

WEINBERG, A. K.

1945-46-

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A. K. Weinberg
Grace W. Tellier

Statement on Privileges and Immunities for
Director General's Quarterly Report.

6 June 1946

In accordance with your request, I have gone over the statement on Privileges and Immunities which is to be incorporated in the Director General's quarterly report. I have made certain changes in the statement to conform to the facts and have added a paragraph concerning the status of the proposed Immunities legislation in Australia. It may be that since the proposed legislation is in the preliminary stages, it will be decided that no statement should be made concerning it at this time. I leave this for the decision of those who have final say respecting the report.

I am returning the statement which you handed me.

Attachment
GWTellier :b

PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

On 19 February 1946 the President of the United States signed an Executive Order which designated UNRRA as an organization entitled to the benefits of the United States "International Organizations Immunities Act" which was enacted into law on 29 December 1945. The Act confers upon UNRRA the privileges and immunities recommended by the Council Resolutions and extends to UNRRA officials and employees who are not citizens of the United States immunities in respect to income taxes, customs duties and certain other benefits accorded to representatives of foreign governments.

During the quarter the Government of India granted UNRRA and its personnel privileges and immunities recommended in Council Resolutions Nos. 32, 34 and 36. The recommendations of these Resolutions were also further carried out by provisions in the Supplementary Agreement made with Italy; and in a letter of 19 March 1946 to the Director General, the Hungarian Government agreed to extend the privileges and immunities recommended by the Council Resolutions to UNRRA and its personnel.

Negotiations have been under way with the Government of Australia for immunities for UNRRA and its personnel in Australia and it is understood that immunities legislation has been drafted for submission to Parliament at an early date.

5 June 1946

TO: Albert Weisberg

FROM: Irving Hardlow

SUBJECT: Attached Draft of Director General's Report for Second Quarter of 1946

Attached please find a tentative draft of the Director General's Report for the second quarter of this year.

As you will notice, no data at all is available for insertion in the report. This has made it somewhat difficult to sketch out the substance of the report, which in reality depends upon analysis of the data for two months at least, preferably three. As a matter of fact, we have found it necessary to write our draft on the hypothesis that all of the U. S. contribution remaining to be paid will be made available by the end of the quarter. Should that prove not to be the case, some revision of the report will be necessary, although this will not prove too extensive.

The tables have been revised somewhat over those presented with the report last time, primarily to make them smaller and thus easier to reproduce. Also, we are not including personnel tables with this draft. We were not quite clear as to correct procedure in this connection since the personnel portion of the report will now be prepared by the Bureau of Administration. However, as three or four tables at most are involved, it will be relatively simple to bring the data together, once you and the Bureau of Administration have determined what tables you want to include, always providing, of course, that the data is available as of the date required.

We hope to be able to analyze the data for April and May, when it becomes available toward the middle or end of this month so as to augment the report a little with further analytical material. Also, as soon as a copy of the revised draft of the report for the first quarter is available, we will revise this second quarter report to incorporate the changes you have introduced.

Attachment

Att: Mr. Hardlow, Jr.

WHL/whl

5 June 1948

TO: Albert Weinberg

FROM: Irving Sverdlov

SUBJECT: Attached Statement on Commodity Records Division

The attached statement on the Commodity Records Division does not fit into our chapter as now written but may be useful to you in connection with that section of the report which deals with organizational changes.

Attachment

WFS:Cap. Ward, Jr.
File/mh

310 (Commodity Act)

15 May 1946

TO: Albert E. Weinberg

FROM: Joseph S. Hartough

SUBJECT: Chapter on Finance and Administration for First Quarter 1946,
Director General's Report to the UNRRA Council

We have gone over the revised draft of Chapter 5 of the first quarter 1946 report, rather carefully, and have a number of comments, as listed below. We have numbered our corrections in red throughout the text for easy reference.

1. (General Developments) - The Controller's Office requested that we delete the phrase "less than the amount committed during the month of January alone" inasmuch as January was a peak month in commitments, and therefore, not a fair basis for the comparison.

2. (Page 1) - The word "nearest" was inserted before the phrase "30 June 1945" by the Division of Finance, as being a closer definition of the time period to be used in determining the 1 percent contribution.

3. (Page 2) - We would like to suggest that you delete this sentence inasmuch as it is confusing where it occurs in the paragraph and doesn't add anything except to round out the tally begun by stating that four invaded member Governments made operating contributions. The last statement is news, the former is detail. In addition, the sentence is not quite accurate. By the word "authorized", as used in the heading to Table No. 1, we understand contributions which have been authorized but not yet made available. However, you use the word "authorized" as follows: six countries have authorized funds during the quarter under their first operating contributions. This is not correct because four had actually made such funds available.

4. (Page 2) - With reference to the statement you propose to include about the percent of the total expected under Resolution No. 16, etc., we have checked with Mr. Levin who tells us that no specific figure is available, and that there are too many factors involved in determining what constitutes any country's one percent contribution to risk making such a statement. Mr. Levin states that he will furnish you with a rounded figure, if you request it, but that he would not feel able to give clearance to such a statement.

5. (Page 2, bottom) - Nine not eleven countries have failed to take further action on contributions authorized more than six months prior to the end of the first quarter of 1946. Also, it would seem desirable to insert a more specific statement on the time element such as I have made in the first sentence of this comment. Inasmuch as the detail has been eliminated from the text, I wonder if you wouldn't like to include a table which shows specifically those countries which authorized contributions quite a while ago without making the funds available. It was Mr. Swardlow's thought that it might be desirable to make some such specific statement.

6. (Table 1, page 3) - In the title of the table, the line "1 January to 31 March 1946" should be corrected to read "1 January through 31 March 1946", as a point of statistical accuracy.

7. We had quite a time with the section on commitment of operating funds, and found it necessary to rewrite it several times in order to develop properly the logic of what we were trying to say. I think that while our version needed some such remodeling as you have tried to introduce your revision has missed one or two of the points which we were trying to establish. Therefore, in addition to one or two specific comments on this section, I am taking the liberty of outlining the logical sequence we tried to establish.

OUTLINE

A. UNRRA has very little left available for commitment, because:

1. Over 607 million dollars which have been authorized have not been made available.
2. Commitments of funds over the 4 months December-March 1946, were greater than had been planned, because:
 - a. Backed up requisitions during the shortage of funds in the fall swelled December and January commitments.
 - b. Necessity of rapidly filling the interrupted pipeline.

B. Although commitments were higher during the 1st quarter, February and March have shown alarming declines, because:

1. Commitments so heavy in December and January.
2. Not all the funds expected have been made available (U. S. 600 million).
3. Food supply short.

C. Uneven commitment rate means serious breaks in supply pipelines:

- a. Last fall, there was such a break.
- b. Danger of one now.

D. Need for food is much greater than had been anticipated; more money would have been committed for food had the funds and the food been available.

7. (Page 7, second paragraph, line 10, as bracketed in red) - In this early portion of the argument you cite the fact that commitments were higher over the 4-month period December-March than had been anticipated, and indicate

that the reason for this was that relief needs were higher than had been expected. On page 8, you refer again to the high commitment rate for that period, and cite the fact that the backing of commitments from the fall accounts for the higher commitment rate in December. I believe that the latter is the principal reason, and that it should be cited in the earlier paragraph on page 7. What we tried to do was to link in the history of the uneven commitment rate with the story on shortages of funds as both cause and effect, probably not too successfully. On the other hand, I am afraid that your version tends to divide the discussion into two distinct and unrelated parts, although you do cite the tie-in between the two parts at the end of your discussion.

Also, I feel that the small paragraph in our version which you cut out, ("Because of the urgent need for food, February and March commitments would have proceeded at a much higher rate than occurred or had been planned had there been enough food, and had the requisite funds been available.") definitely should be restored. Not only is it an important fact, it also lends emphasis to the fact that UNRRA is now hampered by (1) lack of funds available for commitment, and (2) shortages of food supplies.

8. (Page 13, line 2) - The phrase "estimated 1945 expenditures" must be used inasmuch as the audited figures on administrative expenditures for 1945 won't be out for another 3 months at least.

9. (Page 16, 4th paragraph) - We have substituted "made available" for "paid". Also, deletion of the phrase "under their general contributions" has been requested by the Division of Finance.

10. The phrase "and dispatched" which you deleted from your version, and to which we are anything but attached (it sounds almost lethal) was inserted by the Personnel Division when the draft chapter was routed to them for clearance; for that reason it probably should be restored.

I should like to add the following general comments: For one thing I observe that you have changed figures in the text, in an effort to make them conform with the tables. However, the changes we checked were not correct, and I am afraid will only further confuse the statisticians who make the final check of text against tables, when the chapter is submitted for clearance in mimeographed form. I suggest, therefore, that it might be preferable, as well as time-saving, to reserve the task of checking text against tables until just before the chapter is mimeographed. At that time it might be a good idea to submit the chapter to Mr. Levin for latest revisions of the figures, and also, to not make changes in the text figured yourself, but call the discrepancies to our attention, so that we may make all the changes any correction may entail. These particular discrepancies occurred, of course, because the text was submitted to you a

few days before the tables were available, which meant that the tables sometimes contained revisions over the data on which the text had been based. Further, as you know, revision of the data is continuous, and a final checking of text against tables will be necessary. Also, there were errors in your corrections, at least in the one instance we checked, which occurred on page 2, your revision, first paragraph. In line 4, you cite a total of non-convertible operating funds made available during the quarter; our text figure was \$47,946,866; your text figure is \$46,669,364, and the figure given in Table No. 1, page 3, is \$46,946,364 (your figure seems to refer to non-convertible operating funds made available during the quarter by non-invaded member Governments, which, however, was \$46,669,364, not \$46,669,366). In line 6 you cite a total for convertible operating funds made available during the quarter; your text figure is the same as ours, \$8,360,872; while the figure in the table reads \$13,104,615.

Also, I note that the material we furnished in connection with the value of commodities contributed to UNRRA by non-governmental sources has been omitted entirely, as well as the discussion of the establishment of 165 fellowships to be granted to highly-qualified technical experts from countries receiving UNRRA assistance. I assume that in both instances you have included the information elsewhere in the report.

