UNRRA supplies.

Discussions have been held with the Yugoslav authorities concerning the problem of fixing the prices at which UNRRA goods will be sold in Yugoslavia. They have promised to take the necessary steps to develop a price policy and we have advised them that they should not establish special prices for UNRRA goods, but that they should adhere strictly to the normal prices prevalent in the country. We have also warned the Yugoslav authorities that they should be prepared to discuss shortly the question of the use of the proceeds of the sale of UNRRA supplies.

It should be noted in this connection that a considerable proportion of the UNRRA supplies received to date have been distributed free to the population. We consider that this was a correct decision, as these supplies, almost entirely food, were given to inhabitants of those areas which had been most cruelly devastated by the war, to people who had no possibility of paying for supplies. The Yugoslav authorities have now instructed all those concerned to examine seriously this question, with a view to fixing prices of UNRRA material and building up a solid fund for the rehabilitating of the country.

IV. Requirements & Justification of Requirements.

The Mission has prepared and despatched to Washington and London the necessary requirements for the delivery of supplies to Yugoslavia. These requirements have been worked out by the Yugoslav authorities in close

/cooperation....

cooperation with our experts. Our Mission has carefully examined the requirements put forward by the Yugoslavs and forwarded them with a hope that the corresponding Divisions in Washington and London will study them in detail and make every effort to meet them without delay.

It is fully appreciated that requirements must be supported by detailed justifications, and for this reason we have asked the Yugoslav authorities to give detailed reasons for their requirements which are then examined by our own experts. Whenever considered necessary we ask the Yugoslavs to arrange visits of our experts so that detailed verification of needs can be made on the spot.

In some instances it is not possible immediately to forward full and detailed justifications with requirements. Such requirements are forwarded only when we have no doubts as to their necessity and to enable procurement to be initiated without delay.

Surveys have been completed of Yugoslav railroad requirements, and of requirements for port and shipping operations. These have been forwarded to Washington and London with detailed justifications. Our detailed report on this year's crop has also been forwarded. Plans are in hand to undertake in August a number of serious surveys of various Yugoslav industries with a view to helping the Yugoslav authorities to estimate their requirements for the rehabilitation of these industries.

The surveys that we have already made have demonstrated the extreme destruction caused to the majority of Yugoslav industries in the course of the war. It is hoped that Washington and London will appreciate the urgency for beginning to meet these requirements. Misunderstandings between the Mission and the Yugoslavs are bound to result from undue delay in meeting these requests which are fully approved by Mission experts.

V. Coal and POL.

The Yugoslav coal-mining industry suffered most extensive damage in the course of the war, and Yugoslavia is not, for the present, in a position to provide its own coal. Preliminary requirements of coal have already been forwarded and the Yugoslav Government has been asked to supply more detailed information and detailed justification. Coke and anthracite requirements for Yugoslavia need no general justification as there was never any indigenous production, but supply was always dependent on import.

In July only 2,095 tons of POL were received instead of the 10,906 tons that were requested. The short delivery was not due to the fault of this Mission or of the Yugoslav authorities, and it is sincerely hoped that it will be possible to make up the deficiency in the following months.

VI. Mission Organisation.

It is planned to move the Shipping Branch from San Spirito to Belgrade early in August.

/Another....

Another important task facing the Mission in August will be the preparation of adequate records of UNRRA supplies delivered to Yugoslavia and handed over to the Yugoslav authorities.

VII. Conclusion.

Every voyage made by Mission experts to the Regions and every report of the Regional officials confirms the urgent need of supplies to Yugoslavia. The Yugoslavs need grain, sugar, milk, fats and meat, clothing and footwear, raw materials, industrial and agricultural machinery and, above all, transport.

At the Rome Supply Conference plans were made for the delivery of approximately 80,000 tons of supplies in the month of July. In fact, only about 62,000 tons reached Yugoslavia.

Governor Lehman, during his visit to Belgrade, which was deeply appreciated both by the members of this Mission and the Yugoslav authorities, was able to study the vital and urgent needs of the Yugoslav people for the relief and rehabilitation of their country. It is earnestly hoped that in the month of August it will be possible, with the cooperation of the Washington and London UNRRA offices, to increase and accelerate supplies to Yugoslavia.

10 August 1945

TO: Chief of Mission

FROM: E. K. Balls,
Director,
Division of Welfare and Displaced Persons

SUBJECT: Monthly Report: July 1945

PERSONNEL

In mid-July the Director of the Division visited Sarajevo, Dubrovnik and Split in order to discuss personnel matters with the Displaced Persons representatives in Split and Dubrovnik, and with the UNRRA Senior Regional Officers and members of the Voluntary Society Units. At the same time visits were paid to the Orthopaedic Workshops and Invalid Homes in Sarajevo and Split. Due to the position in the work of the Displaced Persons Division, both Leslie Dow and David Myers were released, (at their own urgent request also), and returned to the E.R.O. for re-assignment. Miss Mary Wise was also released from the Yugoslav Mission and returned to London. The final transfer of John Denison from the F.A.U. to UNRRA staff was completed and steps initiated for the transfer of Leonard Bradbury, S.C.F. and Michael Walker, F.A.U., to the UNRRA staff. Mr. I. J. Fasteau made an inspection of the displaced persons center in Zemun and attended a conference in Italy, representing the Division of Displaced Persons of the Yugoslav Mission at discussions on the displaced persons problems as they affect the Balkan countries and Italy. Miss Aleta Brownlee, at the invitation of the Ministry of Social Welfare, paid a visit to the Children's home at Coka in Croatia. Passes were finally received for Dr. Singer's (S.C.F.) reduced M.H.F.A.U. and Mr. Denis Greenwood's (F.A.U.) Bacteriological Unit to take up work in Sarajevo, Bosnia. Both units are now in Yugoslavia.

* * * * *

WELFARE SECTION

1. CONFERENCES

Conferences have been held with the Ministry of Commerce and Supplies, and the Ministry of Social Welfare, also with various sections of the Ministry of Social Welfare in order to clarify our relationships within this latter Ministry, and define the requirements of the Division of Welfare for the justification of requests for welfare supplies. Conferences also were held with the Chief of Mission and the Supplies and Public Health Divisions of this Mission.

A continuous effort has been made throughout the month, as well as previously to impress upon the Ministries concerned the fact that UNRRA requires, in addition to listed items of supplies which are needed, a general plan which will provide a basis upon which to justify requests. This effort finally culminated on July 30th in a meeting called by the Bureau of Supply and attended by a personal representative of Mr. Krzisnik, Minister of Social Welfare. At this meeting we were requested to outline the information considered necessary to justify requests in the field of Child Welfare. This was done and conveyed to the Bureau of Supply under signature of the Chief of Mission.

2. ORTHOPAEDIC WORKSHOPS

After discussion with Mr. Dancevic, in charge of the Orthopaedic Workshops for Yugoslavia, an excellent plan, attached to a carefully worked out list of requirements, was handed to the UNRRA welfare representative. On the basis of visits made to workshops at Belgrade, Sarajevo and Split, with information given by Mr. Dancevic, a satisfactory appreciation of and justification for the plan and supplies request was made out. The list of supplies was then passed on to the Public Health Division for the completion, in consultation with the Yugoslav authorities, of necessary specifications for the machinery requested. It is anticipated that the program will be completed and handed to the Yugoslav Division of Supplies for normal processing in the early part of August.

3. OTHER WELFARE INSTITUTIONS

A further request for supplies was received by the Division. This covers requirements for the Invalid Homes, Homes for the Aged, institutions under the care of the Social Insurance program, sanitaria, clinics, etc. This program is not accompanied by any clear plan and at present is not set up in a form which will allow of a satisfactory justification. Considerable collaboration will be needed between the Yugoslav offices and the UNRRA Mission to get this program into satisfactory form for handling by the Supplies Division.

4. CONSULTANT SERVICE

The first request for consultant service was made during this month when the Chief of the Bureau of Protection for Mothers and Children asked for suggestions for a two weeks campaign throughout Yugoslavia to acquaint the general public with the needs of children. Other divisions in UNRRA were consulted and a list of suggestions was prepared. We were also asked for a list of pamphlets or educational material on Child Welfare available in the UNRRA office.

5. DISTRIBUTION

Information was given the Welfare representative in the Ministry of Supply in regard to anticipated shippings for June, July and August and such information as we received (late and incomplete) on arrivals of goods. This was used to assist the Ministry of Social Welfare to make prior claim to such supplies as it needs.

6. WELFARE STOCKPILE

After discussion of the possibility of a Welfare stockpile with Yugoslav authorities who evinced considerable interest although some of the provisions are not pertinent to conditions here, we were distressed to learn from representatives of the Supply Division who attended the conference in Rome that no such thing was contemplated. Later, however, a letter was received from the Washington Office and the Chief of Mission will take the matter up again with E.R.O. while he is in London.

7. CHILDREN'S HOME AT COKA

The long-postponed trip to the Kindergarten Home at Coka was finally taken. As it developed, the purpose of the trip, insofar as the representatives of the Ministries of Social Welfare and Education who accompanied the Child Welfare Specialist were concerned, was to participate in an all day oral examination of girls who had just completed a six weeks course in general education and child welfare. They will now become workers in the Children's Homes and will later take further courses. The home itself is on a large estate now vacated by the owner, it is well equipped as it had never been occupied by troops and is as the owner left it. For the most part it has only been necessary to add beds for children, and school desks for those in teacher training. It is located in a large park, and there was some outdoor play equipment for small children. The grounds are used as a community center by the surrounding villages and during the evening when we were there the Young Workers Party put on a very creditable outdoor performance.

Our impression after this visit was that this Home creditably illustrates the high quality of program the Yugoslavs hope to develop for their children.

8. RED CROSS HOSPITAL

Upon the invitation of Dr. MacPhail, S.C.F., the Child Welfare Specialist accompanied her, Dr. Eleanor Singer, S.C.F., and Mae Ribnikar of the Yugoslav Red Cross on a visit to a hospital for tubercular children operated by the Yugoslav Red Cross. The general appearance of the hospital was good, it was clean, the children were in small rooms for 4 or 6, each had his own bed, given by the Bulgarian Red Cross, all wore flannellette pyjamas given by the American Red Cross, there were nurses, doctors, and nursing aides in attendance. An obvious lack was play materials.

9. YOUTH CONGRESS

During the month we were visited by Miss Marian Sloan of the Welfare Division of the Yugoslav Refugee Camp at El Shatt, Egypt. Miss Sloan is assigned to UNRRA by the Girl Scouts of American and was on leave from UNRRA to represent the U.S.A. at the Youth Congress which was held in Belgrade. She was later invited to the Congress of the Women's Anti-Fascistic League which was held in Zagreb.

DISPLACED PERSONS SECTION

MOVEMENTS FROM JUGOSLAVIA:

The flow of displaced persons into and through Yugoslavia is gaining momentum and will probably reach its peak during the month of August. According to figures obtained from the Yugoslav Commission on Repatriation, up to July 17, 1945, a total of 82,114 persons have been repatriated. Greek, Italian, French, Russian and Polish nationals make up the largest percentage repatriated. Included in this figure are approximately 10,000 British and U.S. p.o.w.'s (airmen). Other nationals repatriated from Yugoslavia include the following: Albanians, Austrians, Bulgarians, Hungarians, Germans, Roumanians, Czechs, Belgians, Danes and Luxembourgers.

REPATRIATION OF JUGOSLAVS FROM WESTERN EUROPE:

A major step has been taken during the month to expedite the repatriation of Yugoslavs from Germany, France, Belgium and the Netherlands. As the result of a meeting between SHAEF and the American Military Mission, attended by representatives of Displaced Persons Division, UNRRA Yugoslav Mission, an agreement was reached which provided for the delivery of 6,000 Yugoslavs daily by SHAEF to the railroad at Jesenice (a small town in Yugoslavia near the Austrian border). This movement of Yugoslavs was to begin on July 13th. It was reported by the SHAEF representative that there were approximately 250,000 Yugoslavs in Western Europe. Through the provisions of this agreement, it was expected that the bulk of these Yugoslavs would be returned to their country within two months.

The movement of Yugoslavs from Western Europe started more slowly than was expected. Beginning with the 13th of July, 1500 Yugoslavs were reaching Jesenice daily. This was increased to 1900 by the 18th of July and from the 18th to the 25th an average of 3,000 Yugoslavs were arriving daily. By August 1st, it is expected that 6,000 Yugoslavs will reach Jesenice daily.

REPATRIATION OF JUGOSLAVS FROM MIDDLE EAST:

During the month of July two ships arrived in Split discharging a total of 3,335 persons. This leaves a total of 8,053 Jugoslavs still to be repatriated.

Flights No.'s 11 and 12, scheduled for the month of July, which would have carried approximately 4,000 persons, were suddenly cancelled by AFHQ. This matter was taken up with AFHQ when the Displaced Persons representative was in Caserta. The reason given for the cancellation was the need for the use of these ships for deployment of troops. Assurance was given by Movements Officer, AFHQ, that transport would be made available to discharge the responsibility undertaken by AFHQ for the repatriation of the refugees from the Middle East just as soon as shipping became available. It is anticipated, however, that no transport will be available until the end of August. This matter was reported to the Yugoslav authorities who, although rather disturbed by the cancellation of the two flights, accept the reason for such action and appreciate the effort made by the Displaced Persons representative to expedite the return of their people.

DIRECT ACTION BY UNRRA RE DISPLACED PERSONS:

Through July, the Displaced Persons Division participated directly in effecting the movement of 24 displaced persons from Yugoslavia to Italy. Included in this group were nationals of the following countries: Italy, Poland, Germany, Hungary and Austria.

ACTION TAKEN ON INFORMATION RECEIVED RE TREATMENT OF DISPLACED PERSONS:

The movement of Displaced Persons is fraught with great difficulties which result, frequently, in hardship to the refugees. Information was received from the Greece Mission that Greek refugees moving through Macedonia had been stripped of their belongings and had not received adequate food for the trip. This matter was taken up with the proper Yugoslav authorities and we were assured that action had already been taken and all steps necessary to provide security for the refugees, and their property, moving through this area would be provided.

