

Regd. No.

UNRRA (EUROPEAN REGION).

WR 4/28/2

RECORD

Date of Paper
Date Registered
3.5.46.

FROM WHOM

SUBJECT

MR. RABINOFF'S VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA

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

(3102D) Wt P768/276 5m 8/45 HJR & L Gp 51

Referred to	Date	Referred to	Date	Referred to	Date
Lewis Cook	4/5				
Mr. Cook	5/5				
Miss Radtke	14/5				
Miss Leckenby	27/6				
Mr. Deane	2/8				
Registry	15/8				
Miss Leckenby	2/9				
Registry	4/5				
Mr. Lister	12/10				

NOTE.-Do not retain this File unnecessarily.

(27628) Wt P.470/22 5,000 7/44 A.& E.W.Ltd. Gp.745

Personal letter dated 22 April from Mr. Rabinoff to Miss Cook removed.

V. L. Cook.

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
ITALIAN MISSION

INDEXED

22 April 1946

Mr. Roger Carter
Welfare and Repatriation Division, ERO

WR 4/28/2

Dear Mr. Carter:

In the absence of information from Miss Gifford, the proper procedure probably is for me to turn over to you the various documents in relation to my Yugoslav visit. You will then be in a position to discuss the matter further with her as may be required. Accordingly, the material which I took to Yugoslavia is enclosed, together with several of the basic documents arising out of my visit.

1. Memoranda on my visit line up as follows:

- a) "Status Summary", dated 17 April 1946.
- b) Memorandum to the Chief of Mission, dated 1 April 1946, titled "Discussions regarding Repatriation of Yugoslavs from Italy, Austria and Germany".
- c) Memorandum to Dr. Sinclair-Loutit, dated 17 April, titled "Repatriation and Tracing". This memorandum reviews a conference on that same date with Mr. Kanazarovic, Chief of Repatriation of the Yugoslav Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- d) Incidental memoranda reporting casually on the three institutions visited in Belgrade, interview with the Chief of Social Welfare Division at Belgrade, and a list of typical cases coming in to the Yugoslav Mission for DP service.
- e) Memorandum to the Chief of Mission, dated 15 April 1946, titled "Reassessment of Welfare Position in Yugoslavia".

Copies of all these memoranda are enclosed.

Document "e" will be edited further by Dr. Loutit on his return to Belgrade about 3rd May and will, in effect, be a summary of all of the other material. It reaches you now, therefore, in preliminary form for your information, but I should expect that it will be coming to ERO officially from the Chief of Mission after he has reviewed and discussed it with Dr. Loutit. You will notice from Document "a" that this "Reassessment" memorandum is intended to have wide distribution within the Mission, as well as to the officials with whom the Yugoslav Mission are working in the Bureau of Special Supplies, Ministry of Trade.

2. The material on Yugoslavia which I took with me from London is also enclosed. Several comments seem to be in order.

- a) Document "c" above will indicate various agreements which were reached in the discussion with Mr. Kanazarovic, particularly in relation to repatriation of Yugoslavs from DP camps, the handling of DP's in Yugoslavia, and tracing. This document, together with the others, cover most of the points raised in the general memorandum you prepared for me.
- b) Tracing is specifically the function of the Yugoslav Red Cross, with a referent named as a result of these interviews to negotiate incidental problems that might arise between the Yugoslav Mission

and the Red Cross. In this connection, I should like to note that I did not receive from Miss Warner the material she promised to send me with relation to the Yugoslav tracing situation.

I should suggest that negotiations with Colonel Bowring on the memorandum he gave me dated 23 February 1946 should be held up until a Welfare and Repatriation Officer has been assigned to the Yugoslav Mission, as noted in Document "e" and in the various cables on the subject with which you are doubtless familiar.