W.H.H. 1000. 1000. 1000.
File/1000

Cen File

1 March 1946

To: Albert K. Weinberg, Chief, Reports Division, Office of Secretariat
From: Harold Snyder, Acting Director, Training Branch
Subject: UNRRA Fellowship Program

165 fellowships are now being offered by UNRRA as a means of training experts from the supply receiving nations to carry on relief and rehabilitation work after UNRRA activities are ended. The fellowships will be granted to recognized specialists to give them the opportunity to study recent developments in their technical fields. These fields will be health, welfare, industrial rehabilitation, and agricultural rehabilitation. Administration of the program will be carried out by the Fellowship Training Section of the UNRRA Training Branch, under the general direction of Dr. Harold E. Snyder and in close cooperation with the functional divisions of headquarters and the ERO.

The fellows will be designated by their governments, subject to the approval of UNRRA headquarters and the Mission in each respective country. From UNRRA they will receive transportation expenses, a living allowance, tuition costs, a clothing allowance, and a small fund for books, equipment, and travel within the country of their choice.

Since training facilities in North America have been less seriously effected by the war, it is expected that 80 percent of the fellows will elect to study in the U.S. or Canada, the other 20 percent going to European countries.

The fellowships have been allocated to eligible non paying member nations in approximately the same ratio as UNRRA's total resources: Byelorussian S.S.R., 3; China, 33; Czechoslovakia 17; Ethiopia, 2; Greece, 23; Poland, 26; the Ukrainian S.S.R., 9; Yugoslavia, 24, pending allotment, 23.



201- Fellowship Program

14 November 1945

TO: Albert K. Weinberg, Room 523-A
FROM: Norman Fitts, Room 623
SUBJECT: Contributed Supplies Division - Third Quarter 1945

In accordance with our conversation of 10 November 1945, I suggest that the following copy be substituted for page 11, last six lines, and page 12 entire, of the report draft submitted 8 November 1945 to the Contributed Supplies Division for "comments, changes, and suggested additions":

CONTRIBUTED SUPPLIES

By the end of September more than 100,000,000 pounds of used clothing, contributed by the people of the United States in the National Clothing Collection of last spring, had already been shipped or were scheduled for immediate shipment to the liberated areas of Europe and the Far East.

The outstanding success of this collection, sponsored by UNRRA in cooperation with U. S. voluntary agencies for foreign relief, has stimulated the organization of a second nation-wide Victory Clothing Collection, to begin 7 January. The goal of this drive will be the collection of 100,000,000 garments, with additional shoes and bedding.

Similar drives were conducted in Australia and New Zealand, in cooperation with UNRRA; and these resulted in the collection of 4,000,000 and 1,400,000 pounds respectively. A clothing drive was also being organized in Canada during this quarter.

In cooperation with the Department of Agriculture and other agencies, UNRRA organized a Victory Collection of canned food. This will provide an opportunity to individuals, groups, and organizations throughout the United States who wish to give commercially canned food for overseas relief.

271 Contributed Supplies Div

Other non-Governmental contributions during this quarter ranged from \$1.78, donated by the children of a church school in Alabama, to \$75,000-worth of supplies for labor rest camps in Czechoslovakia, contributed jointly by the CIO War Relief Committee and AFL's Labor League for Human Rights.

Of particular interest is the contribution of 750 scientific and technical books, made by the American Library Association in order to replenish the ravaged libraries of Poland. Similar contributions will be made to other countries whose libraries were either partially damaged or burned to the ground by the invader.

A list of the more important contributions will be found in the index.

You already have the list (in my memo to Mr. Hudson of 23 October). If you want further information on the donation of books, see Press Release 348.

You will note that I substituted the phrase "had already been shipped or were scheduled for immediate shipment" for your phrase "were on their way". My phrase may be safer when compared with the sentence on page 20, lines 2 and 3, "By September 30, UNRRA had shipped 81,539 tons of clothing, valued at \$109,977,000."

Attached you will find a list of "allocations and shipments" of contributed clothing as of 1 October, 1945. You will probably want to substitute this for the incomplete list on page 21, last twelve lines, of your draft.

If I can be of further service to you, please let me know.

CHUDSON

*Copies to Hudson
Beller
Fills*

To: Dr. A. K. Weinberg
Room 523

From: Tony Sender

Subject: Concerning communication with displaced persons in Germany and Austria and sending of parcels.

Referring to your inquiry about your friends in an assembly center in Germany, I inform you that the situation is the following.

Communication between displaced persons in assembly centers with their relatives abroad and especially those in the United States has not yet been established. So far, any news that has reached relatives in the United States has come through soldiers of the American Army who happened to be around. In very exceptional cases, UNRRA welfare workers used their APO facilities to help inform the family of the displaced person under their care.

We have discussed the matter with the War Department. The person in question seemed to have an understanding for the need of such communication but pointed out the difficulty which consisted in the fact that assembly centers there are partly ~~built~~ in those centers where the German population lives and Germans are not yet allowed to have postal facilities with abroad. Of course, we pointed out that ways ought to be found to give especially these displaced persons who cannot yet be repatriated an opportunity to communicate with the outside world. No solution has been found yet although the need is becoming more and more urgent.

As to sending of parcels, no way has been found yet either to have individual parcels sent to displaced persons in Germany. The question was discussed if private agencies would be willing to send bulk packages that would be addressed to specific assembly centers and would be distributed among all the displaced persons present. This problem is still pending.

TSender/asm
12 Sept. 1945

Summary 24.1

Albert Weinberg

17 July 1945

Harry W. Knight

Chapter V, Director General's Report, 1 April 1945-30 June 1945.

Submitted herewith is a revised draft of Chapter V for the Director General's Report for 1 April 1945 to 30 June 1945 inclusive.

As you will note, the following revisions have been made of our first draft of this Chapter:

1. Pages V-3, V-6, and V-7 have been rewritten.
2. Pages V-8 and V-9 have been deleted.

We trust that this revision will be found satisfactory.

W. Levin/OB

BH

Mr. A. K. Weinberg

11 July 1945

Harry W. Knight

Director General's Report, 30 June 1945

In accordance with your request, submitted
herewith are sixty (60) copies of Chapter V for the
Director General's Report as of 30 June 1945 to
the Council.

9 July 1945

TO: A. K. Weinberg
FROM: Edward B. Williams
SUBJECT: Director General's report to the Council -
Supplementary report for June

Pursuant to our telephone conversation, I am attaching a revised statement of that portion of the report dealing with Ethiopia, which it will be necessary to substitute for the statement originally transmitted, due to the fact that Mr. Clifford P. Billings has failed to qualify physically for work in Addis Ababa. You will recall that Mr. Billings is mentioned in the original statement as the Chief of the Ethiopian Mission.

Attachment

EW/Williams/jkr

124.3 DG. Report

5 July 1945

TO: A. K. Weinberg
FROM: Edward Williams
SUBJECT: Additional information on Greece

Attached is additional basic information on Greece, which should be added to the material submitted for the Director General's report to the Council.

Attachment

Williams/jkr

cc: Charlotte Lloyd

124.3
86 Report

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION FOR DIRECTOR GENERAL'S REPORT TO COUNCIL

(GREECE)

S U P P L Y

From the time UNRRA took over from the Military in mid-April 1945, the following supplies, totaling 390,353 long tons have reached Greece: grain and flour, 220,385; miscellaneous other foodstuffs, 58,214; clothing, blankets and footwear, 7,483; supplies for industrial rehabilitation 15,164; medical supplies 1,120; agricultural and fisheries supplies, 30,019; tire equipment, 48; coal, 57,920.

In addition, the following arrivals were reported: tractors, 143; jeeps, 45; mobile synagogue, 1; Red Cross vehicles and railroad repair equipment.

UNRRA, recognizing the critical character of the livestock situation in Greece, is shipping livestock and livestock feed under priority in an effort to help in the replacement of some of the destroyed livestock population of the country, of which over 50 percent has been destroyed. With the help of the Church of the Brethren, which is cooperating with UNRRA on the livestock rehabilitation program, UNRRA has shipped, since the latter part of June, 1,292 mares, 335 heifers and 12 bulls.

NAndritsakis/jkr

4 July 1948

TO: A. K. Weinberg
FROM: Edward Williams
SUBJECT: Material for the Director General's Report to the
Council - June

I am attaching statements covering each of the European missions and the Middle East Office to supplement the material that was sent to you by Mr. Xanthaky on 9 June. I should like to point out that this material is supplementary only. We have made no effort to integrate it with the statements for April and May and to produce a single report covering the quarter because of the time limit.

GHA/CS

124.3 DG rpt.

4 July 1945

TO: Charlotte Lloyd
FROM: Edward Williams

In accordance with a request from Mr. Taylor I am attaching a copy of the material covering country mission operations during June that we are sending to the Secretariat to be incorporated in the Quarterly Report of the Director General to the Council. As Mrs. Angle explained to Mr. Taylor these statements will be useful to you only in conjunction with the material submitted to the Secretariat covering April and May on 9 June.

GWA/ga

GREECE

Mission staff

Mr. C. E. Hodgett has been transferred from the Italian Mission to the Greek Mission to serve as Deputy Chief of Mission for Finance and Administration. Mr. Harry Washburn has been designated as Acting Deputy Chief of Mission for Supply and Distribution, and Colonel E. V. Lubbock as Deputy Chief, Bureau of Services.

Transport

The transport outlook currently is somewhat brighter than during April and May. A number of trucks have been obtained from the 740 left in Crete by the Germans and additional trucks are expected to be allotted to Greece from army surpluses available in the European theater. Furthermore, shipments from the United States during the second quarter included over 400 trucks. Four thousand truck tires have been allocated to Greece and are scheduled for shipment in the near future. These will aid in getting into operation the 1000 indigenous trucks immobilized at present by lack of tires and spare parts.

Shelter

The two outstanding items required for the shelter program for housing of the rural and mountain population whose homes were destroyed by the enemy are lumber and corrugated iron. Ten million board feet of lumber have been definitely allocated for procurement in the United States. One thousand tons of corrugated iron are expected to be shipped from the United Kingdom to Greece in July. Procurement action for the remainder of the iron required for the program has been initiated.

Packages for individuals in Greece

The Administration has agreed to accept from the Greek War Relief Association, for shipment as filler cargo, used clothing parcels consigned to individuals in Greece. The packages will be of uniform size and not over 20 pounds each and the monthly total will not exceed 20,000 packages. Greek War Relief will pay all expenses and will have sole responsibility, including that of distribution in Greece. It is expected that first clothing under this arrangement will be landed about 1 September.