It came to the attention of this Division that Greek refugees after being moved by rail to Monastir (Bitolj) must travel on foot approximately 12 miles to reach and cross the Greek border (Greek railhead) at Niki. This was called to the attention of the Yugoslav authorities who have promised to provide motor transport for refugees moving from Monastir to Niki.

A representative of Displaced Persons Division is planning to make a field trip to Macedonia to obtain first-hand information on the facilities available, prevailing conditions, and the treatment of displaced persons of other nationalities that are moving through this area.

INSPECTION OF ASSEMBLY CENTERS:

During the month of July, the assembly center at Zemun was inspected. Although this center has been in operation for more than three months, it was in deplorable condition. There is evidence of poor management and lack of interest on the part of the authorities in charge. The standards of sanitation, feeding and health care are very low. The limited facilities available were not being used to the fullest extent. The lack of disinfection is exceedingly serious. In the opinion of this observer this center constitutes a health hazard not only to the refugees who are forced to remain there, but to the community of Zemun and the city of Belgrade. Those countries which have representative Missions in Belgrade, with the exception of the Polish Government, (whose representatives arrived less than two weeks ago), have made an arrangement with the Yugoslav authorities whereby they remove their nationals from this center and place them in homes under their own management located in Belgrade.

The need for larger, better equipped and better managed quarters for the care of refugees was apparent. This matter was taken up with the Yugoslav officials who indicated that they themselves were dissatisfied with the conditions existing in this center and are making efforts to obtain better quarters and provide adequate care for these displaced persons. (Detailed report on this field trip to Zemun is available in the files.)

TRACING SERVICE:

Effort is being made to establish a tracing service based on material received from E.R.O. and although the service rendered is slow, nevertheless procedures are being formalized. (Detailed information on tracing service has been prepared by this Division and distributed to field staff as Regional Bulletin No. 8.) This bulletin also deals with the following subjects:

- a) Requests from persons residing in Yugoslavia for the forwarding of mail.
- b) Status of persons claiming U.S. or U.K. citizenship.
- c) Procedure followed for the movement of displaced persons of various nationalities.
- d) Categories of displaced persons.
- e) Status of displaced persons who do not wish to be repatriated.
- f) Request for current reports on distribution of UNRRA supplies.

Request has been made from the Yugoslav authorities for current statistics of the number of refugees in Yugoslavia. This is requested by AFHQ as a semi-monthly report.

The Division continues liaison activities with other UNRRA Missions concerning the movements of refugees to the respective countries.

The question was raised with the Yugoslav authorities as to their position with respect to the request by E.R.O. London to sign the "Declaration concerning the care and repatriation of displaced persons" which is being substituted for the "Multilateral Agreement".

A request was made of the Yugoslav authorities to clarify their procedure for the movement of displaced persons who are living in areas outside of Belgrade particularly along the Dalmatian coast (Split, Dubrovnik, etc.). To date, all persons wishing to leave Yugoslavia must obtain permission from the appropriate Yugoslav office in Belgrade to do so. To obtain such a permit, the individuals have had to present themselves in person to the authorities. Most of these people have been unable to do so because they either could not make the trip because of lack of transport, or because the local authorities refused to give them passes which would enable them to reach Belgrade. The Division has been assured that this matter would be taken up immediately and we would be advised accordingly.

MEETING RE DISPLACED PERSONS HELD AT CASERTA ON 26 JULY 1945:

The Deputy Director attended the meeting at Caserta which was called by Mr. Morin, Deputy Director of Displaced Persons, E.R.O. At this meeting, the need for, and the problems relating to the coordinating of movements of refugees between the three countries in the Mediterranean area, namely, Greece, Italy and Yugoslavia, were considered. It is apparent that to coordinate movements by land and water under ordinary conditions is difficult. To do so under present conditions, exceedingly limited transport facilities and food supplies, and lack of diplomatic relations between the three countries involved, makes coordination of the movement of refugees to these respective countries a herculean task. However, the conclusion was reached by those present at this meeting that the position of Coordinator of Mediterranean Movements of Displaced Persons should be created and that a trained and experienced person be assigned to that position. Mr. Morin will make such a recommendation to the Technical Advisory Committee on Displaced Persons in the E.R.O.

In addition to the above, the Deputy Director of Displaced Persons, UNRRA Yugoslavia, described briefly to the group the current activities of the Displaced Persons Division -Yugoslavia. He presented statistics on the number of persons repatriated by the Yugoslavs and through the aid of UNRRA, inspection of refugee assembly centers, the use of SHAEF registration cards in registration centers, the repatriation of Yugoslavs from the Middle East, the liaison activities with other UNRRA Missions, with military missions, Embassies located in Belgrade, the Tracing Service, the interviewing of refugees and other persons referred to the Displaced Persons Division by foreign Embassies, Yugoslav agencies, etc.

The request of the Yugoslavs to send their representatives to those camps in Italy in which Yugoslavs are living was also discussed at this meeting.

The question of providing additional shipping for the movement of Middle East refugees to Yugoslavia was discussed with Mr. Morin and Movements Officer, AFHQ.

Discussed with the Director of the Displaced Persons program in UNRRA-Italy the reception of refugees that are being sent directly to the Transit Camp from Belgrade.

(A detailed report on the trip to Caserta is in the files.)

Yugoslav Mission

Extract from:

Report of Health Division for July 1945

Artificial Limbs

Welfare Division asked for and received technical advice on the equipment of workshops. Health Division is endeavouring to obtain the release of a former Roehampton skilled worker now in British Army, for work in Yugoslavia. He has already taken a leading part in training Yugoslavs in Italy. The problem of providing for the disabled is very much occupying Yugoslav authorities. The Red Cross, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Politics, General Staff and the Ex-Service Men's Association are all occupied with various aspects. The volume of work is not yet fully known - the circumstances of the fighting dispersed rather than concentrating casualties. To date 66,000 partially limbless have been recorded.

WE 4/28/1

YUGOSLAV MISSION

INDEXED

Extracts from:

MONTHLY REPORT FOR AUGUST, 1945

1. Relations with the Government.

(a) Supplemental agreements negotiated or in process.

None.

(b) General problems of relationship.

The Chief of Mission and his Deputies, Directors and Heads of Branches have regular contact with the relevant Yugoslav Ministers, Deputy Ministers and appropriate Senior Government officials. Programmes and requirements are fully discussed and advice given on technical subjects whenever it is asked for. Various specialists have been into the field at the invitation of the Government and their reports have been forwarded to the appropriate divisions in London and Washington.

The Central Government now has its representative in each of the Federal States and these act as the "opposite numbers" to the Regional Representatives of the Mission, and it is through them that contact is made with the Federal Governments.

Relations with the Government are very good and no problems which could not be easily dealt with have arisen.

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

Already in July a letter was sent by the Mission to the Yugoslav authorities on the subject in order to prepare for discussions at a later date. The problem has been discussed several times with Mr. Petrovic, the Minister for Commerce and Supply, and Mr. Hebrang, the Minister for Industry. The Yugoslav Government is at present preparing a detailed plan for the expenditure of the sum obtained from the sale of UNRRA goods. It was not appropriate for this problem to be discussed at an earlier date in view of the relatively small supplies of stores delivered to Yugoslavia, and in view of the fact that in the early stages these supplies, consisting almost entirely of foodstuffs, were often distributed free of charge to the population of the most devastated areas. With the increase of UNRRA deliveries and the ending of free distribution, the problem has become actual and will now be solved.

2. Relationships with other agencies (military, private, etc.)

Apart from the agencies covered under para: 4 below, the Mission have had no such relationships. Members of the Mission come into social contact with the Russian, British and American Embassies, and certain Reports, etc. of general interest are sent to them.

Central Reports Branch: 3.10.45

Copy to: Mr. Adair

MA 28/1/X (for circulation)

Extracts to: Supply

Welfare -

Health

DP

Personnel

Admin. Services

Information

Sir M. Creagh

Finance

Services Provided with UNRRA Resources

(a) Welfare.

- (i) Evaluation of programmes and supply requests for children's institutions, homes for invalids, the aged and social insurance institutions, orthopaedic workshops for the preparation of justifications of requests for supplies. This work is held up as the basic material has not yet been received from the Yugoslav Ministry of Social Welfare.
- (ii) Problems of equitable distribution have been handled entirely by Yugoslav authorities and Distribution Division, UNRRA Mission.
- (iii) MSTU No.8 FAU services were transferred from Medical Stores and Transport of same to Distribution of Supplies in Croatia and Bosnia Hercegovina on behalf of the Yugoslav Red Cross.

An offer from Near East Fund of the services of an orthopaedic Demonstration Unit for Yugoslavia was forwarded to Ministry of Social Welfare. The Minister verbally stated that the Unit would be very welcome assistance. No reply to the official written offer has been received.

An offer of special funds made available for Yugoslavia by voluntary societies in the U.S. or U.K. for "special projects" has been forwarded officially and discussed personally with the Minister. The Yugoslav Ministry of Social Welfare is working on a detailed programme for the employment of these special foods.

Distribution.

1. Government Price Policy

Discussions with Central Government officials revealed the following price policy for UNRRA supplies, which became effective at the beginning of August: wholesale prices are uniform throughout the country and comprise (a) the basic price at the port of discharge, which is fixed in relation to indigenous supplies and world prices; (b) transportation and other costs incurred in distributing supplies from ports to wholesalers. These costs have been averaged for the entire country in order to maintain uniformity; and (c) fixed percentage increases as a margin for the wholesaler. Retail prices are the responsibility of the Federal State Governments, although the Central Government has specified that only distribution costs (which must be kept to a minimum) and fixed percentage margins of profit may be added to the wholesale price. The gross profit margin allowed to wholesalers varies from 3% to 4%, while that allowed to retailers is 12% for food and 15% for footwear, clothing and textiles. There will be variation in retail prices among areas, depending largely on transportation costs. No taxes are imposed on UNRRA goods.

2. Allocation of UNRRA Supplies.

The Central Government allocates UNRRA goods to the Federal States according to population in need and amount of devastation. In the September allocation plan, special consideration will be given to providing additional supplies to areas which will be inaccessible in winter. The Government's task of planning allocations is seriously complicated by lack of advance information on cargoes and dates and ports of discharge. It is also difficult because of lack of adequate transport facilities to transport to Federal Units actual amounts allocated.

Throughout the country, a single State-supported or supervised wholesale company has been designated to handle each type of UNRRA commodities. From the Federal State level goods are allocated to Okrugs (counties), which are in turn responsible for distribution to Srezes (divisions of counties) and large towns. Srezes are responsible for distribution to communities and villages within their area, at which level individual rations and categories of consumers are determined.

3. Rationing and Transportation of UNRRA Supplies.

The Central Government is endeavouring to establish standard ration scales for various groups - heavy workers, light workers, etc. - but to date, primarily because of inadequate inland transportation, there has been considerable variation in available supplies as between areas close to and remote from ports and major railways. Even among Srezes within a single Okrug sizeable variations in per-capita distributions have occurred. It has frequently not been possible for communities to distribute either the planned amounts or with the regularity planned because of insufficient goods arriving from the ports. There has been some improvement in the amount of motor transport available; and with the anticipated arrival of surplus army vehicles, this problem should be considerably ameliorated. The problem now appears to be one of maintaining an adequate flow of supplies to the ports. Parts of Bosnia-Hercegovina, which have suffered a serious drought, have not been able to receive sufficient food supplies from Dubrovnik and Split through lack of transport.

4. Central Government Reporting Programme.

The Central Government has recently introduced a system of accounting for the receipt and distribution of UNRRA supplies throughout the country. Each wholesale warehouse is required to report in detail the UNRRA goods received and the areas of distribution, the type of outlet (co-operative, private enterprise, industrial enterprise, etc.) and the number of families and individuals served by each category of distributor. These reports will provide much valuable information, but it is expected that there will be a considerable time-lag before the material is received from every part of Yugoslavia and summarised by the Central Government.

5. UNRRA Field Reporting Programme.

To provide more current information, to check the Government's figures, and to obtain data on such matters as ration-scales, prices and indigenous supplies which the Government accounting forms will not furnish, statistical reports are being compiled by the Mission's field staff. Reports of the Yugoslav authorities on receipt and distribution of UNRRA supplies are being checked and verified by UNRRA Regional officials.

6. Use of UNRRA Supplies as Wages.

Now that wage scales have been fixed throughout the country, the practice of using UNRRA supplies as part payment for Yugoslav port workers engaged on reception of UNRRA supplies was reported by the Central Government to have been discontinued as of August 1. While employees will continue to receive larger rations than the general population, they will pay for them. In general, local communities determine who among the general population is to pay for supplies and who may receive them on credit.

7. Goods Manufactured with UNRRA Raw Materials.

Discussions have begun with the Yugoslav authorities on a policy to cover the distribution of products manufactured from UNRRA-supplied raw materials. This had not hitherto been a real problem in view of the small quantities of raw materials delivered.

Organisation and Administration of the Mission.

- (a) Major Organisational changes if important for ERO and Headquarters understanding.

In September it is proposed to reorganise the Mission. This reorganisation will involve the exact definition of function of the Directors and leading personnel of the Mission, the issue of instructions to each Division and a review of the qualifications of all employees in relation to their appointments.

This month the only main change has been the transfer of the Shipping Branch from San Spirito to Belgrade early in the month, and good progress with the closing down of the rear headquarters in Italy.

8. Conclusions.

(a) We are most anxious that Washington and London should give us their fullest assistance in meeting the urgent Yugoslav needs for transport, road-building equipment, coal, POL, and industrial and agricultural machinery. The rehabilitation of Yugoslav industry and communications is an acute problem which, if solved, at least in part, will enable the country to accelerate the development of indigenous production and internal distribution thus making it less dependent on outside assistance.

(b) It is again emphasized that 77% of the Yugoslav population urgently need clothes and footwear.

(c) It is hoped that with the fulfilment of the decisions made at Supply meetings in Rome and London, the problem of the supply of grain will find a solution from September onwards. It will then be necessary to concentrate our efforts on meeting the Yugoslav requirements of meat, sugar, fats and milk.

(d) An accelerated and increased delivery of livestock is urgently needed and the necessary steps have been taken to assure efficient reception of much increased deliveries.