- c) On the Red Cross parcels issue, note my memorandum on the copy of the cable on the subject.
- d) On the cables which Mr. Mathiasen gave me regarding repatriation from Austria, I was completely stymied, inasmuch as the material requested from Austria never arrived and did not reach me in Belgrade despite my several cables on the subject.
- e) On the "UNRRA Training Bursaries", Dr. Loutit and I discussed this subject both with the Chief of Mission and with the governmental officials in the Health and Welfare COMMISSIONS. (The Ministries of Health and Welfare were replaced two months ago by Commissions, which are presumably of inferior status, inasmuch as they are not headed by Ministers of Cabinet rank.) There is no assurance that any fellowships will be assigned to people in either Health or Welfare, but the matter is still in negotiation and I am hopeful that some selections may be made for both fields.
- f) Dr. Nelbach of the United Relief for Yugoslavia reached Belgrade on 12 April. Dr. Loutit and I had a session with him on the 15th of April. He had already seen various governmental and other officials and was working on a program directed exclusively to Public Health activities. He estimates that the organization will have approximately one million dollars to spend this year. They will probably concentrate on two or three major projects, which he promised to coordinate with the Public Health program being developed by the Mission.
- g) The toy project for the Welfare Institution, referred to in your memorandum, is still an unknown quantity in Yugoslavia. They need toys and play equipment very badly and Dr. Loutit will appreciate your checking up to ascertain the present status and prospects.

3. As follow-up to the visit:

- a) I intend to discuss with Mr. Keeny the repatriation questions raised with me in Yugoslavia, and thereafter to discuss that situation with the Yugoslav Delegate in Rome.
- b) As soon as the Welfare and Repatriation Officer is assigned to Yugoslavia, in answer to the numerous cables from the Yugoslav Mission on that subject, supplemented by my cables, work can be initiated actively along the several lines indicated in the "Reassessment" memorandum. I am convinced that a competent person can maintain and cultivate careful lines of communication and usefulness in the repatriation work, and in the several phases of welfare work enumerated. Dr. Loutit heartily endorses this position and we found encouraging support from various members of the government and mass organizations with whom we discussed the questions.

Yours sincerely,


George W. Rabinoff

GWR:c

cc: Dr. Kenneth Sinclair-Loutit,
Health Division, Yugoslav Mission

(a)

INDEXED

17 April 1946

WR 4/28/2

To: Sinclair-Loutit
From: George W. Rabinoff

STATUS SUMMARY

1. Reassessment of the Welfare Program

Mrs. Church has completed the rewrite, and a copy is going to the Chief, as is. Some additional editing may be needed, and I am taking an extra copy with me, which I shall check and return, with any suggestion for such editing. In addition, it may be desirable to note (or add) in the appendix, the trip to the Vojvodina, the confabs with Mrs. Ribinker of the Red Cross and with Mr. Vassitch, whom I saw with Mrs. Grubavetich at her suggestion. He said he would make available to us a copy of her report on the field trip, to supplement ours, and expressed considerable interest in our findings, which I outlined to him briefly. I stressed particularly the general educational aspects, in connection with the mass industrialization program--in which he acquiesced--and also the possibility of using the mass organizations--Youth, Anti-Fascist and Red Cross--as channels of communication with the experience of the rest of the world. He said he would be interested in the Report, which presumably he will receive from the Chief, and assured me that it would receive careful study.

After your return, and final editing, the Report should probably be stencilled and distributed to the key departments of the Mission, including the regional staff.

2. Repatriation

The original Memo is going to Mr. Vassitch, through the Chief, and presumably also to ERO for the Missions in Italy, Germany and Austria, through the same channel.

I have left with Major Ingram the original of the Memo on my confab this morning with Mr. Kanazarowic, since some of the matters will require action before your return. I am suggesting to Major Ingram that he make that material available to the Chief, in view of the definitive character of the decisions made by Mr. K.

Mr. Leff has given me two sets of the snapshots you took, of the two recently returned ex-Chetniks at Otocac, which I will review with the Italian Mission, as per our understanding, together with the letter from the one man, and the list given to us by the referent from that area.

3. Personnel

Presumably I will be hearing from ERO, with reference to their willingness to have me negotiate with Italy re the release of Helen Montgomery to the Jugo-Slav Mission, as Welfare and Repatriation Officer. You will have discussed the matter at ERO, and I shall act in accordance with whatever instructions I receive from them. If Miss Montgomery cannot be available, ERO will presumably proceed to negotiate for some other suitable person. I told both Mr. Kanazarowic and Mr. Vassitch that we were bringing such a person to the Mission, to concentrate on repatriation problems, but also to be available for other welfare matters, following up on my visit. Both expressed considerable interest.