Varvaros economic program

The Greek Government, in a further effort to deal with deteriorating financial and economic conditions in Greece, has given Mr. Varvaros, the Vice Premier, Minister of Supply, and Governor of the Bank of Greece, control over the whole range of Greece's economy. Decrees have been

issued providing for re-evaluation of the drachma, readjustment of wages, decreases in prices, and taxation to meet the Government's budgetary needs instead of further issuance of paper currency. Such a program is closely related to present and future relief and rehabilitation shipments to combat the existing commodity price inflation, and to narrow the gap between wages and cost of living.

The Dodecanese

The British Military Administration in the Dodecanese, acting in the absence of an indigenous government and pending ultimate decision as to the sovereignty of the Islands, has requested UNRRA to furnish civilian relief and rehabilitation for the population of the Islands.

Operations will begin in the Dodecanese Islands as soon as the necessary supply arrangements can be made.

The Director General has determined that the inhabitants of the Dodecanese Islands are unable to pay with foreign exchange for relief and rehabilitation supplies and services to be furnished by the Administration.

ETHIOPIA

A new mission to Ethiopia is being organized to succeed the UNRRA technical mission which surveyed relief and rehabilitation needs in that country. Mr. Clifford P. Billings of Buffalo, New York, who has had wide experience in the organization and direction of business enterprises in several countries, has been selected as Chief of Mission. The Chief of Mission, with a nucleus of his staff, will proceed to London the latter part of July for discussions of the program with officials of EEO, and thence to Addis Ababa.

The immediate purpose of the Mission will be to institute a program of training in the fields of welfare (dealing primarily with the problem of homeless children) and essential medical and health services.

YUGOSLAVIA

Organization

Thad Martin has gone to Yugoslavia to assume the position of the Director of Finance and Administration, which has been vacant for several months.

There are only two voluntary society teams in Yugoslavia. The remainder of the voluntary agencies personnel formerly assigned to the Yugoslav Mission has been declared surplus.

Supply problems

Through May, deliveries of M.L. supplies to Yugoslavia, including those for which UNRRA paid, amounted to 94,160 tons. By months, deliveries were as follows:

	<u>Tons</u>
December	485
January	944
February	4,730
March	18,000
April	43,000
May	27,000

The supplementary May loading program for Yugoslavia consisted of two ships, one from U.K. and one from the U.S. These two ships carried approximately 10,700 tons. The first UNRRA ship arrived in the Yugoslav port of Split on the 6th, and the second on the 22nd of June.

The June tentative loading program for Yugoslavia amounted to 70,000 tons.

Several members of the Yugoslav Mission have spent some time in Italy discussing with the Allied military authorities the possibilities of acquisition of military supplies for use in Yugoslavia. These include motor transport, railroad rolling stock, road building machinery, landing craft, port operation facilities, etc.

The Yugoslav Government has submitted through the Mission a supply program for the first shipments through the Black Sea ports, and also a program for August arrivals through the Adriatic Ports. The Mission has also forwarded two special requests for industrial rehabilitation items.

The question of capacity of Yugoslav ports is still under discussion. The port of Trieste will be used for dispatch of UNRRA supplies to Yugoslavia, and a special UNRRA representative will be stationed in that port. The Soviet authorities have agreed to the use of Bulgarian and Rumanian ports on the Black Sea and on the Danube for the dispatch of UNRRA supplies to Yugoslavia. These ports will be able to accommodate 5 to 6 ships monthly.

Distribution

The shortcomings of transport facilities are a major distribution problem, but as far as the principles of distribution followed by the Government are concerned, the following statement made by Alan Hall, until recently acting chief of the Yugoslav Mission, in a recent press conference in London is interesting:

"As far as the distribution of supplies was concerned, there had not been so far any shred of evidence that the supplies had not been distributed fairly, quickly and in accordance with UNRRA principles. It had nothing to do with the political or religious beliefs of the recipients - Catholics, Greek Orthodox, Moslems, ex-Mihailovitch supporters - all the evidence was that everybody got exactly the same. The Yugoslavs were living up to 100 percent to the UNRRA principles of equitable distribution."

Displaced persons

The repatriation of Yugoslavs from the Middle East refugee camps is proceeding and according to original schedules approximately 15,000 refugees have already left the Middle East camps.

ALBANIA

Mission organization

Toward the end of June the Chief of the Albanian Mission was authorized to conclude an agreement with General Hoxha as head of the National Liberation Government of Albania. The UNRRA Mission will not take over relief and rehabilitation work from ML before 15 July. It is possible however that some UNRRA supplies may be shipped for July arrival to supplement ML supplies.

There are 10 members of the Mission staff in Albania and 12 at rear headquarters in Rome, Italy.

Supplies

ML deliveries to Albania through May amounted to 2,800 tons of food, 305 vehicles, and 755 tons of military stores.

The Albanian Mission has submitted a target program for August arrivals consisting of 10,372.54 tons classified as follows:

Food, soap and miscellaneous	5572.75 tons
Clothing, textiles, raw materials and footwear	452.31 "
Medical and sanitation supplies	267.90 "
Agricultural rehabilitation equipment	3083.00 "
Industrial rehabilitation equipment	996.58 "

First loadings for Albania from U. S. and U. K. will take place in July for August arrival.

The Chief of Mission reported that the reception of the port of Durres (Durazzo) will not exceed 10,000 tons in August. All supplies for Albania will have to be trans-shipped from ports in the heel of Italy.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Status of Mission

An UNRRA office has now been established in Czechoslovakia. The first UNRRA mission personnel arrived in Prague from London on 22 June. This group consisted of six supply and technical specialists and several secretary-interpreters. The Mission Chief, Mr. Peter Alknoev, had arrived in Prague earlier. The rest of the mission is expected to arrive in Czechoslovakia early in July.

Supplies

Total UNRRA supply shipments to Czechoslovakia to the middle of June amounted to 33,876.11 long tons. Ten ships sailed from the United States and two from the United Kingdom. The greater part of the relief supplies to date consists of foodstuffs. Supplies are shipped to Constanza and then overland by rail to the Republic through the facilities of the Soviet authorities.

Czechoslovak authorities have reported the arrival of several shipments of UNRRA supplies in Czechoslovakia. The first UNRRA train of 250 freight cars arrived in Prague on 1 June. A few days later the arrival of 800 freight wagons of UNRRA supplies in western Slovakia was also reported.

The Regional National Council of Moravská Ostrava informed the Minister of Food that the arrival of the first UNRRA supplies had improved the difficult food situation in that locality.

The District National Councils which control the distribution of all goods and commodities will also control the distribution of UNRRA supplies.

POLAND

Supplies

On 9 June the Provisional Government of the Polish Republic officially confirmed the arrival of UNRRA goods to Poland and, on behalf of the nation, expressed gratitude to UNRRA for the help extended.

During the month of June, shipments of relief supplies to Poland continued. The cargo of the first two shipments, cleared on 7 June and 10 June, was 6,108 long tons. Together with shipments made in April (14,188 long tons), and in May (13,338 long tons), total shipments during the second quarter reached 33,634 long tons. From the start of the shipping program to Poland in March, the total amount of supplies shipped reached 40,025 long tons. This is exclusive of a few ships recently cleared for which shipping reports have not yet been prepared.

Arrangements have been made for the shipment of nitrate of soda from Chile and of jute from India.

Port facilities

(DANZIG)

The Provisional Government at Warsaw advised the Administration that the Polish port of Gdansk would be ready to receive vessels about 25 June; the Government requested that further shipments of supplies to Poland be sent through Baltic ports instead of Constanta. Clearance has been started with the U. S. and British shipping authorities, but preliminary information indicates that the Baltic route will not be available for use in the near future.

Relationships with the government

During the month of June, the Provisional Government of the Polish Republic designated Judge Wlodzislaw Raynowski to represent the Provisional Polish Government at UNRRA's London Office, and Dr. Ludwig Rajchman to represent the Government at UNRRA Headquarters. The necessary contact with Dr. Rajchman was established, and a few conferences have been held to discuss problems of UNRRA relief to Poland.

Request for aid to displaced Poles

The Polonia Society in New York received and forwarded to Headquarters an appeal from the Polish Committee of National Liberation in France for aid to Poles in France at present and Polish deportees in Germany coming to France en masse daily.

Dr. A. Rajkowski, associated with the Polish Committee of National Liberation in Paris, and a delegate to the World Jewish Congress in New York, visited Headquarters to give first hand information on the situation of Polish displaced persons in France and deportees in Germany, and appealed for help to them.

Gift to Polish cooperatives

The Brethren Service Committee has offered a gift of 100 calves for Poland to be given to Polish Cooperatives if this plan is acceptable to the Provisional Government of the Polish Republic.

ITALY

Supplementary Feeding of Mothers and Children

By the end of June, shipments to Italy are expected to total 77,000 tons. By far the largest proportion of this total consists of foodstuffs for supplementary feeding of mothers and children. Steady progress is being made in the UNRRA feeding program. Provincial committees have been organized in 11 provinces south of Rome as well as in Sicily and Sardinia. In the selection of persons to be assisted, medical grounds have first priority, with feeding on the basis of economic need coming in second place. Appropriate instructions have been sent to all provincial committees and to provincial medical officers.

By the end of May an estimated half a million Italian children were receiving UNRRA food.

The medical nutrition survey being conducted at Fondi by the Unitarian-Congregational Medical Nutrition Mission attached to UNRRA is examining 300 people daily and is making good progress. Preliminary reports show that the people on the whole are in poor physical condition and are not well nourished. The survey was begun on 21 May and will last for about two weeks after which a similar survey will be made in Naples in cooperation with the local University.

Standard criteria by which Italian doctors will select individuals in need of UNRRA supplementary feeding have been defined and are now ready for immediate publication and distribution to all doctors of Italy. The University clinics in Rome, Naples and Palermo are organizing special courses of clinical signs and symptoms of malnutrition.

An emergency school lunch program for 37,000 of the poorest children in 167 schools in Rome and its suburbs was begun on 11 June. Plans are to keep the city schools open for the three summer months when they would otherwise be closed. Beside providing food for the children, the program is expected to be helpful in decreasing juvenile vagrancy which is extremely serious in Rome at present.

Aid to Displaced Persons

The Chief of the Italian Mission and the Director of the Displaced Persons Division of the Mission have just returned from a two-weeks trip to Northern Italy where they have made a preliminary investigation of conditions in the newly liberated provinces. The number of non-Italian refugees in the North and of those moving southward is considerable although no exact figures are available. It is known that from 10,000 to 15,000 Yugoslavs who are not willing to return to their homeland are included in this group. The Mission expects that by the middle of June its Southern Italian camps will be completely filled, i.e., that there will be about 7,000 refugees in them.