(e) The request for railway lines submitted to Washington by us was not the request made by the Yugoslav authorities. This request for 3,000 tons of rails was made on the basis of information received that only 5,000 tons were

/available

available for all UNRRA needs. With the end of the war and additional supplies now available it is hoped that it will be possible to increase the provision of rails to many times 3,000 tons. In the near future detailed justifications will be submitted, but it is hoped that it will be possible immediately to take steps for procurement according to specifications already sent.

(f) Finally, the delivery of bridges, as requested, is a basic part of the programme for rehabilitating Yugoslav communications.

(sgd) Michail Sergeichic,

CHIEF of UNRRA
Yugoslav Mission.

W.F. 11/28/1 Central Reports Branch. 25/8/48
Copies to: Velfaer
Mr. Adair
Supply
1.8.45.

To: Chief of Mission
UNHRA Belgrade

From: M. Barratt-Brown,
UNHRA Sarajevo

INDEXED

Subject: Report for week ending 28.7.45.

1 GENERAL 7

1. POLICY AND LIAISON a/. On July 27th, the anniversary of the rising in Bosnia and Herzegovina, a public holiday was proclaimed and Mr. Ribar, Mose Pindo and a number of members of the Central Government together with most of the federal state government ministers and the Soviet Military Attache took the salute at a march of troops and units of the Sixth Army. Your representative was invited to a place with the federal state officials on the reviewing stand and afterwards to a small luncheon given by the President of the Zavisnih, to the members of the Central Government and the Soviet Military Attache. Great interest was shown in the statement by yourself regarding the prospective cuts in UNHRA supplies (as well as in the results of the British General Election). Among the many toasts the assistance received from America and Great Britain was coupled with that from the Soviet Union in a happy reference by the President of the Government to their united activity in UNHRA. An opportunity was found to pass on to President Golakovic the deep regret of Governor Lehman that his illness had prevented him from visiting Sarajevo. The President indicated that he had already heard direct through Marshal Tito of the Governor's regret.

b/. Mr. Gangloff was introduced to Major Babic and plans made for immediate work including an early tour of the districts of Ilina and Banja Luka, which had not been visited for some time, but which had been receiving quite large quantities of UNHRA supplies through Split.

c/. Mr. Rosenberg was introduced to Major Babic and arrangements were made for him to hold conferences with the Minister of Finance and with the Federal State and Sarajevo Zadruga officials. Your representative accompanied Mr. Rosenberg at his conferences and was interested to learn of the development of the Zadruga movement since liberation. The movement was almost entirely destroyed during the war. Its revival is being initiated by a committee appointed by the Government. The central committee for Bosnia and Herzegovina Zadrugas, however, is independently elected by the different branches through the federal state. It will soon, it is hoped, be able to stand on its own feet without government help. The leaders of the movement showed considerable interest in the development of the Cooperative Movement in America, England and other European countries. Apart from conferences, Mr. Rosenberg made a number of visits to villages where there had once been zadrugas and to the Zadruga offices in the town of Sarajevo.

d/. Mr. Eschenbach was introduced to Major Babic and arrangements were made for his conferences and visits with the Ministry of Forestry.

e/. Plans were discussed and agreed with Mr. Calder Marshall for the preparation of his film and a number of informal social introductions effected in his behalf.

2. VISIT

A short visit was made to Sokolac and Rogatica to apologize for the non-appearance of Governor Lehman and to introduce Mr. Calder Marshall to the local area and local authorities. After his visit Mr. Calder Marshall entirely agreed that Rogatica should be the centre for his shooting. During the visit still more information regarding the needs and problems of this area were revealed, which Mr. Calder Marshall has promised to write up for Public Information purposes. The figures we discovered for the reduction in the number of flour mills and bakeries, the one from a prewar figure of 14 to 2 (with only 2 out of 4 grindstones working) and the other from 22 to 4, were a surprise even for me, and we were assured that this number was quite adequate for the present supply of grain. To some extent this is accounted for by the reduction in the population from 50 to 27,000, but it is only a 2 to 1 not a 7 to 1 reduction. Sokolac had received a delivery of five days food, but had no news of the next delivery.

3. DOMESTIC AND ADMINISTRATIVE

a/. Packets numbered 11, 12 and 21 were received on July 28th, there being a good three weeks delay on the first two.

b/. An UNRRA rubber stamp would be of great value for authorising requests for local supplies, stamping movement orders and passes for local staff etc. Could one, please, be sent at once?

c/. Administrative Order No. 20 has now been received and will be discussed with Mr. Reiner on his visit.

d/. No spare tyres valves are held by this office. Could half a dozen be sent as soon as possible?

e/. No Yugoslav road map is held by this office. Could one be sent together with the set of 1:250,000 maps already promised?

4. VISITORS

22 - 23 July	Mr. Balls 2 F.A.U., M.S.T.U. men
24 - 28 "	Mr. Rosenberg
25 - 26 "	2 UNRRA chauffeurs
26 - 28 "	Mr. Eschenbach, his interpreter and Yugoslav "opposite number"
26 - 27 "	2 British Military drivers
26 -- "	Mr. Calder Marshall, Mr. Chambers and driver.

5. MOVEMENTS

July 22 - 23	Mr. Barrett Brown to Mostar fetching food for Governor Lehman's visit.
" 23	Mr. Barrett Brown to Sokolac and Rogatica with Mr. Calder Marshall.
" 24	Mr. Gangloff arrived.

6. WELFARE

On July 28th a memorandum from the Welfare Division dated July 19th was received. The position taken up by Headquarters and the Yugoslav authorities involves us in a vicious circle, which in view of the present central government attitude to UNRRA service experts working in the field can only be broken at Belgrade. The matter will, however be taken up here with Major Babic.

WE 4/28/1

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
JUGOSLAV MISSION
Belgrade

INDEXED

Date 26 July 1945

RECEIVED

7 AUG 1945

UNRRA (REGY.)

TO: Administrative Council
UNRRA E.R.O.,
11 Portland Place,
London, W.1.,
England.

FROM: Michail Sergeichic, Chief of Mission.

It will be appreciated if you will transmit the
attached to the Welfare Division.

M. Sergeichic
Michail Sergeichic
Chief of Mission

UNRRA JUGOSLAV MISSION

Belgrade - 26 July 1945

TO: B. F. Reiner, Director,
Budget and Personnel Division

FROM: E. K. Balls, Director,
Div. of Welfare and Displaced Persons

SUBJECT: List of Voluntary Society Workers in Yugoslav Mission
as of 25 July 1945.

BRITISH. NETU-FAU at Split and Dubrovnik:

i/c Brian Overbury
Fred Hales
Richard Rowntree
Christopher Nicholls
Harry Hogben
Wyn Jones
Kenneth Little
Gwillin Owen
Michael Walker
Charles Woodhouse
David Lubbock
J. Hilling
Donald Scott
W. Ward

Transferred to UNRRA:
Returned to FAU Rome:
Returned to England:

John Denison
Hugh Russell
Dennis Hill

RECEIVED

FBU-FAU en route for Sarajevo:

Denis Greenwood
George Series
Procter S. LeMare
Alexander Allen
Geoffrey Collins

MIFAU-SCF at Budva, Montenegro:

Dr. Katherine McPhail
Alice Murphy
Beatrice McCartney
Doreen Kerr Jarrett
Leonard Bradbury (Seconded to UNRRA,
to be transferred)

Repatriated to England:
" " "
" " "

Helen Gordon Duff
Dana Dushanich
Dr. Louise Frazer

Alwyn Griffith -(on loan to NETU)
Alek Westwood -(on loan to NETU)
Ivor Tew
Stanley Robinson

MMFAU-SCR en route for Sarajevo:

Dr. Eleanor Singer
 Vivian Imber
 Louise Stevens

Transferred to Greece: Connie Leathart
 " " " E. Bette Dalrymple

Nurse S.C.F. at San Spirito:

Betsy Sawyer. Secured to UNHRA. Repatriation applied for.

FAU-Belgrade.

Angela Martin. Secured to UNHRA.

G.I.S. Split

Maud Travers. Secured to UNHRA.

U.S.A.N.E.F. - San Spirito

Ruth Faust - assigned to Nursing Division.

A.F.S.C. - Belgrade

William Taylor. Assigned to Industrial Rehabilitation Div.

J.D.C. - Belgrade

Maurice Dubin - assigned to Supplies Division.

CC: E.R.O. Welfare Div. ✓

To: Chief of Mission,
UNHRA BELGRADE.

2.7.45.

From: Michael Barratt-Brown,
UNHRA SARAJEVO.

INDEXED

Subject: Report for the week ending 21.7.45. /I GENRA/

1. POLICY AND LIAISON Several long conversations have been held this week with Major Sima Babić, the Central Government representative. A note of a long discussion of distribution questions is attached to the second part of this report. I have no doubt that the warmest possible contact can be established between Major and myself. One could not ask for a more charming, sympathetic and efficient opposite number. Much time which I previously spent in troubling various departments on quite unimportant domestic matters will now be saved and can be spent in more travelling. It will be most useful on journeys and in supporting requests from the Federal to the State Government to have the cooperation of a representative of the Central Government, and, most important of all, it should be possible through this representative for the Central Government to become more informed of the needs and problems of the State Government. At one meeting with Major Babić lasting several hours and including luncheon we went in detail through Regional Memoranda Nos. 2 and 3, and reached agreement on the best method of carrying out all the injunctions.
2. VISITS A visit was paid to the new home for invalids just outside Sarajevo with Mr. Balls and a representative of the Ministry of Social Politics. The home is to take a thousand invalids. It is well equipped for about 3 - 400. For more it will be very crowded, - beds touching and no space besides bedrooms for anything except dining room, laundry, lavatories etc. By the home there is an artificial limb factory which has moved from another site and has hardly begun work. Lack of leather, aluminium and many tools is holding up production.
3. GOVERNOR LEHMAN'S VISIT Much time has been spent with Major Babić and Government officials in making preparations for Governor Lehman's visit. All telegrams sent to me from Head office regarding plans were received after a four day delay - see below under 8. The programme was, however, discovered as a result of a telephone call to Belgrade from the President's Office here. Preparations were made for a reception and banquet in the Governor's honour on the evening of the 24th, for an early breakfast, a visit to Sokolac and return for a luncheon at the UNHRA mess before departure on the 25th. News was received this morning by the President's secretary that "The Governor did not feel very well and would not come". This was three hours before he was due to arrive. The first and most natural reaction was distress that the Governor should have been unwell. There is no doubt, however, that many felt, if he could not come someone should have come in his stead. Very considerable publicity in the press and on the wireless has been given to the visit and considerable local interest has been aroused. It cannot be said that the reaction to the news that the visit was cancelled was in all cases friendly. It would probably have been better for the visit to be a surprise one, than that such considerable preparations should have been made and then that no one should have come. A visit of this sort means a great deal to these Federal Governments and I can only request that some form of apology or note of regret will be sent out which I will be able to convey to the President of the Government here.
4. VISITORS /A note of arrivals and departures is always included in these reports. With reference to Mr. Rozak's memorandum of July 1th, on the subject, is anything more required?/
 - a/ Mr. Love stayed for a day and two nights /15 and 16/ on his way from Dubrovnik to Belgrade.
 - b/ Mr. Balls stayed for a day and two nights and left for Dubrovnik. /16 and 17/
 - c/ Four PA U /MBTU/ men stayed the night of the 16th.

- d/ Two American Red Cross men stayed the night of the 16th.
- e/ Captain Shapiro and Miss Klaković stayed for a day and two nights on their way from Dubrovnik to Belgrade. /17 and 18/

5. MOVEMENTS

Mr. Barratt-Brown spent the whole week in Sarajevo.

6. DISPATCHED PERSONS

Information required in answer to Mr. Pasteau's letter of July 14th, regarding Mr. John GHEDESSOFF is attached to this report.

7. DOMESTIC AND ADMINISTRATION

a/ The following packets have been received:

No. 17	dated 17th July	received 20th July	
No. 18	" 18th "	" 21st "	
No. 19	" 19th "	" 24th "	
No. 20	undated	" 24th "	with Mr. Rosenberg
unnumbered	undated	" 24th "	

These packets include letters on the following subjects:
/Action taken is indicated in brackets/

Personnel Instructions	/Forms filled in, will be discussed with Mr. Reiner/
Inventory of Property	/ " " " " " " " " /
Suez Map	/Boundaries being checked, but thought correct/
June ship loadings	/noted/
Arrival of two Voluntary society units	/All arrangements made/
Air delivery of milk	/Govt. informed; no further news, after letter and telegram/
Arrival of Messrs. Balls and Rosenberg	/Both arrived before letter/
Lehman Visit programme	/see above/
Mr. Resak's visit	/noted for July 29th/
Two News letters	/very useful/
News releases	/many thanks/
Two lots of London documents	/very interesting/

b/ Instructions have been received regarding cashing Dr. Singer's. This cannot be done until some money is received or instructions issued to the Local branch of the National Bank. Not even local salaries can be paid in full. 50,000 dinars requested in last report.

c/ Telegrams received numbers 1 to 4. These take 4 days to arrive as they are not telegraphed but sent by ordinary mail. All confirmation copies arrive first - in about three days.

d/ Notification has been received of Miss Mary Orford's early arrival. This is becoming essential.

e/ The following arrangements have been made for Dr. Singer's and Mr. Greenwood's units:

- i/ Belgrade informed that Dr. Zec is there.
- ii/ Accommodation and storage space adequate in TERRA villa.
- iii/ Extra beds requested. If bedding and rations brought nothing else needed.
- iv/ New cook arrives July 30th.
- v/ Car park space requested.
- vi/ Garage facilities adequate.
- vii/ Gardener-mechanic already employed.

viii/ Interpreters and working plans will be discussed with Dr. Zec on his return.

f/ Plane now runs between Sarajevo and Belgrade on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday.

g/ Road between Vlasenica and Sokalac unsafe except in convoy which can be picked up at Vlasenica, but will delay travel.

h/ A full set of administrative Orders would be appreciated. The following have been received:

Administrative Orders	24, 25, 27 /not 20/ and 29.
Office Memo.	11.
Communications Orders	4 and 7.

8. PUBLIC INFORMATION The BBC news item of a statement of the Chief of Mission was by chance picked up and very much appreciated. Widespread concern is felt at the suggestion of large cuts in UNRRA supplies.