(2) WR4/28/2
11-1-46
1st April, 1946

To: Mr. Michail Sergeichie, Chief of Mission.
From: George W. Rabinoff, Deputy Director
Welfare and Repatriation, IRO.
Subject: Discussions regarding Repatriation of Yugoslavs from Italy,
Austria and Germany.

Following our discussion with you on the subject on 27 March, Mr Loutit and I saw Msc. Grubacevic, referent to UNRRA from the Committee on Social Policy, who arranged an appointment for us with Mr. Sebler of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 29 March. He asked many questions on the relationship of UNRRA to repatriation, and the following points were made:

1. According to our latest information, there are approximately 100,000 Yugoslavs in the Displaced Persons camps in Italy, Austria and Germany. 34,000, 44,000, 39,000 respectively.
2. All of these people and camps are not under UNRRA administration. Established by the Allied Military in each country, the last of the agreements for transfer of the camps to UNRRA were signed in Germany and Austria in February and the agreement with Allied Forces Headquarters (AFHQ) Italy is still under discussion. The camps doubtless contain many persons who are not eligible for UNRRA care and active negotiations have been undertaken with the Military in all three countries to screen all displaced persons and establish their eligibility. In Italy, interviewing was started ten days ago, to determine the facts regarding each person in the camps, where they came from, under what circumstances, and what they are intending to do. The material on each person will be reviewed with officers from AFHQ and with the Italian Government, after which ineligible will be removed from the camps by the Military. The process will be completed in Italy within the month; no information has been received yet as to when the corresponding screening will be completed in Austria and Germany.
3. Under UNRRA Council Resolutions, care is given by UNRRA primarily to Displaced United Nations nationals, and to persons from ex-enemy countries who have been persecuted because of religious belief or actions favourable to the United Nations. Collaborators, Volkdeutsche, ex-prisoners of war and ex-military formations are not eligible by present interpretations. UNRRA cannot require displaced persons to return to their homes, if they do not want to return; on the other hand, UNRRA cannot undertake activities to resettle such persons. Presumably UNO or some body to be established by UNO will take that responsibility after repatriation has been completed.
4. Influences at work in the Displaced Persons camps against repatriation, include a. liaison officers purporting to represent their Governments, who are attached

to the Military and not to UNHRA and whom UNHRA therefore cannot control, and
b. lack of information regarding the conditions under which the displaced persons can return to their home countries, and the living and working conditions in those countries.

5. It would be desirable for the Yugoslav Government to make representations to AFHQ in Italy, the AG in Austria and the AG in Germany regarding repatriation plans, in order to eliminate unfavourable liaison officers and to initiate active steps to encourage repatriation.
6. The Amnesty Decree issued by the Yugoslav Government has not been interpreted clearly to the displaced persons, and much misinformation is being circulated among them. Would it be possible for the Government to reissue the Decree, and simultaneously to publish a list of persons wanted as War Criminals, with a definite statement that all other persons would be accepted in Yugoslavia with full opportunities to re-establish themselves without prejudice? The French Government took the trouble to prepare lists of all frenchmen missing from the invaded Departments of their country, to assist the Russian Armies in screening frenchmen who had been forced into the German forces.
7. After these three steps have been taken, namely, negotiations with the Military regarding plans, publication of the Amnesty Decree and some assurance to the general mass of prospective repatriates that they could return home, the Government might send a Commission to each country, to visit the Camps and to describe the conditions at home, to discuss repatriation prospects with the individual persons. Such a Commission would be accredited to the Military or the Civil Government, but would be welcomed by the UNHRA missions as an encouragement to repatriation and given all facilities that UNHRA commands. Obviously such Commissions should be made up of persons from the federal states most affected, who could be accepted and establish confidence with the displaced persons. UNHRA would be prepared to assist in the formulation of further plans. ⁹ Mr Hebler undertook to confer with his associates regarding these points and to advise us further.
8. Should we take the initiative in sending him a copy of this Memorandum, in order to clarify questions which have been in doubt and to accelerate the process of understanding?

It is the opinion of Dr. Sinclair-Loutit and myself that a formalization of Yugoslav Mission policy in this matter should be sent to E.R.O. for transmission to Italy, Germany and Austria in order to establish co-operation in repatriation procedures.