Aid to displaced non-Italians outside of camps is continuing both through assistance in kind and in cash. In addition to the commissary in Rome, commissaries for the distribution of food to displaced United Nations nationals have been organized in Bari and Naples. By the end of May, 2,304 persons were being aided by the Mission's Assistance Section. They received over 4,200,000 lire in cash in addition to food.

Activity at transit camps for assistance to Italian refugees greatly increased in intensity after the liberation of the North. These camps are staffed by voluntary agency personnel. In addition to the camp at Ortona, new camps were established at Frosinone and Fiesole.

It is estimated that assistance had been given to about 60,000 to 80,000 Italian refugees as of 1 June.

Medical Care and Supplies

Further progress was made in the UNRRA-Italian Government malaria control program. Thirteen million lire from the UNRRA Italian lire fund are to be allocated for epidemic control activities. DDT powder, window screening and other supplies are being distributed to the regions in which control of the disease is most urgent.

The Italian Refugee Administration is alarmed over the fact that many of the Italian refugees being returned to Italy from abroad are reported to have tuberculosis. It has asked UNRRA to assist in procuring X-Ray films and chemicals to develop them, and for the use of UNRRA photofluorograph equipment and personnel in Northern Italy as soon as possible. An anti-tuberculosis meeting was scheduled from June 4 to 14 at which all agencies interested in tuberculosis control participated.

Arrangements have been made for a cooperative program for tuberculosis examinations of all University students in Rome. The University will supply the machines, the Mission will provide the film and there will be a committee to arrange for the organization.

FRANCE, BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG

Very fragmentary information with respect to France, Belgium and Luxembourg has been received recently from the ERO. The following bits constitute the only information received since the preparation of the April-May report.

FRANCE

Supplies

The following supplies had been sent to France as of 18 May:

For sinistres

Food and soap	63 tons
Used clothing	68 ¹ / ₂ "

For displaced persons

Food and soap	51 tons
Clothing	100 "
Used clothing	20 "

The ERO reported in May that further shipments of food had been interrupted pending receipt of detailed requirements from the French Government.

Recruitment for displaced persons operations

As of 2 June 1946, 1213 French people have been recruited for displaced persons operations in Germany.

Aid to repatriated French women

French authorities called to the attention of the Administration the serious lack of clothing available for repatriated prisoners of war and deportees. Since the clothing shortage is particularly severe for women, the French asked that first attention be given to their needs. It is estimated that 200,000 women and 500,000 men are seriously in need of clothing.

In order to meet this need as quickly as possible it was decided to select from the 3,200,000 pounds of used clothing and footwear, allocated to the French Government from the recent collection of clothing, approximately 1,000,000 pounds, to be especially sorted for the use of women and separately baled. It was also decided that the Administration would make available to the French Government an additional allocation of 1,000,000 pounds of used clothing. USRA agreed to deliver the clothing

to meet this emergency free of cost to any U. S. port designated by the French shipping authorities.

A first consignment of 2,643 bales, containing approximately 304,000 pounds of women's and girls' clothing was turned over to the French early in June. This will be followed regularly by additional consignments as shipping space is made available by the French authorities.

BELGIUM

Supplies

As of 18 May 1946, 33½ tons of food had been sent to Belgium.

Recruitment for displaced persons operations

By 2 June 1946, 315 Belgians had been recruited for displaced persons operations in Germany.

LUXEMBOURG

Recruitment for displaced persons operations

On 2 June 1946, 7 Luxembourgers had been recruited.

THE NETHERLANDS, NORWAY AND DENMARK

The Netherlands

Three members of the UNRRA Liaison Mission to The Netherlands, recently recruited in Washington--Mr. J. B. Hollister of Cincinnati, Chief of Mission, Mr. Paul E. Sackett and Mr. Edwin C. Casble--left for ERO on 7 June to join previously appointed members of the Mission. In agreement with the Dutch Government Mr. J. W. Cassels of ERO is to be sent to The Netherlands as Agricultural Rehabilitation Officer as soon as clearance is obtained from the Military.

The Dutch Government has agreed to place 50,000 guilders in a bank in Utrecht to meet the preliminary expenses of the UNRRA Mission.

Norway

Late in May an initial group of four members of the UNRRA Mission to Norway--the Chief of Mission, a secretary, the Liaison Officer for Supply and the Liaison Officer for Displaced Persons--were scheduled to leave for Oslo. Presumably this group or at least some member of it has now reached the Norwegian capital. Dr. Brothwood, the Liaison Officer for Health, was scheduled to go first to Sweden to discuss recruitment of medical personnel from that country and then was to join the UNRRA Mission in Oslo. Mr. Herbert C. Hanson, Liaison Officer for Agricultural Rehabilitation, is scheduled to leave Headquarters within the next few days to join the Mission. The full membership of the Mission, including two A. O. Officers and two secretaries, numbers eleven persons.

The Norwegian Government expressed on 30 April a desire to receive UNRRA assistance on (a) repatriation processes, (b) supplies to be provided for displaced persons and for refugees in cases of emergency, and (c) provision for a certain number of flying squads to take care of displaced persons and of refugees.

UNRRA has put ten mobile feeding units at the disposal of the Norwegian Office for Refugees and Displaced Persons.

The Chief of Mission, Brig. Waddington, has represented UNRRA at meetings of the Four Party Supply Committee on Norway.

Denmark

The UNRRA Liaison Officer attached to SHAEP Military Mission, Mr. Hans Hansch, arrived in Copenhagen shortly after liberation. Mr. C. S. Norborg of ERO visited Copenhagen in the interest of enlisting medical personnel for UNRRA.

MIDDLE EAST OFFICE

The Middle East Office has been reorganized to consist of the Bureau of Services, the Bureau of Requirements and Supplies and the Bureau of Finance and Administration. The Camps Division has been abolished and its functions distributed among these three bureaus.

28 June 1945

TO: Mr. Albert E. Weinberg
FROM: Alexander B. Hawes
SUBJECT: Facilities, Privileges, Exemptions and Immunities

The following is suggested for inclusion in the Director General's report for the quarter ending June 30, 1945.

Australia

Notice has been received of an amendment, dated 5 April 1945, of the Australian security regulations, permitting articles to be sent without being subject to inspection or censorship, provided that they are on official service of UNRRA and sent by an accredited representative of the Administration.

Egypt

The Government of Egypt has by proclamation granted to the Administration the privileges of inviolability of archives and of premises, exemption from taxation on the buildings and offices of the Administration with the exception of commercial warehouses, exemption from taxation on interest of bank deposits, exemption from municipal taxes except for taxes for rendered services and an exemption from customs on articles imported for use in the displaced persons camps, on automobiles owned by the Administration and on furniture for the offices of the Administration. With respect to the personnel of the Administration the Government will grant to certain senior members of the staff the immunities accorded to ministers plenipotentiary and to counselors of legations. The entire staff will enjoy, according to their rank, the facilities granted to members of the diplomatic and consular corps with respect to entrance and exit from Egypt and the question of passports and visas.

United States

On 13 April 1945 the Director General addressed a letter to the Secretary of State, again calling his attention to the need for both administrative and legislative action to make effective Resolutions 32, 34 and 36 and emphasizing the continued difficulties of operation in the absence of such action. As a result, arrangements have now been completed for diplomatic pouch privileges. In addition, cables between headquarters and established UNRRA missions now go free of United States censorship. Legislative action to afford other immunities and exemptions, however, appears to be indefinitely deferred.

abh:hh

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9 June 1946

TO: A. K. Weinberg

FROM: George Xanthaky

SUBJECT: Material for the Director General's Report to the Council

In accordance with your recent request I am attaching statements that cover activities during April and May in each of the European Missions and the Middle East Office. These will be supplemented with statements for June early in July. I hope the material will be helpful to you. If you have any questions about it please get in touch with Mrs. Angle.

I should like to see the sections of the report dealing with Country Mission affairs prior to any further clearance.

GMA/ea

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GREECE

Relations with the Greek Government

The Mission has, since its inception, maintained close and cordial relations with the several governments which have served the country since liberation. The Chief of Mission has been in almost daily contact with the top ranking supply and economic officials of the government while senior UNRRA staff have, at the government's request, given expert advice on distribution, transport, health, welfare, agriculture, industry and other technical matters. The Mission has also established an informal committee which meets weekly consisting of top UNRRA staff, Greek government officials and British and American financial and economic representatives. Other United Nations representatives will be added to the committee as soon as staff is available. The group, which operates mostly through sub-committees for wages and prices, transport, rationing and welfare, deals chiefly with technical problems of UNRRA operations.

Cooperation with Special Missions of the Allied Governments

The United Kingdom is dispatching a small mission headed by Sir Frederick Leith-Ross to Greece in June to conduct an economic survey of the country. The UNRRA Mission expects to work in closest collaboration with Sir Frederick Leith-Ross and his associates, and is also participating actively in the work of the Allied Mission for the restoration of Greek transportation which is preparing two programs; a short term program to be completed by the fall of 1946 and a long term program to be carried out thereafter.

Take-over from M.L.

Supplies. UNRRA has purchased from the military civilian relief and rehabilitation supplies which the military had in Greece on 1 April 1946 and which were landed in Greece by the military after that date.

Personnel. During the first two months of direct UNRRA responsibility in Greece, UNRRA relied heavily on personnel borrowed from ML to fill certain categories of positions which UNRRA was not prepared to cover. By the end of the quarter, however, it is anticipated that any ML personnel needed permanently by UNRRA will have been released from the military service and will have joined UNRRA as regular members of the staff.

Transport. The transport which ML had available to turn over to UNRRA for supplies and for staff use was very limited. This factor has affected UNRRA seriously in all its operations in Greece.

Mission Staff

In May, Mr. Buell F. Hahn was appointed Chief of the UNRRA Mission to Greece and shortly afterwards Colonel G. White, United Kingdom, was appointed Senior Deputy Chief of Mission.

By the end of May, the imported staff of the Mission consisted of 291 persons occupying regular positions and 364 non-American voluntary society personnel serving on teams engaged in special activities. No substantial change in the size of the staff is anticipated at the present time.

Health

The Mission is participating with the Greek Government in an energetic program designed to stamp out malaria through the use of the latest scientific techniques, including the airplane spraying of malarial areas with DDT. UNRRA has purchased five airplanes to be fitted with the necessary spraying apparatus and supplied with adequate amounts of DDT. This should prove a very valuable weapon in the fight against malaria in Greece as by this method heretofore isolated breeding areas can be reached quickly and effectively.