The documents from the London office continue to indicate, however, not only quite disproportionately small mention of Yugoslavia in press cuttings, but also a similarly small mention in UNRRA's own bulletins in the UK and US offices, to be compared with regular and large features of the Greek and Italian Mission activities and problems. It would be nice to see this rectified.

UNRRA SARAJEVO STAFF

JULY 24th, 1945.

UNRRA

Michael Barnett-Brown

Representative of Chief of Mission

Perry L. Gangloff

Regional Officer.

Local

Mauricette Begić	Chief Interpreter	din 3,000 +
Mihajl Primc	2nd "	" 3,000 +
Melani Dimitrić	Clerk Typist	" 2,400 +
Marija Stetar	2nd cook and maid	" 2,200 +
Nada Marunka	Housemaid	" 2,200 +
Alija Karisik	Gardener-mechanic	" 2,200 +

Note: A first cook is being obtained and will probably receive din 2,200.

INVENTORY OF UNRRA PROPERTY - UNRRA SARAJEVO

27th July, 1945.

1. Office Equipment /desks, chairs, and 1 Olivetti typewriter on loan from Government/
1 Portable typewriter Remington Rand No. 1169690.
1 Stappling machine.
Maps and stationery-small quantity.
2. Household equipment /chairs, tables, beds, cupboards, carpets, crockery, cutlery etc. and 1 wireless on loan from Government/
Sacks, ration boxes and petrol drums and jerry cans.
Rations for: 6 civilians x 6 weeks
" " 7 UNRRA staff x 3 "
3. Vehicles etc.
Jeep No. 5660112 /Br/ Tyres, most tools, good condition
Jeep No. M 4986977 /Br/ Tyres, some tools, moderate condition
Jeep No. 2039775 /US/ No tyres, not in use, battery dead, gearbox and steering gear needing repair
Trailer No. 0167364 /US/ from Split, good condition, 2 tyres.
Trailer No. 0173109 /US/ from Typhus Commission who wrote it off poor condition, 2 tyres.
2 spare wheel flanges, 1 new + 1 old outer tyre with no inners.

London
July 12 - 1945

REPORT:

Visit to Invalid Homes in Zemun and Belgrade.

Observer: E.K. Balls, Director, Div. of Displ. Pers. & Welfare

On July 11th 1945 in company with Mrs. Ljubica Mračević, Mrs. Meri Goranović, Ministry of Social Politics), and Mr. Radojević of the Department of War Invalids (Ministry of Social Politics). I visited three Invalid Homes and a home for children with trachoma.

The first visit was to the home of blind soldiers at Zemun. This is housed in a building which was previously used for blind children. It is a modern building clean, light and airy, in very good repair except for the water system and lavatories. The whole of the piping system needs replacing as it is defective, leaking in many places. There are a good number of iron beds which were being repainted and put into excellent condition. Mattresses were being made of Hessian, filled with straw and two men were working on this, and doing a good job. The place is very short of sheets, pillow-cases and blankets. Most of the latter are either worn out and ragged or are the property of the patients who bring their own when they possess them. The dispensary in this home is extremely poorly provided lacking the elementary things such as bandage and disinfectants. The kitchen is not working due to lack of fuel and cooking pots. All food is cooked at the Civilian Home for the Blind and brought here for serving. The patients are of both sexes and there are a number of children - between 12 and 16 who have been serving with the Partisan's Army. The place is lacking in any form of occupations for the patients, except for some braille writing and reading materials. One patient had a radio by his bed side but complained that he could not use it as the other men in the room objected and did not want to hear it. The whole place was clean and looked well kept, but many of the patients remained on their beds during the day as they have nowhere else to go. The institution is very much understaffed and all the work - including the washing of the patients - is done by 10 people.

The Civilian Home for the Blind - in the same compound and in two of its original buildings - is very much better organized though the buildings are not so modern and not in such good conditions. This institution is very much over crowded but there is considerable training going on. At the time of our visit an examination of music was being held and the pupils - mainly young girls gave very creditable performances. Two music teachers were present, both blind also. I was told that of the original 15 pianos which the institution possessed for practice and instruction - only 4 remained. There is a Braille printing shop but only one press is in use, as the others are missing small parts - worn out and not replaceable during the past four years. There is still a fair library of Braille books but the

greater part of the original library has been destroyed or carried away during the occupation. Sewing or knitting occupy a number of women and the beds in Girls - Ward were covered with spreads beautifully embroidered in colors - made by the inmates. There is a general shortage of bed linen. But this institution though now a long way below pre-war equipment, seemed to be in the better condition than the others. The staff seemed very competent and doing an excellent piece of work. The kitchen here - arranged to cook for a maximum of 200 - the original institution - is now cooking meals for the Military Home and the Trachoma Home as well, a total of about 380. Food supplies are adequate but monotonous - mainly beans - with the usual shortage of fats and sugar etc.

The Home for Children with Trachoma is a large villa nearly into Zemun (on the north). There are dormitory wards - one for boys and one for girls. There are about 70 children here from Bosnia and Slovenia. Most of them have been undercared for 4 months and only two or three cases seemed to be really serious now. The children looked healthy otherwise and very happy. They have a good sized garden as a play ground and a small school room. The school mistress showed us round in the absence of the director of the home.

The bed rooms were fairly crowded, and the children are sleeping singly but in "double decker" beds. There is a great shortage of sheets, towels and pillow-cases - also of clothing, though some material had been received and a number of the girls had on new cotton frocks made on the premises. The one sewing woman working for the home, was busy on clothing for boys. There is only one blanket per bed in this home and when winter comes this will be entirely insufficient. There is a small kitchen which would be adequate for the needs of the home if the necessary cooking pots and utensils were available, also fuel. As with the other homes the place was very clean and in good order - two of the elder girls were ironing the laundry and the children apparently do some of the work about the place. We were informed that in a few days 46 more cases were to be sent to this home. This will be extremely bad if they are children brought out from the devastated areas, as there is no possibility of segregating the new comers from the nearly cured children and the chance of re-infection will be very high.

We also visited the Central Invalid Home in Belgrade. This is a large institution comprising five blocks of buildings. There has been considerable damage to some of the buildings though not by bombs, and repairs are going on in this unoccupied section. At present there are 250 invalids in the institution, both men and women - all military and the total aimed at is 1,000 inmates. This is the central clearing house for the whole country and all orthopaedic cases will be sent here by the army for dispatch to the institutions in the other states to their homes. The rooms now in use are crowded and only fairly clean. Many of the patients were having their food in their rooms and the whole place is in a rather unorganized state. For the expected increase in members there is no supply

of beds or bedding. The dispensary was furnished with makeshift tables etc. and is very short of drugs and supplies. There are insufficient changes of bed linen for the present number of beds and none for any increase. We were told that parts of the building are badly infested with bed bugs but a supply of DDT is available to deal with this.

Future plans are pretty ambitious with workshops and schools for training inmates. There is a small stage in a very excellent theatre room and concerts etc. are already being given there. A Tailors shop is already working there, but it is very restricted and only one usable sewing machine is available. The present dining-room is very inadequately furnished for the number now feeding there.

The Director of the institution made a special for games for the patients & chess. Darts etc etc - as there is nothing for them to do and there is urgent need for a good supply of recreational material.

Washing and sanitary arrangements are adequate, but are in need of attention - washers are missing on most of the taps and water is constantly flowing to waste. Hot water is provided twice a week throughout the building (due to shortage of fuel it cannot be more frequent).

The institution is also desperately in need of transport both personnel and for material. As is the case in all these institutions - the personnel lose much time by being obliged to walk on all outside business. Material much needed for the establishment of the institution is lost to it through there being no means of collecting it when it is available.

DISTRIBUTION:

Chief of Mission
London
Washington
Health Division
Public Relations

July 8 - 1945

Report on Orthopaedic Workshop. Belgrade.

Observer: E.K. Balls, Director, Div. of Dis. Per. & Welfare

On July 7th 1945 I visited the orthopaedic workshop just outside Belgrade - Engineer Dančević of the orthopaedic department of the Ministry of Social Politics showed me the whole plant and gave me the information available.

The workshops were severely damaged during the bombing in 1944 and two out of five buildings were completely destroyed, others were severely damaged, including the shop in which were the majority of the lathes and much of the machinery of the factory. Several of the lathes were completely destroyed and others seriously damaged. The operation of the factory is thus seriously impeded by these conditions. Considerable work has been done in repairing of buildings - where possible, though material and labour are lacking at the present for complete re-construction. However all departments are functioning to some extent though they are mostly very crowded and are working with poor materials and worn and insufficient tools. The shoe-makers are only able to work because each man has his own tools, not provided by the shop. For the plaster work - casting and modeling a very inferior form of grey clay has to be used as no genuine plaster is available. The iron in use is too heavy and makes the finished limbs and appliances clumsy and weighty, but it cannot be made thinner and lighter because it is not sufficiently tough to stand up to the wear. Most of the limbs made are of wood, the whole of the shaping and finishing is done by hand. In spite of considerable difficulties in the use of this materials the shop is now turning out more work than prior to the war. There is a staff of 124 workmen - of whom only 20 are trained orthopaedists with sufficient tools and materials; it is planned to increase the staff to 220, training some of the "invalids" for this work. Woodwork metal and leather work shops are all operating. Also a large shoe and boot making shop. Two men were working on the making of crutches, but they cannot begin to touch this need.

The buildings are light and airy and the work appears to be well run, but there is an enormous waiting list and the disabled soldiers needing limbs before they can get back into useful civilian occupation are coming into Belgrade in far larger numbers than this institution can cope with in its present state.

This shop is at present time turning out about 100 limbs (chiefly legs) shoes per month, also corsets for mutilated spines and T.B. defects. The men and women for whom all this work is done are not all living in the "Invalid Homes" but are in their own homes, some still in the army. Repair work is also being done.

Part of the training in the use of limbs will be given at the workshop and a small "home" is attached to the shop. Civilians are also being served. It is estimated that about 8,500 invalids

needing orthopaedic supplies still remain from the 1914-1918 war.

One of the most urgent needs of the shop is transport, a small truck, for the collection of material.

I discussed with Mr. Dančević the general programme for Orthopaedic Workshops throughout the country and asked for details of the plan to come in at the same time the requests for materials are sent to us. There are at present two workshops known to be working, Belgrade and Zagreb. Others were existant in wish, Sarajevo, Split, Ljubljana and Banja Luka. Two more are planned for Skopje and Podgorica. At present it is not known how much work is going on - if any - in these other workshops but information is to be available to us as soon as possible.

DISTRIBUTION:

Chief of Mission
London
Washington
Health Division
Public Relations

13 July 1945

TO: Chief of Mission

FROM: E. K. Balls,
Director,
Division of Welfare and Displaced Persons

SUBJECT: Monthly Report: June 1945

Central Reports Branch: 24/8/45

CMB.

Copy to: AC 281/1x
Mr. Rector
Welfare
D.P.

INDEXED

PERSONNEL

Until the 17th of June the Director was away from Yugoslavia on a visit to the E.R.O. reporting on the position of the two Divisions and obtaining information on lines of action to be taken. The work in Belgrade was carried on and developed by Mr. I. J. Fasteau and Miss Aleta Brownlee. Miss Mary Wise was not issued a permit to enter Yugoslavia and she will not now be brought forward. The work for which she was required as UNRRA representative in the Yugoslav Registration Center should have been taken up at once. It is now too late to introduce a worker into this place. Mr. Leslie Dow and Mr. David Myers have continued as representatives of the Displaced Persons Division at Dubrovnik and Split, respectively. It is planned to release them from these posts in the very near future as the work has not developed to any extent in either of these centers. During the latter part of June Mr. I. J. Fasteau made an extended inspection of the DP centers in Northern Yugoslavia and on the Adriatic coast. A separate report of this visit is attached. Miss Brownlee visited some of the children's institutions in Belgrade and in Croatia, and the Director made a visit to the orthopedic workshops established just outside Belgrade.

DISPLACED PERSONS SECTION

1. Conferences were held with the representatives of the Ministry of Commerce and Supply, Foreign Office, Ministry of the Interior, Committee for Repatriation, Ministry of Social Welfare and the Yugoslav Red Cross.
2. Until the latter part of the month the Division was busy with cases of displaced persons who applied for transportation to Italy on route for Palestine or other destinations. A procedure was developed which required the displaced persons to register with the office of the Yugoslav Commission for Repatriation, to obtain a Yugoslav exit permit and a permit from the British Military Mission to enter Italy. These papers obtained, this office provided a letter assuming responsibility for the care of each individual in the camps in Italy on behalf of UNRRA. The British Military Mission with the R.A.F. made arrangements to transport all cases finally cleared through this procedure by plane. This is the only available means of moving these people from Belgrade to Italy at the present time.

During the month of June 127 persons made 400 calls to our office. They represented 15 nationalities, the largest number being Polish Jews. Claimed nationality as follows:

Roumanian	4
Italian	29
Czech	5
Polish	53
Dutch	4
American	5
Greek	2
Hungarian	2
Paraguayan	2
Austrian	3
German	2
Belgian	1
Russian	1
Jugoslav	13
Swedish	1

Often our only service was to direct them to the appropriate authorities. Some persons, particularly Jews from Central Europe who have suffered greatly and have no reason to return to their own land, we have assisted in securing transportation to camps in Italy.