George W. Rabinoff
Deputy Director
Welfare and Repatriation, ERO.

17 April 1946

Dr. Sinclair-Loutit
From : Mr. George W. Rabinoff

REPATRIATION AND TRACING

At Mr. Sergeichie's reception last evening, Mr. KanazeroVie was present and suggested that I call at his office this morning, at which time he would have a copy of the Amnesty Decree for me. Mrs. Grubavevic and I were with him this morning, from 11:15 to 12:30. He had had various consultations since our conversation with him last week, and the present situation stands as follows;

1. Repatriation of Jugo-Slavs from D.P. Camps in Italy, Austria and Germany

a. Amnesty Decree- Mr. K. gave me a set of the Decrees, in the original, which I am taking to Italy with me. He is giving Mrs. G. another set, so that we will receive an official translation from her Ministry.

b. Publication of War Criminals List- Mr. K. showed me the list of War Criminals, which was prepared some time ago and turned over to the Allied governments for their apprehension. There are about 1,500 names on the list of definitely established war criminals. An additional list, of doubtful cases, is somewhat smaller. He said that, after consideration, he was doubtful whether the publication of the list was advisable, since that would warn persons who were wanted. Since the list is such a slight proportion of the total Jugo-Slavs still outside the country, he suggested that the decision be based on a recommendation to be made by the Commission which the Government was prepared to send to visit the DP. Camps.

c. Commission to Visit the D.P. Camps- Application will be made by the Jugo-Slav Government for a Commission to enter Italy, Austria and Germany, to work on the D.P. problem. Mr. K. said that previous attempts in that direction had been made, but had not materialized. He asked that UNRRA be prepared to support the request to the Allied military authorities. I assured him that UNRRA was anxious to encourage repatriation, and that we would co-operate with his Government in this respect, through the respective Missions.

I undertook to discuss the matter further, in Italy, with our Mission and with the Jugo-Slav Delegation, and that further recommendations on procedure would be forthcoming from the latter source, after these discussions, which he hoped, would come at an early date.

He asked that we consider whether it would be possible for the several UNRRA Missions involved to forward to the Government, lists of those DPs in the Camps who expressed a desire to return to Jugo-Slavia. This might be done, after the screening had been completed by the Authorities, but would not, in itself, affect the situation seriously.

2. D. Ps in Jugo-Slavia

Mr. K. outlined the principle on which the Government was acting, with reference to the repatriation or exit of D.Ps in Jugo-Slavia, as follows:

a. Jews who had fled to Jugo-Slavia before the War, from ex-enemy countries, or

others who had fled, similarly to escape persecution, were free to leave the country, for whatever destination they chose, provided their papers were in order, both as to identification and permission to enter country of immigration.

b. Such people, wanting to go to Allied countries, would require the necessary documentation and permission from such country.

c. People who entered during the War were not discussed, but he had pointed out last week that such people would have to establish the correctness of their war record.

d. ~~Since~~ Exit permits are handled by the Internal Affairs Ministries of the Federal Republics. Questions of interpretation or difficulty are referred by the individual Ministries to the central Ministry of Trade. Mrs. G. has been designated as referent for the Ministry of Trade to deal with such difficult or complicated cases, for the time being. If the volume should prove to be considerable, which seems doubtful, an additional referent would be nominated, to deal with that problem exclusively. For the time being, therefore, UNRRA can clear all doubtful situations with Mrs. G. Mr. K. handed her the documents on the case we left with him last week, and she will follow through. He indicated that, on the face of the matter, there had been mishandling of the situation and that it would be corrected.

3. Bilateral Agreements for the Repatriation of Displaced Persons from London

On Cable 802, Mr. K said that, as far as he knew, there were no formal agreements between the Jugo-Slav and any other governments regarding the repatriation of displaced persons. The Jugo-Slav government had repatriated all displaced persons in the country at the time of the liberation, and were prepared to continue to do so, tho he felt there were only isolated cases. With the Jewish group from Poland, regarding whom cables had been exchanged with ERO several months ago, these were not displaced persons in the usual sense, since they were travelling to Palestine, with papers in order from the Polish Government; they were therefore emigrants. Mrs. G. undertook to check to make sure that no other section of the government had made such agreements, tho it was unlikely.