Another major health activity in Greece is the tuberculosis program. Tuberculosis became increasingly serious during the occupation years since the population, from its sufferings, lacked normal resistance to the disease. Substantial progress has also been made in typhus control work and the repair of damaged hospitals and other institutions.

Welfare

The Mission has been instrumental in advising the government in the drafting and administration of the recent Welfare Center and Public Assistance law. The government has appropriated 75 million drachmas for the first three months' administration of this new law which is expected to be of material assistance in meeting the problem of distribution of supplies to the indigent.

The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare has replaced the Swiss Red Cross Mission as a central authority in the administration of the child feeding program.

Every effort is being made to expedite the return to their homes of approximately 14,000 internally displaced people who at the opening of the quarter were in Athens.

The Voluntary Society teams have played a leading part in the distribution of clothing and in cleaning up the damaged hospitals.

Voluntary Agencies

Plans for long range activities of the voluntary societies in Greece, as well as for cooperation with UNRRA during the UNRRA period, have been advanced during the visits to Greece of the President and Executive Director of the Greek War Relief Society and the Executive Director of the Near East Foundation.

Displaced Persons

With UNRRA's aid, the first contingent of refugees from the Middle East camps reached the Aegean Islands early in the quarter, and by the end of May some 6,000 had been returned.

Reports from Macedonia indicate the probable influx of a large number of refugees from Central Europe. To date 2300 Greeks have returned to Greece across the northern borders and 500 or 600 Yugoslavs have also entered Greece.

Agricultural Rehabilitation

Though the acreage planted this season is apparently larger than in recent years, the yield is not expected to be very high due to the lack at the time of the spring planting season of fertilizers, pesticides, draft animals, tractors and other needed agricultural equipment. These difficulties are all being definitely faced through the shipment of fertilizers, pesticides, draft animals and tractors to Greece and the provision of technical personnel in the Mission which the Greek Government is using in every phase of the agricultural and fisheries rehabilitation program.

Industrial Rehabilitation

Industrial rehabilitation in Greece has been adversely affected by the uncertain currency situation, lack of raw materials and high wage scale due to inflation in commodity prices. UNRRA has already loaded cotton and wool for the textile industry and certain other chemicals and rock phosphate for the production of fertilizers and pesticides. The largest single industrial rehabilitation project is one for supplementary water supply to Athens through the importation of more than five miles of large high pressure steel pipe, pumping equipment and power transmission lines to tap a new source of water at Ouli to supplement before December the dangerously low Marathon Reservoir. Under present conditions of scarcity of such steel pipe this is a very considerable achievement.

Shelter

Arrangements have been completed for the shipment of the necessary supplies for the shelter program for housing the rural and mountain population whose homes were destroyed by the enemy as reprisals during the occupation.

Supply

Shipments of supplies for Greece programmed for the Second Quarter of 1945 (April, May and June) are estimated at 341,138 tons. Flour and cereals are the major food items programmed for these shipments. For June and subsequent months the program of shipments will emphasize raw cotton and wool and other raw materials to assist the Greek people to produce their own textiles and clothing and also the raw materials necessary for the shelter program for the population in rural and mountainous areas whose homes were destroyed by the enemy.

Crete

Upon the German surrender of Crete, special arrangements were made for the furnishing of food and relief to the population.

Transport

Domestic transport in Greece remains tragically inadequate and relief operations, as well as the general economic life of the country, continue to be hampered thereby. Fortunately, there has been some improvement in the supply of caiques which are the mainstay of coastal transport. However, the railroads are not operating at all except for a few isolated stretches. The condition of the roads and the absence of adequate trucks has kept inland transport practically at a standstill.

General Problems

UNRRA operations in Greece have been seriously hampered by the failure of the November 1944 stabilization decrees to achieve their purpose and the subsequent development of the serious inflationary movement which has hampered all economic activities of the country. While the solution of the problem of inflation and prices falls outside the scope of UNRRA responsibility, it is anticipated that the arrival of supplies in substantial volume will do much toward checking further inflationary developments.

There have been three cabinets in office since the liberation of Greece but many of the complex social political problems of the country remain unsolved. The present cabinet is serving as a "service" or "caretaker" government pending such time as it may be possible to hold elections.

Industrial and commercial activity has not yet been revived to any substantial extent due largely to the unstable currency situation and the small supply of essential spare parts and of raw materials.

Evaluation of the Program

Greece has suffered in the war an almost total destruction of its economic life and the restoration of normal economic and social conditions in the country require assistance on a broad scale covering all aspects of the economy.

The role of UNRRA is to furnish immediate relief to the people of the country but responsibility lies elsewhere for restoring the general economy of the country. The scope of UNRRA does not extend to meeting the basic economic issues in restoring industry, commerce and employment. The UNRRA program in Greece, in terms of supplies furnished and service programs inaugurated is substantially fulfilling the role assigned to it. A great burden has, however, been placed upon UNRRA in Greece because of currency and commodity price inflation, and since other economic agencies and programs have been lacking, and there has thus been a tendency to depend upon UNRRA to take the steps necessary to restore the general economy of the country and for public opinion to expect of UNRRA action in fields that are outside its proper scope.

YUGOSLAVIA

Organization

On April 15 UNRRA took over from the Military in Yugoslavia and established headquarters at Belgrade. Mr. M. K. Sergeichic, a citizen of USSR, arrived in Belgrade and assumed his responsibilities as Chief of Mission on 20 May. The Yugoslav Government has designated its Ministry of Commerce and Supply, under Mr. N. Petrovic, for all relations with the UNRRA Mission in Belgrade.

The Mission is establishing a regional office for each federal state of Yugoslavia (Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro, Macedonia). Affairs in the federal state of Serbia will be handled from the Mission Headquarters in Belgrade. In addition to these regional offices, special offices will be maintained in the ports of Dubrovnik, Split, Susak, etc.

About 166 staff members are attached to the Mission. UNRRA personnel in Belgrade numbers about 50 and about 50 more are in other parts of Yugoslavia. Some of the Mission personnel will be maintained at the rear headquarters in Bari, Italy. Additional personnel requested by the Mission are now on the way or are being processed. Most of the voluntary agency personnel is being reassigned because of the limited program for the activities of voluntary societies.

Supplies

From 15 April to 30 June UNRRA will draw upon the supplies and shipping allocated to the Allied Military. A preliminary report of the Bureau of Supply indicates that actual shipments for April and estimated loadings for May and June will amount to 199,000 tons. Of this total, 110,000 tons were bought from the Military and 89,000 tons are estimated UNRRA shipments. UNRRA will pay for all supplies taken over from the military from April 15 on, as well as for supplementary supplies brought in while the military "pipeline" is being run out.

The major commodities are wheat and cereals. However substantial quantities of medical supplies, clothing and footwear, agricultural equipment, grease wool, and other goods have been included in supplementary shipments during this period.

An emergency shipment of 50 tractors, financed by UNRRA, was flown from Cairo to help in planting the spring crops in north-eastern Yugoslavia.

The number one problem of relief and rehabilitation in Yugoslavia is transport. By the end of April 1,200 trucks had been received but these cover only a small part of Yugoslav requirements. Better organization of use of its truck fleet is also essential and the Yugoslav Government has asked UNRRA's help on this problem. UNRRA is providing the necessary specialists.

Another problem has been the question of port capacity for Yugoslav supplies. However, it was agreed by the AFHQ, MMT and UNRRA at the beginning of May that the Yugoslav port capacity for June was 95,000 tons without the ports of Fiume, Trieste, Salonika and the Black Sea ports. Toward the end of May the Yugoslav Government informed the Mission that the Soviet Union had no objection to the use of Black Sea ports by Yugoslav ships carrying UNRRA supplies. The Mission agrees that 30,000 tons can be imported through these ports, especially through Varna.

Clearance of ports also constitutes a problem, but the solution depends principally on an increased supply of trucks, their fuller utilization, and better management and an increased supply of labor in the ports.

Supplies are being distributed by the Yugoslav Government, chiefly along the Dalmatian Coast and other deficit areas.

Industrial and Agricultural Rehabilitation Programs

The Mission staff have established the necessary contacts with their Yugoslav counterparts and are cooperating with them in the development of the necessary requirements programs. These programs for July, August and September have been received at Headquarters.

Yugoslavia has requested UNRRA's assistance in supplying a certain number of specialists to instruct the Yugoslavs in the operation of tractors.

Health

The most pressing health problem in Yugoslavia during this quarter was control of the typhus epidemics. This work was carried on by the U.S. Typhus Commission and the Yugoslav authorities according to a special agreement. The Allied Military furnished the necessary supplies and equipment. UNRRA personnel participated, has already taken over the typhus control work in Montenegro, and will soon take over full responsibility in other parts of the country. The typhus control work has been fully successful.

In the next few months malaria control work, and assistance in re-equipping of the Yugoslav medical institutions, will probably be the two most important functions of the Mission health personnel.

The Mission personnel has participated to a major extent in surveying health conditions and health institutions and their needs in the country, and has cooperated with the Yugoslav authorities in the working out of the requirements schedules.

Arrangements are being made for a Yugoslav epidemiologist to undertake a refresher tour in the United States.

Welfare

The welfare activities of UNRRA in Yugoslavia may prove to be rather limited. Therefore, most of the welfare staff originally assigned and the personnel of the voluntary societies is being or will be reassigned. The number one welfare problem in Yugoslavia is the provision of housing and supplies for several hundred thousand orphaned and destitute children, but the problem is that of supplies for the children's homes rather than provision of welfare personnel.

Two voluntary agencies' health teams are active in Yugoslavia and the services of two additional teams may be required.

Displaced Persons Work

The chief Yugoslav displaced persons problem is the receipt, temporary housing and deployment of 400,000 to 500,000 Yugoslavs coming from Germany and Austria. A series of reception camps have been established along the northern borders of the country and are receiving thousands of people daily. Sanitation and water facilities in these camps are not satisfactory and UNRRA was asked for assistance with supplies.

UNRRA and the Yugoslav authorities have established a joint information service for displaced persons in Belgrade.

Nationals of Western European countries displaced in Yugoslavia are being taken out of the country by air and the Yugoslav authorities are assisting Greek nationals, displaced in Yugoslavia, to reach their country.

Several thousand Yugoslav nationals have been repatriated from the camps in the Middle East. Repatriation is arranged by the Middle East Office; every group is accompanied by special UNRRA teams; every refugee is provided with a certain amount of supplies; and D. P. specialists are located in the receiving ports.