33 persons left during the month through the courtesy of the British Military Mission. To the present time UNRRA has depended upon the courtesy service of the R.A.F. to move these people. Should that service be discontinued, the Air Transport Command could provide transportation if UNRRA is willing to pay for passages. The Division was advised that no funds are available to pay for air passage for displaced persons. The matter was taken up further with the Chief of Mission in an effort to determine whether funds could be made available for this purpose. In the meantime, other means of moving DPs to Italy are being explored. Possible alternatives are:

- (a) by UNRRA. convoy to the Adriatic ports and by ship to Bari.
 - (b) by the use of Yugoslav facilities such as railroad and bus service to Trieste and by ship to Italy. (Refer to report on field trip.)
3. A decision has been requested on the allocation of a fund for meeting temporary emergency needs of DPs awaiting disposition of their cases.
 4. Reply was sent to the E.R.O. to the message received regarding the use of supplies, personnel and services available from foreign voluntary relief organizations. It was pointed out that the primary interest of the Yugoslav Government is in supplies rather than personal services. The Mission is willing to explore with the Yugoslav authorities needs for supplies and funds should these be available apart from personnel. It is felt the procedure of negotiations outlined by the voluntary relief organizations is complicated and time-consuming and general proposals submitted by voluntary agencies for consideration by Yugoslav authorities such as supplies available, and possible dates of delivery, would be a more feasible approach to this matter.
 5. The Bureau for Repatriation has submitted an official request to the UNRRA Mission for permission to send representatives of their Government to work in these camps in Italy where Yugoslav nationals are now living. This request has been forwarded to the Chief of the Italian Mission.
 6. The following points have been discussed with the Yugoslav Committee for Repatriation and the Ministry of Social Politics:
 - (a) The disposition of DPs who do not wish to be repatriated to the countries of which they hold citizenship. This particularly refers to a number of Jews from Poland and Czechoslovakia.
 - (b) The status of Yugoslav nationals married to other nationals.
 - (c) The status of p.o.w.'s, non-Germans, conscripted from countries occupied by Germany.
 7. Conference with the U.K. representative has clarified the U.K. immigration policy with respect to immigration to Palestine.
 8. The Division has initiated steps for the repatriation of Yugoslav nationals living in Cairo suggesting the use of transport carrying the Yugoslavs from El Shatt to the Dalmatian Coast. Approximately 300 persons are involved.
 9. At the request of the Greece Mission, the Division has brought to the attention of the Chief of the Yugoslav Commission for Repatriation the need to provide additional protection for DPs being returned to Greece. Roving bands are reported to be jeopardizing their safety when passing through Macedonia.

10. Statistics on the movement of DFs moving to and through Yugoslavia have been requested from the Yugoslav authorities.
11. The issue of permits, to Polish Jews, to leave Yugoslavia for Italy was discontinued. The action was taken because the Polish Consular representatives are expected shortly in Belgrade. The matter is to be brought up for discussion with the Polish representative as early as possible.
12. Several cases of Yugoslav women married to Italian nationals have come to our notice. These women have been refused Exit Permits. This question is laid aside until the citizenship laws of Yugoslavia can be re-established and a definite ruling given in each case on the citizenship of the applicant.
13. Repatriation from the Middle East during the month of June: Flights 8 and 9 have arrived in Split bringing the total number of Yugoslavs repatriated from the Middle East to 12,636. There was a period during which no ships were available for this service. The Yugoslav Commission for Repatriation is constantly pressing for more shipping to be made available as they are anxious to have the repatriation completed in the shortest time possible. They have several times stated that promises were made that all 27,000 refugees would be repatriated from the Middle East in three months. This goal can not be reached at the present rate of movement but efforts are being made to obtain more shipping for this movement.

* * * * *

WELFARE SECTION

1. During the month conferences were held with the Chief of Mission, representatives of the Yugoslav Ministries of Commerce and Supply and of Social Politics. Much progress was made in clarifying the functions of the Welfare Section in relation to the internal structure of the Mission as well as to the Yugoslav authorities.
 - (a) UNRRA Welfare Division will deal with the Yugoslav Ministries of Social Politics and Commerce and Supply on all matters presented by them as dealing with welfare requests.
 - (b) In order to properly understand welfare supply requests, UNRRA Welfare Division will consider the total programs for which UNRRA supplies are requested and will agree with the Yugoslav Ministry of Commerce and Supply on the presentation of this information to UNRRA Supply Division.
 - (c) After the overall plan for meeting social objectives has been determined, other appropriate UNRRA divisions will be consulted in their respective fields.

At a meeting with the representative of the Ministries of Commerce and Supply and Social Politics after the functions of the Welfare Division of UNRRA Yugoslav Mission were clarified, a request was made for data which would help justify and substantiate all plans to be submitted.

Although for the time being supply requests for food, clothing and household wares will be handled as at present, it is increasingly apparent that the overall supply program does not meet the needs of the welfare agencies and institutions. That the Yugoslav Mission is not alone in discovering this is shown by the establishment of the welfare stockpile at E.R.O. and by the planning of the Far East Subcommittee on Welfare. However, the welfare stockpile will only partially meet the needs of the Yugoslav situation. To date requests have been received for supplies for childrens, invalids and old peoples homes, for supplies and equipment for orthopedic workshops and for educational materials.

With the representatives of the Yugoslav Ministries concerned, it was decided that sufficient knowledge of the total program would be obtained through:

- (a) Reading and analyzing any available written material such as reports or statistics.
- (b) Interviews with responsible personnel.
- (c) Visiting selected institutions or agencies providing various forms of care.

As there is more information readily available about the work in Belgrade it was decided to begin there, both with the children's program and the orthopedic program.

II.

On June 30 arrangements were made to visit five children's homes, three for the care of children under 12, one for children with scalp infections, and one a school for children of working mothers. Statistics on the total Belgrade situation were not secured but the following needs were observed:

1. The most badly needed one item is textiles.

- (a) One home had two changes of sheets and pillow cases. They need three. Most homes had only one sheet on a bed. In the case of children with infectious diseases (one institution had 382 such children) the recovery of the children is seriously impeded by constant re-infection from dirty bed linen and clothing.
- (b) Most children are sleeping two and three in a bed. They need not only beds but the palliasse slip covers which are filled with straw.
- (c) Most of the children have no night clothes and sleep naked.
- (d) There are insufficient towels. Each child should have at least three. In one group of 105 children there were 19 towels.
- (e) The children have little clothing but what they have arrived in and are not only ragged but partly naked. There are almost no changes of clothing for the children. In one institution while the children bathed and slept, their clothes were washed. They need shoes.
- (f) Workers in these institutions do not have aprons. The doctors and nurses do not have coats and uniforms.
- (g) Blankets are needed.
- (h) Sewing machines are essential in any institution.

2. These institutions do not have sufficient furniture.

- (a) They need metal beds. Children sleep two or three to the single bed. Many beds are of wood, some old German barracks bunks.
- (b) They need tables and benches or chairs. Meals are served in two sittings, some children stand to eat.
- (c) They need desks or work tables and chairs or benches. There is no place for a child to simply sit down; no place for quiet recreation.

Belgrade
from rest
Centers!

17

Beds
Tables
Chairs

3. They need transport.

(a) There is no transport for the supervisor of the city of Belgrade. It is impossible to assure proper care for children without regular supervision.

(b) There are no trucks. Necessary supplies are lost to the institutions if trucks are not available to get them.

4. They need building repair materials, glass, paint, window screens, etc.5. They need educational and play materials. There is almost nothing to do with and the children, especially the small ones, are not occupied.

6. One institution treating children with a skin infection was said to need X-ray lamps.

III. SUGGESTIONS:

1. The immediate need of children for summer clothing could be met by segregating and marking such clothing from the goods secured by the UNRRA Clothing Drive in the United States.

2. Either new materials or materials to be made over could be used from the same source if each institution had one or more sewing machines.

3. The need for sheets and towels is so great, and the lack of them in group care of children such a health hazard, that UNRRA should immediately procure and earmark a supply for the Bureau of Child Protection, Ministry of Social Politics.

4. Special consideration should be given requests of the Ministry of Social Politics for transport, with trucks and jeeps.

5. Military supplies which might be made available would include:

(a) Iron beds or metal from which beds could be made.

(b) Transport.

(c) Possibly sheets and towels could be made available if hospitals or dispensaries are closed.

(d) Education and recreation supplies such as complete recreation rooms including furniture much of which could be broken down and reassembled, pianos and radios, other musical instruments, balls and other game equipment.

6. Foreign Voluntary Agencies might be asked for assistance with kits of recreational and educational materials for children of various ages.

Our contacts with the Yugoslav officials indicate that there is immediate need to clarify the following points for the Yugoslav authorities:

1. Whether Yugoslavia is expected to pay for materials received from UNRRA.

2. That satisfactory justification for requests for supplies is required without regard to the question of payment by the Yugoslav Government for supplies received.

Supplements
Project
? American
resources.

Washington

hanks

PLANS:

1. To get plans for child welfare institutions and requests for supplies.
2. To get plans for orthopedic and invalid homes.
3. To visit orthopedic workshops and invalid homes.
4. To clarify position of both Divisions in regions.
5. To visit DE centers in Macedonia.

(Note: See attachment - "Field Trip - 21 June to 3 July, 1945 inclusive.")

DIVISION OF WELFARE AND DISPLACED PERSONS

DISPLACED PERSONS SECTION

SUBJECT: Report on Field Trip - 21 June to 3 July 1945, inclusive.

OBSERVER: I. J. Fasteau, Deputy Director,
Division of Welfare and Displaced Persons

- OBJECTIVES:
1. Inspect refugee assembly centers.
 2. To observe use of SHAEF registration cards.
(Delivered a supply of cards to centers.)
 3. To evaluate facilities for moving refugees to Adriatic ports and from these ports to Italy.
 4. To determine whether additional DP personnel was needed in Ljubljana and/or Zagreb. To interview DP personnel in Split.
 5. To advise S.R.O.'s and Acting S.R.O.'s with respect to DP problems with which they have had to deal.
 6. To meet with representatives of U.K. Consular Services and advise them of UNRRA DP program.

On this trip were Col. Petar Kloutt, Chief of the Yugoslav Commission for Repatriation; Major Dragovic, a Yugoslav representative; Mr. Lico Russo, UNRRA interpreter, and myself.

Refugee Assembly Centers were visited in the following cities: Osijek, Zagreb, Maribor, Ljubljana, Kamnik, Jesonice, Trieste, Susak, Fiume, Split and Sarajevo.

The following persons were interviewed:

The Major in charge of the refugee center in Osijek.

Major Baricic in charge of the repatriation program in Zagreb.

Mr. Wilson, Acting S.R.O., and Mr. Harrison, U.K. Consul representative in Zagreb.

Superintendent in charge of the assembly center in Maribor and his staff.

Major Pizzulin, Director of Repatriation for Slovenia, and his staff.

The Director of the refugee center at Kamnik.

Director of refugee center at Jesonice.

Director of the Yugoslav Red Cross Branch operating in Trieste.

Major John Ballow, Allied Military Command, Chief Welfare Officer responsible for the displaced persons program, Trieste.

Commander Grotta of Susak.

Mr. David Myers, UNRRA DP representative at Split.

Mr. E. P. Moon, S.R.O., Split.

Mr. M. Barratt-Brown, Acting S.R.O., Bosnia and Herzegovina.

ASSEMBLY CENTERSOSIJEK

A former school building is being used. It is four stories, poorly equipped, persons sleep on straw matting on floor, sanitation adequate, field kitchen equipment used for preparation of food. There is a medical unit which is equipped to provide emergency care and attend minor illnesses. The hospital room contained beds. A physician is in charge 24 hours a day and has one nurse to assist him. Capacity of the camp is 1,000. At the time of our visit, there were no refugees in the center. Up to the 21st of June, 747 persons passed through this camp. Most of the refugees were returning Yugoslavs. Other nationals included Poles, Italians, French and Russians. Italian and French refugees were sent on to Zagreb and then to Trieste. Russians, Poles, etc., were sent on to Belgrade. There was no disinfection unit at this center and all refugees were disinfected at the general hospital in Osijek. Persons who were seriously ill or required surgical treatment were taken to the hospital in Osijek. The average stay of a refugee in this camp was between 24 and 48 hours.

ZAGREB

The center is located in the center of the city next to the railroad station. It was built during the German occupation for use as a transient camp. Consists of wooden barracks with a capacity of 500 persons. It will be equipped with 200 beds which have been assembled and were in the process of being set up at the time of the visit. Contains a well-equipped kitchen and medical unit. Provision for sanitation seems to be adequate. The camp has modern disinfection equipment (air heated to 120 degrees; clothes left in chamber for one hour). Hot water showers and soap are provided for all refugees. Until the 23rd of June 3,086 refugees passed through this camp:

Italians	2,486
French	194
Hungarians	6
Poles	39
Czechs	8
Russians	262
Greeks	41
Luxembourgers	10
Roumanians	8
Bulgarians	13
Belgians	6
Hollanders.	5
Danes	1

Of this group, the Italians, French, Luxembourgers, Belgians, Hollanders, Danes are moved by train to Trieste. The Russians, Bulgarians, Greeks, Roumanians are moved by train to Belgrade. Medical service is available 24 hours a day. Serious cases are moved to local hospitals. At the time of visit, the center had sufficient medical supplies. The food, as sampled from the general kitchen, was wholesome. The diet contained meat once a day. Up to date, no children had been received in this camp. This center will now be used for the assembling of foreign nationals. The majority of refugees were moved from this center within 48 hours.

MARIBOR

This center is located approximately 4 kilometers from Maribor. It lies on the bank of the Sava River. It is excellently located - has a capacity of 1200 persons and can easily handle 1000 persons. Have had as many as 2000 persons there at one time. Was opened on May 15, 1945 and to date, June 24th, approximately 15,000 refugees have passed through the center. This camp was constructed by the British Power Company during German occupation and it was used for workers employed in a power plant. Provisions for sanitation were satisfactory. A modern disinfestation unit is being operated by 5 Yugoslavs who received training for that kind of work. German p.o.w.'s are used for sanitation purposes. Every person reaching this camp receives a medical inspection to determine whether they have any infectious diseases. They are then disinfested, registered, fed and billeted. They are moved within 24 hours by rail to Ljubljana. Contains both bathing and toilet facilities; good drainage. Buildings are constructed of wood.

LJUBLJANA

(Camp Baragovo-Szemenjisce) This center is located in the city of Ljubljana; consists of a large five-story brick structure the building of which was begun prior to the war for use as a monastery. Its facilities are adequate for the purpose for which it is being used at this time. Its present capacity is 500 persons and it is being enlarged to be able to care for 700 persons. It has modern disinfestation units, excellent kitchen and medical unit, and isolation ward. Beds are available in every room. This camp will be used for the care of other nationals. Medical service is available 24 hours per day. Medical supplies were adequate at the time of visit.

KAMNIK

This is a camp which is used primarily for the care of Yugoslav refugees. It is really a sort of sanitarium which is equipped to provide extensive medical and surgical service to those Yugoslav refugees who are in need of an extended period of care. It is located in the mountains of Northern Slovenia, consists of modern, brick structures with all improvements; has an unusually well-equipped hospital. The camp has a capacity of 4,000. It was opened on May 15th and by June 15th 1,000 had reached this camp.