ALBANIA

Mission Organization

late in April the Allied Military and the National Liberation Government of Albania completed an agreement for relief and rehabilitation work during the military period. A few top officials of UNRRA accompanied ML into the Albanian theatre under the leadership of Mr. Oakley Hill, Chief of the Albanian Mission.

The Director General has determined that Albania is not able to pay for relief and rehabilitation supplies and services in suitable means of foreign exchange.

The Albania-UNRRA Agreement has been under discussion for some time and its signing may be expected soon. The Military are anxious to turn over responsibility for relief in Albania as soon as possible. Because of the difficulty of obtaining shipping it is not probable that UNRRA will be able to take responsibility for supply of Albania before 1 August.

Staffing of the Albanian Mission is still in process and will depend upon the extent of the work to be done. As there is a limit on the personnel that the Albanians were willing to accept during the military period, most of UNRRA Mission personnel are still in Ruvo.

Supplies

The Albanian authorities presented Mr. Oakley Hill with a request for approximate monthly supplies of the following items: 7,500 tons of wheat, 900 tons of canned meat, 450 tons of sugar and about 1,000 tons of other food items. Albania also requested clothing and shoes for approximately 200,000 people, and in addition, various supplies for industrial and agricultural rehabilitation and 200 trucks.

Services

The nature and extent of services to be furnished to Albania by UNRRA has not yet been determined. As the organization of transport is going to be one of the chief problems in relief and rehabilitation the Administration is sending some transportation specialists to the country.

The Albanians are interested in welfare supplies rather than in the provision of welfare personnel.

There are a number of Italian civilians and soldiers in Albania and their repatriation will be the chief problem in displaced persons activities.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Agreement with Government

The basic agreement between UNRRA and the Czechoslovak Government of 26 February 1945 was supplemented on 13 April 1945 by a series of six separate agreements. These supplementary agreements, signed by Foreign Trade Minister Ripka for Czechoslovakia and by Mr. Rhatigan for UNRRA, covered health and welfare services, agricultural and industrial rehabilitation, and displaced persons.

Supplies

Total relief shipments to Czechoslovakia up to the end of May amounted to approximately 17,800 long tons. The breakdown into major categories in long tons is as follows: food 14,800, clothing 300, industrial rehabilitation supplies 400, agricultural rehabilitation supplies 850, and medical and sanitation supplies 750. Six ships with relief supplies have sailed from the United States and one from the United Kingdom. The arrival of the first UNRRA supplies in Czechoslovakia was reported by the Czechoslovak Government on 8 May 1945.

Status of Mission

As Czechoslovakia was only completely liberated in mid-May the UNRRA mission has not yet entered the country. However, an initial mission to consist of 18 persons is being assembled in London and its departure is expected soon. The Mission Chief, Mr. Peter Alekseev, is reported to have left Moscow for Czechoslovakia in May.

POLAND

The temporary delegation to Poland is assembled in Washington and is ready for departure. Arrangements for visas and transportation are pending. The delegation will leave immediately upon receipt of the necessary U.S.S.R. transit visas.

Close contact has been maintained with the Provisional Government of the Polish Republic regarding supplies and shipping priorities. The Administration has requested further information regarding requirements in connection with programming supplies for the remainder of the year and the Provisional Government has asked for the Administration's budget for Poland in terms of dollars and tons as a basis for developing its relief program.

The Administration has been advised that the Provisional Government of the Polish Republic will be pleased to accept the contribution of the Lady Sinclair Fund, UK, of supplies amounting to £40,000 and the contribution of the ORT Federation of five tons of hand tools and 50 sewing machines.

Relief shipments to Poland via Constanza begun in March, have continued. During April and May, 25,684.3 metric tons of supplies were shipped. The total amount of shipments to Poland reached 32,177 metric tons by 1 June. Of these, 28,966 metric tons were sent from the United States, and 3,211 metric tons from the United Kingdom. The major part of the cargo consisted of food (23,513 m.t.) and agricultural supplies (4,456 m.t.). The rest of the cargo consisted of clothing (1,912 m.t.); industrial supplies (1,119 m.t.), and medical supplies (1,176 m.t.). The estimated total value of the whole cargo is, in round figures, \$9,250,000.

At the end of the month of May, the radio station of the Provisional Government of the Polish Republic broadcast the arrival of more than 500 freight cars loaded with UNRRA relief supplies, and mentioned specifically food, clothing, seeds, tools, soap, beds, linens and medicines. On 22 May the Lublin radio broadcast that the first transport of 50 railway cars laden with trucks sent by UNRRA arrived in Lodz. The broadcast emphasized the cooperation of the Soviet authorities and the Internal Allied Control Commission in Roumania in arranging for transportation of the supplies from Constanza to the territory of Poland.

ITALY

UNRRA's present program of assistance to Italians, carried on under Council Resolutions 57 and 58, is of a limited character and represents assistance of a supplementary nature only.

Supplementary Feeding of Mothers and Children

By far the largest part of the supplies provided by the Administration and a large share of the efforts of its Mission in Italy are devoted to a program for the supplementary feeding of mothers and children. Detailed plans have been made for the selection of needy mothers and children in parts of liberated Italy in which the need is most urgent and the provision of food on a large scale through existing local Italian agencies has already begun. In the Naples area where feeding has been under way for some time it was estimated that early in May 30,000 children were being fed. In Rome 16,000 children living in institutions of various kinds are receiving milk and other foods. Plans are being prepared for the distribution of food to an additional 6,000 Roman women and children. Food distribution has also begun in the five devastated provinces of Aquila, Chieti, Frosinone, Latina and Pescara. Standard distribution includes milk, lard, sugar, peas, beans, flour and fish. Plans are under way for shipments of food to every province in liberated Italy which is not included in AMG territory. It is estimated that when the program is in full operation there will be at the disposal of the various provinces enough food to feed about 1,000,000 Italian children 750 calories a day.

Assistance to United Nations nationals

As of 1 May full responsibility for four accommodation centers and two hospitals operated for displaced United Nations nationals in southern Italy was transferred from the military to UNRRA.

A program of cash grants and assistance in kind to displaced United Nations nationals not in camps was begun in April. The program of cash assistance is expected to cover the costs of the basic primary items of food, rent, fuel and miscellaneous living expenses, the scale of assistance being computed separately for various localities and varying with the size of the family. The program of assistance in kind consisting of the issuance of supplementary food rations went into effect in the Rome region on 25 April. A commissary was established and such foodstuffs as milk, fish, farina, beans, peas, margarine and sugar were distributed to persons of United Nations nationality in need of such assistance. During the first four weeks of its operation 2,500 persons received such assistance.

Assistance to Italian refugees

A number of voluntary agency teams attached to the Italian Mission have been working since December in close cooperation with the Italian High Commissioner for Refugees on behalf of Italians who were compelled to leave their homes because of the war. These teams were engaged in such tasks as moving refugees

back to their homes, issuing to them such items as food, used clothing, soap, evaporated milk, etc., and assisting in various ways in the care of refugees in the government's camps. The quality of the work accomplished by these teams has been so satisfactory that in April the Chief of the Italian Mission requested that a number of additional teams be detailed to the Italian High Commissioner for Refugees. A transit camp has been established at Ortona for approximately 15,000 Italian refugees expected to pass through from northern Italy on their way to the central and southern provinces.

At a meeting on 28 May the Central Committee of the UNRRA Council authorized the Administration to extend assistance to Italian nationals displaced in enemy or ex-enemy areas thus making it possible for UNRRA to assist in the care and repatriation of an estimated 850,000 Italians displaced in Germany. Plans are now being made by the Italian Mission for assistance to these persons as soon as they cross the Italian border.

Provision of Medical and Sanitary aid and supplies

Nutrition assessment teams composed of welfare and health personnel completed surveys of nutritional deficiencies of Italian mothers and children and of refugees. UNRRA's health personnel have, moreover, established close relationships with Italian medical authorities and have engaged in joint planning with respect to the control of epidemics, especially the threat of malaria in areas deliberately flooded by the Germans; a definite plan for malaria control is consequently being adopted. X-Ray teams made surveys of both United Nations nationals and Italian refugees. One such survey made near Rome showed that the Italians were worse off than United Nations nationals thus emphasizing the importance and urgency of the child feeding program, especially for tubercular and pre-tubercular children.

The distribution of penicillin was started in Italy during May. Approximately 2,500,000 ampoules, each containing 100,000 units, will be available every month for five consecutive months. As long as the supply is restricted the Italian medical profession will determine the selection of Italian patients to receive penicillin.

Supplies

During April shipments of supplies to Italy under the UNRRA program amounted to over 20,000 long tons. Total shipments made to Italy through April 1945 amounted to 41,228 long tons. Of this total 40,154 tons consisted almost exclusively of food. The major items are:

wheat	11,720
wheat flour	6,311
dried skimmed milk	5,265
dried beans	3,193
dried peas	2,926
sugar	2,460
codfish	2,402
lard	2,102
evaporated milk	1,235
canned fish	536

Total shipments of used clothing amounted to 451 tons; shipments of soap to 232 tons, of medical supplies and equipment to 112 tons and of transportation equipment (mostly trucks) to 268 tons. Shipments for May and June are scheduled at about 18,000 for each month and are to consist mainly of foodstuffs.

FRANCE

Organization

There are in France two centers of UNRRA's activities - the UNRRA Mission, composed of 12 people, accredited to the French Government and the mobilization and training center in connection with the displaced persons program for Germany.

The Chief of the UNRRA Mission to France is responsible for all relationships between UNRRA staff members and the French Government. Representatives of the ERO who are sent to France to recruit personnel for the assembly centers function as members of the Mission staff and the Mission Chief is responsible for approving all appointments. All financial arrangements between UNRRA and the French Government must be carried on through the office of the Mission Chief, regardless of whether the funds involved are for the UNRRA program in France proper, or for the mobilization station and training center.

The mobilization station, however, is not under the direct supervision of the Mission Chief although all relationships with the French Government must be handled through him. Administratively the training center reports directly to the Displaced Persons Division in the ERO.

Supplies

Since the authorization of emergency aid by the Central Committee shipments of supplies for the French sinistres have been regularly scheduled. During April and May weekly shipments averaging 30 tons of food and 20 tons of clothing have been sent to France for distribution by the "Entr'Aide Francaise". Supplies for the sinistres will be paid for by the French Government but the method of payment has not been determined yet.

Formal approval of UNRRA's plan to send supplies for allied and stateless displaced persons in France was transmitted to the Administration by the French Embassy on 24 April. The first shipment for this purpose occurred in March and during April and May an average of 50 tons of clothing and 50 tons of food a month was sent. These supplies are delivered to the French Ministry of Prisoners of War, Deportees and Refugees, in charge of the distribution of commodities to such displaced persons. The cost of such supplies will be carried by the Administration.

The French who have already received a million pounds of used clothing from the first drive conducted by UNRRA will receive 3,200,000 pounds from the first allotment of the second drive.

Recruitment for the Displaced Persons Operation in Germany

By the end of April the UNRRA Mission to France had recruited about 670 French people for UNRRA displaced persons teams in Germany. This number does not include 200 young physicians who will be released from the French Army to work with UNRRA under a special agreement concluded between the UNRRA Mission and the French Government.

BELGIUM

Since Belgium is still under military control, the Mission liaison officers for Health, Welfare and Displaced Persons operate as integral parts of the military units to which they are attached and communicate with both the Chief of the Mission and ERO through military channels. Six of the 16 positions in the Belgium Mission have been filled. The Chief of the UNRRA Mission to Belgium, however, is accredited to the Belgian Government and remains responsible to the ERO.

Since about the 15th of April several UNRRA flying squads loaned to the Government have been operating in Belgium. They operate under direction from the High Commissioner for Repatriation. Their main functions are to assist Belgians outside Belgium to return to their home country.

The Queen's Messenger Convoys, lent to the Belgian Government, are reported to be doing valuable work.

LUXEMBOURG

M. Simon has been appointed Chief of the UNRRA Mission to Luxembourg, which is currently composed of the Chief of Mission and 5 British nationals. Seven additional positions are included in the budget. The Displaced Persons and Health officers of the Luxembourg Mission are attached also to the Belgian Mission.

Some emergency shipments have been made by UNRRA for the devastated regions in Luxembourg and health conditions in the country and problems connected with the return of displaced persons are being followed closely.

THE NETHERLANDS, NORWAY AND DENMARK

The Netherlands

Mr. J. B. Hollister of Cincinnati, Ohio, has been appointed Chief of the UNRRA Liaison Group going to The Netherlands. Mr. Paul E. Sackett of Lynchburg, Virginia, and Mr. Edwin C. Gamble of Cincinnati, Ohio, will serve as his assistants. They left Headquarters on 7 June.

The three Liaison Officers assigned to The Netherlands for Health, Welfare and Displaced Persons reported to ERO some time ago. The Netherlands Government recently requested an Agricultural Rehabilitation Liaison Officer for a period of two or three months to assist it in the work of agricultural rehabilitation.

There is in The Netherlands a great shortage of professional welfare workers since many were recruited by the Dutch authorities for relief teams of their own. Consequently, efforts to recruit Netherlands personnel for work in UNRRA assembly centres have not been very successful. Welfare representatives spent some time in mid-April interviewing candidates in The Netherlands. They considered 195 candidates applying for all the different jobs in the assembly centres. For the position of Welfare Officer there were only 17 candidates and of these only 5 were recommended as Assistant Welfare Officers.

Norway

Members of the UNRRA Mission to Norway were preparing late in May to leave ERO and take up their assignment with the re-established Norwegian Government in Oslo.

Some 94 tons of clothing for Norway were included in the table of Emergency Relief Supplies which by 18 May had been handed over to the military or to the receiving Government for shipment (or shipped by UNRRA).

Denmark

The question of sending an exploratory mission to Denmark was raised by ERO and on 12 May 1945 Headquarters authorized ERO, if it saw fit, to send such an exploratory mission into Denmark.

The Middle East Office

The Middle East Office was formally organized in Cairo, Egypt, on 14 March 1945 for the purpose of managing the Middle East Camps, repatriating the refugees in these camps and elsewhere in East Africa, Cyprus, Iran, Iraq and India, and performing such procurement functions as might be necessary in the Middle East.

The repatriation of the refugees in the Middle East camps to Greece and Yugoslavia has proceeded according to plan. Approximately 3,000 refugees have been returned to Greece and approximately 10,000 to Yugoslavia during the months of April and May. By the end of August, it is anticipated that UNRRA will be running only two camps in the Middle East -- El Shatt with about 8,000 refugees, of whom some 6,000 will be Dodecanese, and El Arish, where between 200 and 300 Yugoslavs will remain temporarily. These Yugoslavs have declared their unwillingness to return to their country and will become the responsibility of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees in October.

UNRRA will assume physical possession of the remainder of the Balkan Middle East stockpile on 1 July 1945 but it appears probable that the greater portion of this stockpile will have been called forward to the country missions by that date.

The country missions are making increasing demands upon the MEO for middle east procurement of items independent of the stockpile.

4 June 1945

TO: A.K. Weinberg
FROM: George Xanthaky

In accordance with your recent request I am attaching brief statements on the major developments in Italy, Yugoslavia, Albania, Western Europe, Northern Europe, Czechoslovakia and Poland for the May report of the Director General to the Central Committee. The statements on Greece and the Middle East will be sent to you shortly.

GMA/ga

Country Mission Operations

Italy

Supplementary Feeding of Mothers and Children

The Mission reached an agreement with the Italian Government on the shipment of about 8,000 tons of food to every province in liberated Italy which is not included in AMG territory. This action will put at the disposal of the provinces enough food to feed about one million Italian children 750 calories a day for one month. Actual feeding under this scheme, however, will begin only after rail or coastwise transport for the commodities involved has been provided for.

It is estimated that early in May 30,000 children were being fed in the Naples area, where feeding has been under way for some time. In Rome 16,000 children living in institutions of various kinds are receiving milk, and other foods. Plans are being prepared for the distribution of food to an additional 6,000 Roman women and children.

Food distribution has also begun in the five devastated provinces of Aquila, Chieti, Frosinone, Latina and Pescara. Aquila received four tons benefiting 7,800 children up to 8 years of age; Chieti, 42 tons distributed to 31 communes and benefiting 10,000 women, and children up to 8 years of age; Frosinone's 42 communes received 81 tons for 35,000 women, and children up to 12 years of age; Latina's 21 communes received 155 tons for 68,000 women, and children up to 12 years of age; Pescara has received 10 tons for 13 communes for 2600 children from 3 to 6 years of age. Standard distribution includes milk, lard, sugar, peas, beans, flour, and fish.

A four-day nutrition conference for Italian public health nurses was held in Rome. At this conference, attended by high Italian public health officials, simple recipes for the preparation of UNRRA foods were given to the participating nurses.

A district office has been opened in Bari to assist in UNRRA's operations in southern Italy.

Aid to Displaced Persons

As of May 1, the following accommodation centers were transferred from AFHQ to UNRRA: Lecce, Di Leuca, Di Bagni, Ferramonti, and the hospitals at Di Leuca and Maglie. The transfer of full responsibility of Santa Cesarea Center is being held in abeyance for the time being.

A transit camp has been established in Ortona for approximately 15,000 Italian refugees expected to pass through from northern Italy on their way to camps in southern and central Italy. These refugees are being repatriated to their homes in the Abruzzi region.

A commissary for non-Italian displaced persons has been opened in Rome at which 2500 people received food during the four weeks ending May 19. UNRRA foods distributed include milk, fish, farina, beans, peas, margarine, sugar.

AFHQ has approved the Mission's recommendation that the 2,000 refugees from Switzerland be sent to the Southern Italian camps instead of being divided between them and Philippeville. There is sufficient room in Italy, accommodations and services are better, and supervision is easier. Also the returning of refugees to their homes is likely to be easier than from Philippeville.

Medical Care and Supplies

The distribution of penicillin was started during the month. Approximately 2500 ampoules each containing 100,000 units will be available every month for five consecutive months. As long as the supply is restricted, the Italian medical profession will determine the selection of Italian patients to receive penicillin.

The X-Ray team completed its survey of the refugees at Cinecitta - both United Nations' nationals and Italians. Results show that the Italians are much worse off than United Nations' nationals, and emphasize the importance and urgency of the child feeding program, especially the need of getting additional food to tubercular and pre-tubercular children.

Country Mission Operations

Yugoslavia

Organization of the Mission and Personnel

On 20 May the Chief of the Yugoslav Mission, Mr. M. A. Sergeichic, a citizen of the U.S.S.R., arrived in Belgrade and took over the direction of the Mission. Prior to joining UNRRA, Mr. Sergeichic was associated with Sovirantrans, a U.S.S.R. Government agency in Iran engaged in expediting war supplies to the Soviet military.

At the end of May the Mission personnel in Yugoslavia was about 166, of which 50 were in the Headquarters in Belgrade and 50 in the offices at Split, Dubrovnik and other points along the Dalmatian Coast. The remainder of the personnel are in Bari, en route, or in process at the request of the Mission. Originally 83 voluntary societies' personnel were assigned to Yugoslavia. Of these about 40 were loaned to the Italian Mission and most of the remainder will be reassigned as the activities of the voluntary agencies in Yugoslavia will probably be very limited.

The Mission is now engaged in setting up regional offices in Yugoslavia to correspond to the federal units of the Yugoslav State. Offices have already been established in some federal units and are being established in others.

Supply Programming

As the port capacity of Yugoslavia was not definitely agreed upon between the Military and the shipping authorities, three alternative Supply Programs were prepared for the first month of full UNRRA responsibility. These programs called for 50,000, 65,000 and 110,000 tons of supplies respectively. Various programs show considerable differences in priorities. In the discussions that followed additional special requests were presented by the Yugoslav authorities. The Yugoslavs also presented a program for the first month's shipments through the Black Sea ports. All of these programs are still under consideration.

The question of port capacity still remains open. A survey of the ports was undertaken by the UNRRA-Yugoslav officials. According to recent information the AFHQ, MWT, and UNRRA agreed on a June port capacity of 95,000 tons without Fiume, Trieste, Salonika and the Black Sea ports. Besides the actual port unloading capacity there is also the problem of clearances of the ports and both the Yugoslav authorities and the UNRRA Mission have asked for additional trucks to help in hauling supplies from the ports.

Two highlights in the supply program can be pointed out, namely: (1) planned delivery by air of 50 tractors from Cairo to help the Yugoslavs in planting spring crops. Sixteen of these tractors were delivered in the last few days of April. The final go-ahead signal for the delivery of the remaining 34 was given on the 15th of May; (2) the request of the Yugoslav authorities for delivery by air of 300 tons of food to Zagreb and 100 tons to Sarajevo. These two cities were liberated in the closing stages of the war and their population is living on a starvation ration of 35-40 grams of bread daily. This problem is still under consideration.