JESENICE

This is located on the northern border of Yugoslavia, is a rail-head and the receiving station for refugees coming from Germany and Austria. Capacity is 1500 and plans have been made for increasing its capacity to 2500. When refugees reach this camp the Yugoslavs and other nationals are separated and sent on to the camps taking care of the respective groups. Camp contains disinfestation units, 24-hour medical service and has adequate medical supplies which they have received from American escorted refugee convoys that reach this point.

TRIESTE

Since the signing of the Agreement which places the administration of Trieste under the authority of the Allied Military Government, the Yugoslavs have established a branch of their Red Cross in Trieste. This unit takes care of the repatriation of Yugoslav citizens. The capacity of the camp is approximately 300 persons. This camp was not inspected but Major Ballow, in charge of Welfare and Displaced Persons operations in Trieste for the A.M.G., advised that it was a well-operated camp and that the standard of care was adequate. The A.M.G. was providing this camp with necessary supplies.

CONFERENCESZAGREB

A meeting was held with the Croatian Division of the Yugoslav Commission for Repatriation on the 23rd of June 1945 at which Col. Kleutt, Major Dragovic and I attended. The Chief of Repatriation for Croatia is responsible for the movement of refugees to Split, Susak, Varazadin, Kriegenovic, Vonitica and Osijek. Both rail and motor transport are used for the movement of refugees. Approximately 2,000 SHAEF registration sets were left in this office. It was reported that medical supplies in this area were adequate for the time being, also that additional medical supplies were expected from Susak, probably medical supplies which had been brought to Yugoslavia by UNRRA. Inspection of the camps in Zagreb was made in the company of the Chief of Repatriation for Croatia. Was advised that the Yugoslavs had found the use of SHAEF cards helpful. Suggested that the data concerning medical inspection and disinfection be entered on the copy of the SHAEF card that is given to the refugee. No cases of typhoid were reported in any of the centers covered by the Zagreb office and we were advised that prior to the opening of the refugee centers approximately 10,000 p.o.w.'s (8,000 U.S. and 2,000 U.K.) were reported through this office. Was assured that fullest cooperation would be extended to DF representative stationed in this area.

LJUBLJANA

Attended the meeting of the Slovenian Staff of Repatriation with Col. Kleutt and Major Dragovic. Was advised that (1) the staff has been working since 9th March, and (2) that adequate medical supplies had been received from General Fox. There were four centers in Slovenia for the Assemblying of other national refugees. The movement of Yugoslav nationals from Germany and Austria from the U.S. controlled area was progressing very well. When the U.S. forces moved refugees they sent along with the convoys medical supplies and in addition a food ration for each person to last 24 hours. They were not quite satisfied with the way in which the refugees from the British controlled area were being moved. They stated that no convoys from the British area had been received for 14 days and they did not know the reasons why. They asked that I take up this matter with the British authorities in Trieste. They also raised the question with respect to a library of Yugoslav prisoners of war which was being held in Molnitz, Bavaria by the British.

Approximately 6,000 SHAEF registration sets were left in the Ljubljana Office. Discussion of their use revealed that they found these cards helpful. When they ran short of cards a few weeks ago they printed up 2,000 cards (copies of SHAEF) and had used approximately 200 of them. They were advised not to use these cards now that they had an adequate supply and assured them that they would be supplied with additional cards when needed. It was suggested that they enter on these cards the date of anti-typhoid and typhus injections and disinfection. It was reported that they had found 12 cases of typhoid in the camps under their control.

TRIESTE

Conference with Major Ballows, A.M.C. Chief Welfare Officer.

1. He advised that all Yugoslav nationals who did wish to be returned to Yugoslavia were being sent as rapidly as possible to Yugoslavia.

2. That there were approximately 20,000 Yugoslavs in Klagenfurt, Austria who did not wish to be returned to Yugoslavia. That he had recently obtained permission for a representative of the Yugoslav Red Cross to visit this camp for the purpose of contacting these Yugoslavs.
3. It was learned that with reference to the library of the Yugoslav p.o.w.'s, there had not been sufficient transport to move this library and it was being held for the Yugoslav authorities and that just as soon as transport would be available it would be returned to the Yugoslavs.
4. He advised that a shipment of Italian refugees recently moved from Yugoslavia had arrived in a pitiful state. They had not eaten for more than 10 days and that they were so starved they could not hold food given to them at Trieste. We asked for a written report on this matter so that we could take it up with the Yugoslav authorities.
5. In answer to our question, Major Ballow assured us that he could and would take care of any refugees we sent through to Trieste and obtain boat passage for them to Italy. The need to have a liaison between this Division of the Yugoslav Mission and his office is recognized and we were assured that he would keep us advised as to the condition of other nationals that reached Trieste from Yugoslavia.

GENERAL

1. Refugee centers are being operated by Yugoslav military authorities and that, on the whole, they are providing adequate care in those centers which were visited.
2. The Yugoslav authorities plan to shunt the movement of other nationals around their borders to Trieste ~~or other stops~~ without having them enter Yugoslavia.
3. That the bulk of other nationals expected to reach and pass through Yugoslavia has already been handled.
4. That the major problem of the Yugoslav Bureau of Repatriation at present is the handling of the Yugoslav refugees being returned from Germany, France, etc., and they are gearing their program accordingly.
5. Direct railcommunications have been established from Belgrade to Trieste and Susak and we have been assured by the Yugoslav Chief of Repatriation that this means of transportation will be made available to any refugees which UNRRA is moving to Italy. Since the harbor at Susak is not open for use, the only possible port where refugees may obtain boat passage to Italy is Trieste.
6. It was reported that those Yugoslav (and other) refugees who had been in concentration camps were in very bad physical condition when they arrived. They have sustained permanent injury and the TB rate is exceedingly high - almost 40%. Many have cardiac and kidney ailments. All of these illnesses will require long-time treatment and it is probable that many of these people will be invalids.

7. A movement of Czech nationals under the auspices of the Yugoslav Commission for Repatriation has been organized from Split. Approximately 30 Czechs will move by boat from Split to Orhvinica then by motor to Susak, by rail from Susak to Ljubljana and on to Czechoslovakia.

CONFERENCES WITH S.R.O.'s

1. Procedure for handling requests for forwarding mail of Yugoslav nationals and to persons claiming U.S. or U.K. citizenship.
2. Clarified the respective responsibility of UNRRA and the British and American Consuls with respect to persons claiming U.S. or U.K. citizenship.

Yugoslav Mission

Extracts from: Monthly Report for July, 1945 - Welfare and Displaced Persons

Division

CONSULTANT SERVICE

The first request for consultant service was made during this month when the Chief of the Bureau of Protection for Mothers and Children asked for suggestions for a two weeks campaign throughout Yugoslavia to acquaint the general public with the needs of children. Other divisions in UNRRA were consulted and a list of suggestions was prepared. We were also asked for a list of pamphlets or educational material on Child Welfare available in the UNRRA office.

See list
of material
we sent

CHILDREN'S HOME AT COKA

The long-posted trip to the Kindergarten Home at Coka was finally taken. As it developed, the purpose of the trip, insofar as the representatives of the Ministries of Social Welfare and Education who accompanied the Child Welfare Specialist were concerned, was to participate in an all day oral examination of girls who had just completed a six weeks course in general education and child welfare. They will now become workers in the Children's Homes and will later take further courses. The home itself is on a large estate now vacated by the owner, it is well equipped as it had never been occupied by troops and is as the owner left it. For the most part it has only been necessary to add beds for children, and school desks for those in teacher training. It is located in a large park, and there was some outdoor play equipment for small children. The grounds are used as a community center by the surrounding villages and during the evening when we were there the Young Workers Party put on a very creditable outdoor performance.

Our impression after this visit was that this Home creditably illustrates the high quality of program the Yugoslavs hope to develop for their children.

RED CROSS HOSPITAL

Upon the invitation of Dr. MacPhail, S.C.F., the Child Welfare Specialist accompanied her, Dr. Eleanor Singer, S.C.F., and Mme. Ribnikar of the Yugoslav Red Cross on a visit to a hospital for tubercular children operated by the Yugoslav Red Cross. The general appearance of the hospital was good, it was clean, the children were in small rooms for 4 or 6, each had his own bed, given by the Bulgarian Red Cross, all wore flannelette pyjamas given by the American Red Cross, there were nurses, doctors, and nursing aides in attendance. An obvious lack was play materials.

Miss Alex
Child Care
Reserve
Trainer
Course
1940.

4/28/1

16-6-45

TO: Head of Mission, Yugoslavia
For the attention of:
Mr. E.K. Balls, Welfare Liaison Officer

FROM: Operations Branch
Welfare Division, E.R.O.

OUT FILE

You will be interested to know that the three following specialists are now available for consultation in E.R.O.:

1. Miss Aves who is particularly concerned with Child Welfare problems, recently joined the staff of the Welfare Division, she is seconded from the Ministry of Health U.K. where she was Chief Welfare Officer. She is familiar with the child care programmes now coming within the scope of a particular course of missions and is available for consultation here and by welfare personnel in the field on any future projects or current problems requiring further consideration.
2. Miss Abrahams formerly Lecturer on Dietetics, Kings College of Home and Social Science, London University, is attached to the Welfare Division to give guidance on dietetics. The following subjects are those on which she may seek Miss Abrahams' advice:
 - a) the allocation in accordance with accepted practice of available supplies between different age groups, expectant and nursing mothers and heavy workers.
 - b) the service of meals with special regard to the feeding of children and distribution of appropriate foods to them and to expectant and nursing mothers.
 - c) problems connected with the supply of food to the chronically mal-nourished to ambulatory patients needing special foods, and to children who present special feeding problems.
 - d) organisation of schemes for the distribution of foods of special value to mothers and children (e.g. the national milk scheme in U.K., milk in school vitamins supplement)
 - e) instructions for the use, according to national customs, of dehydrated and other unfamiliar foods.
3. Mr. M.V. Ambros Youth Welfare specialist seconded from the Czechoslovak Ministry of Social Welfare. Mr. Ambros has prepared plans, instructions and directives on recreational activities (i.e. cultural and social, arts, crafts, sports, games) in Assembly Centres and general care of Youth with special reference to the maladjusted handicapped.

Rehabilitation

- a) To supplement the conversation you had with Mr. Berger in E.R.O. on the subject of visits of specialists to England, to the effect that UNRRA could bear no financial responsibility for such visits, we add that if, however, a party is coming to this country we will be glad to arrange a satisfactory programme for them and will do everything in our power to make such a visit successful, and to ensure that the party is given an opportunity of visiting the most important services.
- b) In the course of this conversation the fact was mentioned that the U.S. offered scholarships in the field of rehabilitation. You will find below an extract of the Washington Current Activities Summary (No. 5 1-15 April 1945) about it:

Scholarships for Foreign Students.

Approximately 150 places for foreign students have been offered by Physical Therapy, Occupational Therapy and Speech Therapy Schools in U.S.A.

Several of these schools also offer partial or complete scholarships. The Dorset House School of Occupational Therapy, Worcestershire, England, has offered one complete scholarship in occupational therapy to a Chinese student and is prepared to consider "largely reduced fees for any Chinese student recommended by UNRRA. One Chinese-American, who will receive her Master's Degree in Physical Education at the University of Michigan in August, has been approved by the Physical Therapy Department of Stanford University, and arrangements are now being made for a scholarship. It is expected that upon completion of the course she will go to China as an instructor and work in one of the Rehabilitation Centres to be developed there. Miss Greve will select capable Greek college graduates through the recommendations of the Greek Federation of University Women for training in U.S.A. The American Association of University Women has offered "at least three or four" scholarships for Greek students, or students from other nations. Duke University is providing scholarships for two Greek students, who are to return to work and teach in the Rehabilitation Centre in Athens under Miss Kaiser, after completing their training at Duke.

Welfare supplies stockpile

Telegram No. 1248 dated May 12, 1945 from UNRRA Washington to UNRRA London reports that 4,000 baby scales have been procured by UNRRA in the U.S.A. If you think the country in which you are operating requires these goods, the order must be placed to the Supply Officer on your

mission. The allocation in accordance with needs of the country is being made. Baby scales are already on the stockpile list which has been circulated to you. It happens though that they are the first item available for which Supply Division has not been able to find an immediate customer.

16th June, 1945

Rehabilitation

43065

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

1344 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

INDEXED

29 May 1945

Mr. George S. Mooney
Executive Secretary
UNRRA
11 Portland Place
London W-1, England

RECEIVED

13 JUN 1945

U.N.R.R.A. (REGY.)

Attention: Sir George Reid

Dear Sir George:

We were very much interested in material on the determination of need forwarded to us on 25 March 1945 by Mr. E.K. Balls, Director, Welfare Division, Yugoslav Mission. Mr. Balls' memorandum of transmittal was written as the result of some comments made by this office to Mr. Harry Greenstein, Director of Welfare Balkan Mission with respect to material on the determination of need which had been prepared by members of the Welfare Division, Yugoslav Mission in November 1944. Mr. Greenstein, who is now in Washington, tells us that a copy of this material was forwarded to ERO at the same time it was sent to headquarters in Washington. A copy of our comments was not sent to ERO, but we doubt they would be of any interest to you at this time, particularly in the light of Mr. Balls' statement that the material in question was prepared on the assumption that the Welfare Division of the Yugoslav Mission would be called upon to operate, at least partially, a program in the country.

The material which Mr. Balls sent to this office on 26 March 1945 included in addition to the memorandum of transmittal material consisting of a report from the Office of Strategic Services in which the functions of the Ministry of Public Welfare for Yugoslavia are stated, together with the total program of the Department of Public Welfare; a translation of a newspaper article dated 22 February on the Distribution of Food; and excerpts from the report of the Specialist group ML-HI dated 21 March. We are confident that Mr. Balls sent copies of these documents to your office also.

Now that UNRRA Mission Headquarters for Yugoslavia has been established in Belgrade and that personnel has gone into that city, the Welfare Division staff members will have an opportunity to observe the development of the Department of Public Welfare. We believe this experience in working with this Department will be most helpful to other country missions and very

CONFIDENTIAL

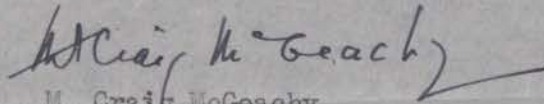
useful to the ERO and headquarters in developing material which may prove of assistance in the field. We are anticipating receiving Mr. Balls' reports in this connection. We have also been very much interested in the methods of distributing relief supplies which have been developed by the Yugoslav authorities and put into practice in Dalmatia.