According to a preliminary report of the Bureau of Supply of 28 May 1945, actual shipments through April and estimated shipments for May and June for Yugoslavia will amount to about 199,000 tons.

Displaced Persons

UNRRA and the Yugoslav authorities have established in Belgrade a joint information office for displaced persons work. Displaced persons from the Western European countries found in Yugoslavia are being shipped out by air. The Greeks are assisted by the Yugoslavs in reaching their country. The Yugoslav authorities are establishing a number of reception camps for the displaced Yugoslavs who will be coming from abroad, primarily from Germany and Austria. Up to the end of May about 4,500 Yugoslavs have been repatriated from the UNRRA camps in the Middle East.

Health

The Mission has asked for additional personnel for the health program, especially in Sanitary Engineering and for personnel for typhus-control work. The work of the U.S. Typhus Commission, which is operating in Yugoslavia according to a special agreement with the Yugoslav Government, will be taken over by UNRRA within the next few weeks. UNRRA officials plan to assist the Yugoslavs during the summer in preventive work which will, they hope, make impossible an outbreak of typhus epidemics next winter.

Country Mission Operations

Albania

Mission Organization and Personnel

Late in April the Allied Military and the National Liberation Government of Albania concluded an agreement for relief and rehabilitation work during the military period. A few top officials of UNRRA accompanied ML into Albania under the leadership of Mr. Oakley Hill, Chief of the Albanian UNRRA Mission. It is expected that UNRRA will take over full responsibility for relief work in Albania in a few weeks. Staffing of the Albanian Mission is still in process and will depend upon the extent of the work to be done.

Supplies

The Albanian authorities presented the Mission with a request for approximate monthly supplies of the following items: 7,500 tons of wheat, 900 tons of canned meat, 450 tons of sugar and about 1,000 tons of other food items. Albania also requested clothing and shoes for approximately 200,000 people, and in addition, various supplies for industrial and agricultural rehabilitation and 200 trucks. This request is being considered by the Administration in the development of its supply program for Albania.

Country Mission Operations

Western Europe

France

The most recent information received on France covers the period April 1 through April 14, 1945.

Organization of the Mission

Dr. Morgan, formerly Liaison Officer for Health, has been replaced by Dr. Gaud, Acting Liaison Officer for Health. Dr. Gaud is a French citizen and scientist well known in the field of epidemic diseases. He has been Director of Health Services in Morocco. M. Derek Chapman has reported for duty as Agricultural Liaison Officer in Paris.

Relationships with the French Government

At a meeting between Brigadier Fraser and M. Marjolin, Director of Economic Affairs Abroad, UNRRA was advised that the French did not wish UNRRA present at the Four-Party Conferences. It was also decided at this meeting to hold in abeyance the appointment of a Supply Officer to the UNRRA Mission to France.

Recruitment for Displaced Persons Operations

Further efforts have been made to complete recruitments in France. Teams formerly organized by the French M.M.L.A. (Mission Militaire de Liaison aux Armees) will be integrated with UNRRA. Five selection boards for recruiting welfare officers have been attended and they had passed so far 117 candidates, out of which 57 were in Granville around April 15. Besides, 13 doctors and 11 nurses were interviewed and accepted; 48 mobilized doctors have been put at the disposal of UNRRA by the Ministry of War Prisoners, Deportees and Refugees.

Belgium

Organization of the Mission

The Belgian Government has approved the appointment of a small UNRRA Mission to work in Belgium; the head of the Mission will be responsible to the ERO and the Mission Liaison Officers (Health, Welfare and D.P.) will work under SHAEF as an integral part of the military units to which they are attached and will communicate both with the head of the Mission and the ERO through the proper military channels.

Mr. Wrathall has been appointed Chief of the UNRRA Mission to Belgium.

Supplies

An ERO report states that arrangements have been made to send the following supplies in order that the Queens' Messenger Convoys operating in the Antwerp region may be able to continue their work:

Coffee	5 tons
Skimmed milk powder	1 "
Evaporated full cream milk	2 "
Margarine	4 "
Meat roll	3 "
Sugar	3 "
Biscuits	3 "
Dehydrated mutton	2 "
Soap	1 1/2 "
Cow and goat milk foods	500 lbs
Dehydrated vegetable soup	3 tons

Flying Squads

Since about April 15, six UNRRA flying squads, which have been lent to the Belgian Government for a period of three months, have been in operation. The main function of these flying squads is to aid in the return to Belgium of Belgians outside the country.

Luxembourg

Organization of the Mission

M. Simon, formerly Acting Chief of the Mission to Luxembourg, has been appointed Chief of the Mission.

Supplies

Late in March arrangements were made by the ERO to make the following items available for the first emergency shipment to the devastated regions in Luxembourg:

Full cream evaporated milk	4 1/2 tons
Cod liver oil	1 1/2 "
Cow and goat milk food	2 "
Soap	5 "

Country Mission Operations

Northern Europe

Norway

Members of the UNRRA Mission to Norway are leaving London shortly to take up their assignment with the re-established Norwegian Government in Oslo.

Denmark

The ERO has been authorized to send an exploratory mission to Denmark, if the situation demands it.

The Netherlands

Organization

Mr. J. B. Hollister of Cincinnati, Ohio, has been appointed Chief of the UNRRA liaison group going to The Netherlands. He will be accompanied by Mr. Paul E. Sackett of Lynchburg, Va., and Mr. Edwin C. Gamble of Cincinnati, Ohio, who will serve as his assistants. Present plans call for their departure from Headquarters on June 7 or shortly thereafter.

The three Liaison Officers assigned to The Netherlands for Health, Welfare and Displaced Persons, reported to ERO some time ago and are at work on their assignments. Recently The Netherlands Government requested also an agricultural rehabilitation liaison officer for a period of two or three months to assist it in meeting some of its problems in this field. J. W. Cassels is being considered for this appointment by ERO.

Recruitment for Displaced Persons Operations

Efforts to recruit Netherlands personnel for work in UNRRA assembly centres for displaced persons have not been very successful to date. ERO Welfare representatives on a recruiting mission in April were able to recommend only 5 of 17 candidates presenting themselves for the post of Welfare Officer. One difficulty arose from the circumstance that Dutch authorities were recruiting relief teams of their own for the section of the country then still occupied.

/Country Mission Operations

Czechoslovakia

Organization

At the present time there is no UNRRA mission in Czechoslovakia. The initial mission which will consist of 16 persons is being assembled in London and is expected to depart in the near future. The Mission Chief, Mr. Alekseev, is reported to have left Moscow for Czechoslovakia.

Supplies

By the end of May six ships with relief supplies had sailed from the United States and one from the United Kingdom. Total tonnage, most of which consisted of feedstuffs, amounted to approximately 17,600 long tons.

On 9 May 1945 the Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Clementis cabled his Government's thanks on the arrival of the first consignments of UNRRA supplies in the Republic.

Country Mission Operations

Poland

Organization

During the month of May, members of the Temporary UNRRA Delegation to Poland, Dr. H. Holle, M. Hays and E. Teesdale, who were in London, arrived in Washington. Thus the whole Delegation has been assembled in Washington and is ready for departure to Poland; arrangements for visas and transportation are pending. The Delegation consists of:

Michail Monshikov	Head of the Delegation
Frank Weisl	Chief Assistant
Oscar Schachter	Legal Adviser
Clifford Willson	Chief Supply Officer
Clarence Anderson	Requirements and Supply Specialist
Maurice Hays	Agricultural Rehabilitation Specialist
Dr. Henry Holle	Medical Officer
Charles R. S. Stein	Specialist on Displaced Persons
Eric Teesdale	Accountant
Gertrude Mott	Secretary

The position of Industrial Rehabilitation Specialist is vacant due to the resignation of Mr. Alan-Gordon Finley from E.R.O. The appointment of a new Industrial Rehabilitation Specialist is under consideration.

Supplies

Relief shipments to Poland via Constanza continued during the month of May. Officials of the Provisional Government of the Polish Republic reported (Warsaw, Polpress, May 23) that more than 500 freight cars loaded with UNRRA relief supplies have been received in Poland from ships docked at Constanza since April 6th. These shipments included food, clothing, seeds, tools, soap, beds, linens and medicines. The first ship was the "El Mundo". It docked at Constanza on April 6 with 2,700 tons of food and clothing, and was unloaded by April 19th. The "Henry Longfellow" arrived at Constanza on April 24th with 3,775 tons and was speedily unloaded. On May 15th, the "Delmar" brought 3,224 tons of supplies - food, coffee and medical supplies. The fourth ship was the "City of Omaha". It docked at Constanza on May 17th with 5,000 tons of medicines, food and other articles. Shifting the cargo to freight cars began immediately.

On May 22 the Lublin radio broadcast that the first transport of 50 railway cars laden with trucks sent by UNRRA arrived in Lodz.

4 May 1945

TO: A. K. Weinberg
FROM: Grace M. Angle
SUBJECT: Statement on establishment of statistical reporting program
for field missions

The following statement was written in response to your phone call. I hope that it will be helpful to you.

Because periodic reports on operations by UNRRA field missions are required by the Director General for his reports to the UNRRA Council and Central Committee, to guide him in the determination of general policies and to make possible a fuller public understanding of the responsibilities and accomplishments of UNRRA, a statistical reporting program covering all activities of the field missions has been provided for in Administrative Order No. 41.

In order to eliminate duplication and to avoid gaps in information available all periodic statistical reports requested by any major organizational unit of the Administration will be a part of this coordinated system of field statistical reports.

To implement the provisions of the Administrative Order on statistical reporting, report forms and instructions covering registration and repatriation of displaced persons, care of displaced persons in UNRRA camps, hospital in patient service and clinic service, personnel, expense of mission operations, supplies received or acquired by the missions, and use of local proceeds by the missions have been developed. These reports will be prepared by the missions. Report forms for the distribution of supplies and the receipt and use of proceeds by the national government have also been developed for use by national governments receiving UNRRA supplies.

These report forms and instructions, concurred in by all major organizational units of the Administration at Headquarters, are currently being discussed with the ERO by a member of the Headquarters staff. The missions in Greece, Yugoslavia, Italy and the Middle East have been requested to begin reporting.

If you have any questions about this statement or wish more information, please do not hesitate to call me.

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