As you know, the Standing Technical Committee on Welfare, at its meeting on 22 February 1945, voted to establish a subcommittee to work with the Welfare Division at headquarters in the preparation of suggested methods to be used in liberated countries for handling the distribution of supplies to that section of the population which is to receive them free. The subcommittee was appointed, held two meetings, and presented its report to the Standing Technical Committee on Welfare at its meeting on 26 April. A few minor changes were recommended. As soon as the suggested revisions are made, copies of the report as finally adopted will be sent to ERO, and also to the field. We are sure that Mr. Balls will be interested in the fact that Dr. Leo Rabinovitch of Yugoslavia was a member of this subcommittee; also that the methods of distribution recommended, provide for "declaration of inability to pay, made to proper authorities". This procedure is very similar to the one adopted for use in Dalmatia, where persons unable to pay for food were permitted to sign credit notes.

We were somewhat concerned over the statement contained in the report of the Office of Strategic Services relative to the plans of the Department for the Protection of Mothers and Children for sending large numbers of refugee children to special colonies. We realize we have little information in connection with these plans on which to base comments; also that whatever plans have been developed are those of the government and that as such to question or criticize them may be highly inadvisable. However, according to Mr. Balls' monthly report for March 1945, addressed to Mr. Alan Hall, Acting Chief of Mission, it was planned to call the Child Welfare Specialist forward to Belgrade at an early date. Her activities will of course be limited to giving advice and consultation services only, on such programs as the Yugoslav Government may request in planning. However, if she has an opportunity to help the government plan welfare services for children, we hope she will be in a position to guide the authorities in making plans for children which will not involve separating them from their parents unless such course is absolutely necessary; if children must be placed in colonies we hope such placements are considered temporary and that long-range planning will include the use of foster homes and other methods of caring for children that have been tried and found desirable in many countries. Among those would be the use of small congregate shelters organized on the concept of a family home instead of large institutions or colonies. You may wish to forward some of these comments to Mr. Balls.

From the material submitted by Mr. Balls, and from press digest reports, it would seem evident that the problem of children, especially homeless children, will be one of immediate importance in Yugoslavia. We should be very much interested to know whether among the homeless children there is any considerable number who can not be identified or who will be considered stateless and if there are what attitude the Yugoslav government will take toward them.

FOR THE DIRECTOR GENERAL



M. Craig McGeachy
Director
Welfare Division

WE 14/28/1 JAW/AD

May 5th, 1945.

Dear Hogarth,

Mission to Yugoslavia

OUT FILE
✓

I enclose for your information extracts from a report dated 30th March 1945 (just received here) from the UNHRA Mission to Yugoslavia giving some details as to the operational activities of the Voluntary Society personnel attached to the Mission. This report covers the months of February and March.

I understand that after the attached report was written, arrangements were made for Dr. Singer (MHFAU No.9) and Mr. Greenwood (FBU) to conduct a survey in Dalmatia with particular reference to the possibilities of work which could be undertaken by Voluntary Society teams.

Yours sincerely,

J. A. Willis

Welfare Division
European Regional Office

W. D. Hogarth, Esq.,
Council of British Societies for Relief Abroad,
75 Victoria Street, S. W. 1.

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

Four Units were brought forward from M.E. in the expectation that they would be required in the programme of the U. S. Typhus Commission in Yugoslavia. Arrangements for their use by the Italian Mission were cancelled before their arrival, as the work of the Typhus Commission did not develop as expected. Immediately on arrival, the IVSP-RRU (leader Mr. Tomlinson) took over the work for the Italian Mission which was being done in Bari at that time by the CCRA-RRU, as the latter Unit was transferred to Sabaudia. The Health Division arranged for full time employment with the Yugoslav Red Cross in Bari for a part of the SCF-MHFAU (leader Dr. Singer) and the remaining members of this team were shortly absorbed in the work being covered by the IVSP Unit. After about four weeks, quarters were found in Bari for six of the members of the group working for the Italian Mission and the remaining members were posted to various centres throughout the southern part of Italy. All had relinquished their quarters in San Spirito by 20 March. Towards the end of March arrangements were completed with the Italian Mission for the CCRA-MMC (leader Dr. Coleman) to undertake work in a refugee camp at Pisticci, not far from Taranto, South Italy. The Unit moved into operation on 28 March. Members of the FBU (leader Denis Greenwood) were occupied full time on the work necessary to put the remaining nine trucks of the MSTU into running order to have them ready for call into Yugoslavia.

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

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

.....

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

TO:

Mr. Adair

for ACTION

Mr. Willis

Please circulate to
copies distributed
to CH.

.....Branch Registry

Date.....

WE 4/28/1

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
Jugoslav Mission
Belgrade

M. Miller

INDEXED

4 May 1945

To: Administrative Council
UNRRA, ERO - London

From: Alan Hall
Acting Chief of Jugoslav Mission

Subject: Release of British Voluntary Society Personnel
from Welfare Program

On the release of the British Voluntary Society Units from the welfare programme of the UNRRA Jugoslav Mission, I am forwarding a translation of the correspondence resulting from discussions between the Ministry of Commerce and Supplies and the UNRRA Welfare Division.

In relation to this subject, I am also enclosing copies of the reports made by Miss Brownlee and a small committee selected from the VS workers who were sent to Split to make a report to their members on the situation. These indicate very much the same type of attitude on the part of the Jugoslav authorities in the Dalmatian area as we have met here in Belgrade.

Discussed with Mr. Balls
The VS units other than those detailed below are definitely released from the VS Mission and are now attached to the Italian Mission



ALAN HALL
Acting Chief of Mission

Enclosures

In Yugoslav Mission

<i>Referred to in:</i>	<i>Dr. Gumpel</i>	SCF MAFU	$\frac{1}{2}$ unit 7	<i>+ 4 h. l. c. c.</i>
<i>In</i>	<i>Dr. McLeod</i>	SCF "	16.	<i>do.</i>
<i>In</i>	<i>Donovan</i>	FAU MSTU	18	<i>+ 15 trucks</i>
<i>Referred to in</i>	<i>Lumina</i>	FAU FBV	6 (personnel)	<i>future beneficiaries trucks + 2 trucks</i>

RECEIVED
1 JUN 1945
U.N.R.R.A. (REGY.)

C O P Y

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND SUPPLIES
Department of Special Supplies

No.405
27.4.45

TO: UNRRA MISSION FOR JUGOSLAVIA

In reply to your letter of the 25th inst. we inform you that we have examined in detail the matter of employing British Voluntary Society Units in Jugoslavia with regard to our present possibilities and we regret that for the time being we cannot accept your kind offer.

However, if the concerned Unrra material should come in in greater quantities, so that our own personnel could not handle the whole work, we will call upon you hoping that the British Voluntary Society Units will still be available for the Relief Service in Jugoslavia.

Acting Managing Director
Management of the Foreign Trade Dept.
V. Srzentich

Jugoslav Mission
Belgrade

2 May 1945

To: E. K. Balls
Director of Welfare

From: Aleta Brownlee
Child Welfare Specialist



Subject: Use of Voluntary Society Welfare Teams in Jugoslavia

Conferences on the above were held in Split with Miss Maude Travers of V.S. and Mr. John Hall, Mr. Jack Fasteau and Mr. Irving Ross, all social workers assigned to Distribution.

Mr. Hall described the places he had visited and knew - Sibenik the largest town. Mostly he visits rural villages. Mr. Fasteau has Split and the surrounding area. Both made the following points.

1. The Yugoslavs are very well organized and the smallest village has its committees and definite functions.
2. They have excellent discipline, and orders and programs from the above are carried out quickly and explicitly.
3. There is no shortage of manpower in the sense that V.S. personnel could meet the need, though there is a shortage of labor now being filled by women, old men and children.
4. The extreme need, as has been so often stated, is transportation.

Mr. Hall was not of the opinion that the teams could function in his area or that there is a need for them. Mr. Fasteau could see some need, particularly as related to transport in extremely rural areas, but did not think the government would welcome any persons who would live in a community and cited the present limitation of passes to UNRRA personnel. The Yugoslavs might be moved by the availability of transport, but he doubted it, though it is worth exploring. As a matter of fact, the greater the need the less organized the area and therefore the greater fear of outsiders. Miss Travers said that John Dennison, FAU, was of the opinion that there was a need for a driving school which could be served by the teams.

When asked about the use of V.S. teams in his area (Montenegro) Mr. Ross was of the opinion that conditions were so bad in many ways that surely some use could be found for them. He spoke of a need for an immunization program, of a very bad children's transient center (enroute to Bulgaria) and of 10 T.B. patients placed in homes in Bar Srez. But again the whole thing would depend on whether they and their work would be welcomed by the authorities and whether they possess the needed skills.

Mr. Ross said that Dr. McPhail, who came about 15 March, was held up by no passes since the person with whom she had dealt was no longer in authority. When he and Captain Bennett were in Cetinje they took the matter up with a Dr. Cervicevic, who said it was a matter for Belgrade to decide and wired there about the matter. The answer was that it was okay to proceed if the team had passes to be in the country. On this they had proceeded to Budva. The house intended for them was mined and no preparations had been made. It is understood that they are now beginning to get it in shape. They have their own petrol and food and expect to set up a hospital for some 80 malnourished or injured children and eventually to secure Yugoslav assistance with staff and supplies.

ALETA BROWNLEE
Child Welfare Specialist
Yugoslav Mission

REPORT ON ENQUIRY IN DALMATIA RE. THE USE OF VOLUN- TARY SOCIETY UNITS.

TO TEAM LEADERS:-

D. Pearson	RAW	FAU
P. Gerson	RAW	JRU
L. Moorhouse	MWFAU	FAU
P. Holt-Needham	RAW	CCRA
Dr. Coleman	PMC	CCRA
A. Tomlinson	RAW	IVSP
Dr. McPhail		SCF
D. Greenwood		FAU
Dr. Singer		SCF



WE (Miss Travers, D. Greenwood and E. Singer) were sent over to SPLIT by Mr. Hall, the Acting Chief of Mission UNRRA Yugoslavia, to make a report on the possibilities of work being made available in Yugoslavia for the Voluntary Society Units.

1. We have contacted the Health and Welfare Divisions of the UNRRA Mission in Split, and also the representatives of the JSCML.
2. Information from both these sources indicates clearly a need and a desire for (on the part of the Yugoslavs) the assistance of the VS units. At the present time it has not been possible to go beyond this unofficial assurance since the VS authorities are not prepared to make any definite proposals in Dalmatia before the completion of the hand-over from ML to UNRRA, or without confirmation from higher authority in BELGRADE.
3. The Director of Welfare (Mr. E.K. Balls) came from Belgrade to Split for consultation, and reported that the use of the VS Units was under consideration in Belgrade, and that a definite reply as to their employment is promised on his return to Belgrade. He has already returned, and expects an answer by April 20th. He will report separately in more detail, but feels that real and satisfactory work is being proposed by the VS authorities; this after direct conversation with the Representatives of the Ministries of Social Welfare and Repatriation in Belgrade.
4. Mr. Alan Hall also came from Belgrade to Split. At a meeting at which he and the VS Representative on UNRRA were present it was decided to ask for an immediate decision from the Minister of Health in Belgrade re. the use of the VS MEDICAL Units (ie. employment in principle). A reply to this request is expected by April 20th, and should the VS Units be required, immediate action is to be taken by Dr. Banks and Mr. Balls in Belgrade to expedite the calling forward and putting into the field of some of these units. Mr. Balls has returned earlier to Belgrade than originally planned for the express purpose of obtaining a definite reply regarding ALL units. Reply expected by April 20th.

TO TEAM LEADERS: - 2

5. If the units are used in Yugoslavia they will all work under and be responsible to the YS Authority of the particular district.

SPLIT

APRIL 18th. 1945

TO:

Mr. Adams

for ACTION

Mr. Adams

Please circulate to
copies distributed
to on.

.....Branch Registry

Date.....

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

Jugoslav Mission
Belgrade

INDEXED

Mc Miller

25 April 1945

W E 4/28/

To: Administrative Council
UNRRA, ERO, London

From: E. K. Balls
Director of Welfare
Jugoslav Mission



Re: Use of Voluntary Society Units in Jugoslavia

In confirmation of our signal of 23 April 1945 relating to the refusal by Jugoslavia of all but four of these Units, I am forwarding the official reply received from the Ministry of Commerce and Supply.

The reply received was evidently prompted partly by the pressure brought to bear for action not later than 21 April, since the organization within the Ministry of Social Welfare is not yet completed and the responsibility for the work of these units could not be clearly allocated.

From our first arrival in Belgrade, on 6 April, this matter has been treated as of immediate urgency. Discussions were held with the representative of the Ministry of Commerce and Supplies, who is our official channel for all matters concerning Welfare; also with the Ministry of Public Health - on the Medical Units - and with a committee established through the action of Gen. Velebit of the Foreign Office on which were represented the Foreign Office, the Yugoslav Army, the Ministry of Social Welfare, the Ministry of Repatriation, and the Yugoslav Red Cross, all of which government bodies are concerned in the problems of the repatriation of Yugoslav nationals. At this meeting the feeling was strongly expressed that the problems facing Jugoslavia in the repatriation of her citizens from Germany would eventually be so great that the help of the Units would definitely be required. The difficulty in this situation proved to be the uncertainty as to when this movement would begin. Following very careful explanation (verbally) of the composition, equipment and the fields of operations in which these Units could be used the reply given was that at the present time it was not possible to make use of their services, but if at a later date work developed in which these Units were really required the Ministry would then wish to make a request that they be brought in. It was explained that this would probably not be possible if the Units were released at this time, and that the acceptance of these services did not necessarily mean that the

Units must be brought in immediately. At present the whole emphasis of the Ministry of Social Welfare is on supplies. The two problems which are occupying all their attention are the children and the returning refugees. At present the expression of need is only for supplies to make possible the work which the Ministry is undertaking through its own organization. An unofficial aside passed to me by the head of the Childrens' Dept. of the Ministry of Social Welfare may make the Yugoslav position clear - "You speak of the Voluntary Units - what use is it to bring them in without supplies? Of course we need their help but have personnel. What we need is material with which to do the job".

E. K. Balls

E. K. BALLS
Director of Welfare
Yugoslav Mission

TO:

Sir G. Reid

for ACTION

Please circulate to
copies distributed
to

Mr. R. H. Cohen

Dr. Topping

Copy on #4/28/11

copy A.C.

Mr. Adair

..... Branch Registry

Date

43E 4/28/11
UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

Jugoslav Mission

4 April 1945

TO: Dr. Singer - MHFAU No. 9
Mr. Greenwood - FBV

COPY TO: Mr. Alan Hall, Acting Chief of Mission
Mr. E. K. Balls, Director of Welfare

FROM: Dr. K.W.C. Sinclair-Loutit, Deputy Director of Health

SUBJECT: Dalmatia Survey with special reference to Voluntary Society Units

INDEXED

1. Instructions for movement to the Dalmatian region will be received from the appropriate UNRRA Division. The work to be there undertaken as a direct Health Division responsibility is, however, outlined in this memorandum. Dr. Singer will be in charge.
2. PMO, ML, has informed us that there are many fields which are suitable for Voluntary Society relief, and in many cases the need is pressing. The Yugoslav authorities appreciate that our Voluntary Society units could work very usefully, according to his report.
3. As may be deduced from the preceding paragraph, what has been lacking to date it:
 - a. The selection of the most pressing areas for such relief; and
 - b. A bridging of the gulf between recognition and provision.
4. Dr. Singer and Mr. Greenwood are therefore instructed to survey the area generally and make all necessary contacts with the Yugoslav authorities. They will do this jointly and bear in mind the special capabilities of the units for which each has charge, and the possibility of joint activity. Miss Travers has been requested by the Director of Welfare to go forward with the party as his representative in Voluntary Society matters. Miss Aleta Brownlee will also be in the area, and will be occupied mainly in problems concerning institutions. She will be available for consultation.
5. The fields covered by Welfare and Health naturally overlap, but, for the purpose of this survey, it may be broadly stated that the Welfare Division is concerned with the general suitability of employment, and the terms of reference of its representative will be defined by the Director of Welfare. The Health Division is concerned with the technical appropriateness of the work selected in relation to priorities of medical need, scale of equipment, and training and capability of personnel. The divisions of interest in this survey, as between Miss Travers on the one hand, and Mr. Greenwood and Dr. Singer on the other, are then as stated above.
6. It should be particularly borne in mind that a final negative on Voluntary Society employment can only be made by the Welfare Division. It has, however, been understood in conferences called by Mr. Balls, at which all members of the survey party were present, that if, as a result of this survey, suitable work is found, they have the power to call forward personnel to start it.

TO: Dr. Singer
Mr. Greenwood

-2-

4 April 1945

work

7. This calling forward of personnel for Health/can, of course, only be done through the appropriate channels; i.e., the Welfare Division, in this case represented by Miss Travers, and the senior UNRRA authority of the area concerned.
8. On arrival in any area, Dr. Singer and Mr. Greenwood will report to the UNRRA Medical and Administrative officers; in the first instance, to Dr. Banks, or in his absence to whomsoever of his staff he has delegated to act for him.
9. The results of this survey will be reported to the Welfare and Health Divisions. Its purpose is to place Voluntary Society units in work which fundamentally interests the Jugoslavs and for which the personnel is best qualified. There is no desire to "sell" units to the Jugoslavs at the price of their equipment; the condition of their entry must be a sincere joint appreciation, between ourselves and the Jugoslavs, of need.
10. Whatever the outcome as regards Voluntary Society employment, your report on the actual condition of the area and on the Yugoslav arrangements for dealing with the type of medical emergency for which the Voluntary Society units have been assembled will be of great value to the Administration.

Dr. K.W.C. Sinclair-Loutit
Deputy Director of Health
Yugoslav Mission

SL/o

TO: *Sir G. Rice*
for ACTION

Please circulate to
copies distributed
to on.....

Copy A.C. Mr Adair

..... Branch Registry

Date.....

WE 4/28/1

CMT AC

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
Jugoslav Mission

INDEXED

30 March 1945

To: Alan Hall
Acting Chief of Mission

From: E. K. Balls *EKB*
Director of Welfare

Subject: Monthly Report - March 1945

RECEIVED

2 MAY 1945

U.N.R.R.A. (REG)

Due to the absence, in Athens, of the Director and the Chief Welfare Specialist - at the beginning of March - no report for the Welfare Division was prepared for the month of February. Considerable movement has taken place in the period since the last report was forwarded.

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

Four Units were brought forward from M.E. in the expectation that they would be required in the programme of the U. S. Typhus Commission in Yugoslavia. Arrangements for their use by the Italian Mission were cancelled before their arrival, as the work of the Typhus Commission did not develop as expected. Immediately on arrival, the IVSP-RRU (leader Mr. Tomlinson) took over the work for the Italian Mission which was being done in Bari at that time by the CCRA-RRU, as the latter Unit was transferred to Sabaudia. The Health Division arranged for full time employment with the Yugoslav Red Cross in Bari for a part of the SCF-MHFAU (leader Dr. Singer) and the remaining members of this team were shortly absorbed in the work being covered by the IVSP Unit. After about four weeks, quarters were found in Bari for six of the members of the group working for the Italian Mission and the remaining members were posted to various centres throughout the southern part of Italy. All had relinquished their quarters in San Spirito by 20 March. Towards the end of March arrangements were completed with the Italian Mission for the CCRA-MMC (leader Dr. Coleman) to undertake work in a refugee camp at Pisticci, not far from Taranto, South Italy. The Unit moved into operation on 28 March. Members of the FBU (leader Denis Greenwood) were occupied full time on the work necessary to put the remaining nine trucks of the MSTU into running order to have them ready for call into Yugoslavia.

Six members of the FAU-MSTU (leader John Denison), with six trucks, moved forward to Yugoslavia. The SCF-MHFAU (leader Dr. K. MacPhail) was also moved in to undertake work in a large children's institution in Montenegro. Attached to this Unit three members of the

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

To - Alan Hall - 2

BRCS personnel were also called forward. At the end of March only Dr. Singer, of the V.S. personnel, remained in San Spirito without a definite full-time job.

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

There have been several moves within the staff of the Welfare Division. I. Jack Fasteau and John L. Hall were both called forward to Yugoslavia to serve as "observers" with the Distribution Division and ML. They are on temporary loan. Ruth Pauley went to Rome on loan to the Welfare Division of the Italian Mission, and Rhoda O'Meara is in Athens on temporary work for the Greek Mission.

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

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

Considerable time has been devoted to making the arrangements for temporary work for both Voluntary Society personnel and Welfare Division staff and all are now in active employment. Helen Montgomery and Florence Black have been permanently transferred to the Displaced Persons Division of the Italian Mission. Efforts are being made to make clear the position of Johanna Christiansen. We were advised in January that she should not be sent to Yugoslavia - on medical grounds. Work was waiting for her in Italy, but owing to her position with the U.S. Voluntary Agencies a transfer was not possible under existing agreements. It now seems that she will be free to work in the Displaced Persons camps in South Italy, and the final transfer from the Yugoslav Mission should be possible shortly.

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

Alan Hall - 3

The Director of Welfare was called to Athens at the end of February to consult with Mr. Fred Daniels of the Washington office and the Director of Welfare for the Balkan Mission on final personnel decisions in connection with the closing of the Balkan Mission. Due to transportation difficulties, the visit was prolonged for ten days, in which time it was also possible to see something of the work of the Welfare Division of the Greek Mission in Athens.

ekb/ek

TO:

Sir G. Reid.

for ACTION

copy Mr. Adair

A.C.

Please circulate to
copies distributed
to on.....

..... Branch Registry

Date.....

WE 4/28/1

C. M. H. H.

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
Jugoslav Mission

INDEXED

30 March 1945

To: Alan Hall
Acting Chief of Mission

From: Alfred Farber
Director of Welfare Division
Jugoslav Mission

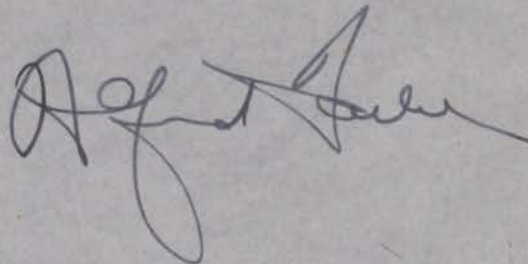
Subject: Monthly Report - March

During the early part of the month Mr. Dow and Mr. Myers, Displaced Persons specialists, were sent into Dubrovnik and Split, respectively, arriving 8 March. Their assignments were to observe and advise the Director on reception plans for the return of Yugoslav refugees, as well as any other matters which would come under the concern of this division.

Two informal meetings with the JSCML have been held in Split concerning future plans, from which reports have been received.

The Director has remained in San Spirito until the advance party moves into Belgrade with the Chief of Mission at a very early date.

af/ek



Mr. Adams B.W.
7/13

for ACTION

Welfare Division
Mr. Hückel.

Please circulate to
copies distributed
to on.....

..... Branch Registry

Date.....

WE 4/28/1

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

INDEXED

CAWA:

SECRET

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:

UNRRA-CAIRO

TELEPHONES:

53170, 51421, 55439,

41217, 43830.

Refs.:

Ours: CM 1/12.

Yours:

CALO: 466

Approved by Chief of Balkan Mission
pygmal

24th February, 1945.

To: European Regional Office
(Attention - Mr. Adair)
11 Portland Place
London, W.1.

From: Office of Chief of Balkan Mission,
Cairo.

The following Intelligence reports are enclosed for
your information.

WE	No. 48	<u>YUGOSLAVIA</u>	- Ministry of Public Welfare.
AC	No. 49	<u>YUGOSLAVIA</u>	- Change of Legal Basis.
AC	No. 50	<u>YUGOSLAVIA</u>	- Developments during December 1944 and January 1945.
AC	No. 51	<u>YUGOSLAVIA</u>	- Tito's Representatives in Istanbul.

P.C. Flound

For Chief of Balkan Mission

Encls.

WE
SECRET

SECRET

U.N.R.R.A.

Balkan Mission Headquarters, Intelligence Division.

Intelligence Report No. 48.

RECEIVED
6-MAR-1945
U.N.R.R.A. (REG.)

20 February 1945.

Subject: YUGOSLAVIA: Ministry of Public Welfare

Source: UNRRA - Yugoslav Mission Reports Section - 11 February 1945.

The Yugoslav Ministry of Public Welfare is largely concerned with many of the more serious social and economic problems arising from the war, such as the relief of the ever-increasing number of needy; the repatriation of hundreds of thousands of displaced persons and the repair and improvement of the pre-war social security system.

The present Minister of Public Welfare, a Slovene jurist named Dr. KRŽISNIK has retained only that section of the Nedic Ministry (the office for refugees) which maintained records of displaced persons in SERBIA.

At present the Ministry employs a total of 130 persons distributed among the following six departments, whose functions are clearly defined and differentiated:

1. The General Department headed by VUJCSEVIC, a jurist from MONTENEGRO, is in charge of personnel, financial concerns and the administrative affairs of the ministry, and coordinates the work of the public welfare authorities in various federal units.
2. The Department for Social Assistance deals with (a) collection and organisation of social studies and statistics; (b) organisation of various social institutes and assistance in preparation of social legislature; (c) assistance to those social groups not taken care of by other departments of the ministry and (d) price control, improvement of housing and amelioration of conditions in villages.
3. The Department for the Regulation of Labour Relations and Social Security headed by Dr. KIOSKI deals with (a) employer-employee relations, organisation of workers' cooperatives, regulation of working hours, and maintenance of relations with foreign and international labour organisations; (b) problems of social security in general and the improvement of living conditions of the working class in particular; (c) compilation of statistics of unemployed and maintenance of a government employment agency; control of sanitary conditions in plants, workshops and mines and improvement of conditions under which apprentices learn their trades, (d) matters relating to emigrants.
4. The Department for the Protection of Mothers and Children headed by M. KICHVAK-BEDIJER, is divided into two sections (i) for the protection of mothers and children of pre-schooling age; (ii) for protection of adolescents. It is estimated that a minimum of 311,000 Yugoslav children will need immediate protection and plans have been partly put into operation to send some 10,000 refugee children to special colonies in the BANAT and approx 18,000 to BULGARIA. So far 2,000 have been sent to BULGARIA and some 1,600 to the BANAT, and an additional 1,000 refugees from eastern BOSNIA are now at SABAC, awaiting transportation to the BANAT.
5. The Department for Invalids is to organise centralised assistance for those invalided during the war.
6. The Department for Repatriation, headed by Dr. KRSTIC, deals with (i) persons displaced within Yugoslavia; (ii) Yugoslavs abroad, particularly forced labourers and war prisoners in Germany. According to statistics in SERBIA alone there are 300,000 refugees driven out of other regions of Yugoslavia by the Germans and their satellites and approx. 46,000 Serbian workers and 150,000 Serbian prisoners of war in Germany.

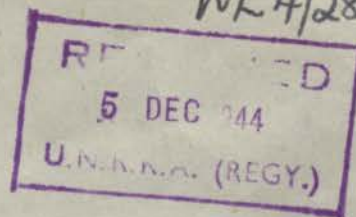
copied to: Mr. Phatigan
Mr. Lippig
Mr. Scott
Mr. Leonard
Mr. Herbert

Mr. H. Young
Mr. Adams
Mr. J. Smith
Mr. D. Ward
Mr. Mooney
Miss Gullman

copy for Mr. J. Reid.

File AC 28/1
WE 4/28/1

YUGOSLAV MISSION MONTHLY REPORT
for
OCTOBER 1944



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

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

II. Office of Chief of Mission.

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

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

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

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

III. Senior Regional Officers.

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

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

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

IV. Finance and Administration.

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

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

V. Supply and Requirements.

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

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

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

VI. Distribution and Transport.

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

VII. Industrial Rehabilitation.

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

VIII. Agricultural Rehabilitation.

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

IX. Health.

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

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

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

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

X. Welfare.

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

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

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

XI. Displaced Persons Division.

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

October Report

6.

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