4. Tracing

There is no National Tracing Bureau within the Jugo-Slav government. For the time being, until the Government decides that such a Bureau is required, it has designated the Jugo-Slav Red Cross as the national tracing bureau for Jugo-Slavia. If the volume of work, or other considerations, should indicate the need for an official bureau within the Government, it will set up accordingly.

The Jugo-Slav liaison officers to the UNRRA Central Tracing Bureau in Germany are connected with the Military Mission, and have no contact with the J-S Red Cross.

Mrs. G. has been designated as the referent from the Ministry of Trade on Tracing matters, and is to be consulted on all such questions arising within UNRRA.

Following our conference with Mr. Kanazarowic, Mrs. G and I conferred with Mrs. Yara Ribinker, General Secretary of the Jugo-Slav Red Cross. She agreed with the interpretation above. It was agreed that all persons applying directly to the UNRRA Mission in Jugo-Slavia for tracing service should be referred directly to the Red Cross. They have a staff of 26 persons on the service, are building up records and catalogue, and are prepared to handle these additional inquiries. Mail coming to the UNRRA office on tracing should be sent to the Red Cross through the referent, and all inquiries

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WR4/28/2.

Visit 3.45 to 5.15 p.m. 1st April 1946 with Mr. Slavko Komar, Director ill, guide was Assistant Director - no critical evaluation attempted.

1. A Home for orphaned children, tho' some of the present population of 240 children have one or both parents living. Ages 6 to 13, boys predominant; mostly from Bosnia and Montenegro, opened May 1945. Most of the children completely without relatives. Many of them saw active service with the Partisans.
2. The Home occupies a collection of villas. The main building, the hospital building and the dining-hall. This latter a frame structure erected for the purpose - are on one site, which is now being landscaped by German prisoners of war. Two other buildings, several hundred feet away, are used as residences, and another is the school building, with concrete swimming-pool alongside. A sports field is being laid out near the main building, garden plots are to be developed on near-by ground, to raise vegetables. The staff talks about striving for self-sufficiency in maintenance, through the work of the children, but that is for the early future.

Central heating was available in each building during the winter; the kitchen inadequately equipped; water from the Belgrade water supply; showers for bathing; sleeping rooms house from 4 to 6 each, comfortable single cots, tiny cupboards for personal clothes and belongings.

The plant, grounds, buildings and all quarters were spotlessly clean - almost too much so, in view of the active character of the population.

3. The younger children attend the school attached to the Home, those eligible for Gymnasium attend the regular schools in Belgrade. The institutional school is explained by the need of cutting down exposure to infections. The staff and curriculum are standard and the school operates under the supervision of the State (Serbia) Education System.
4. A small room for the kindergarten children has a few toys, given by Czechoslovaks, but not much indication that they have been used - too clean. No other play or sports equipment. The children are organized into "pioneers" (a kind of Boy Scout groups), have a room set aside for their "club - also spotless, maintains "wall newspapers". During the visit, the whole group broke into a series of folk dances, comfortably and easily.
5. The dietary was not examined closely, but Mr. Komar and the staff complained of inadequate food. Supper in preparation consisted of fresh milk boiling in cauldrons with coffee flavoring, and wheat bread. Meat twice weekly, most meals consist of bread. During the winter, variety was possible through food kits, but these are no longer available.
6. Health second good, some "grippe", measles, one scarlet fever all winter. Nurse in charge, rooms for isolation. Serious cases are sent to the State General Hospital. Physician rounds?
7. Staff of 10 men and women, young people, civil employees. No attempt to determine qualifications, but their relations with the children seemed happy and friendly.
8. The Home is financed by the State of Serbia. Considerable self-management by the children. Supervision by State? The children are healthy and happy looking, over all. The regimen is military, due partly to the size of the population and the staff, but more probably to the enthusiasm for the war experience, the social orientation of the State and the need for early indoctrination. Posters and slogans are conspicuous.

George W. Rabinoff,
Deputy Director
Welfare Division, IRO.

Visited 2 April, 1946 with Mme Grubacevic, 5:00 PM

1. This is a home for "ill" children, maintained by the Serbian Ministry of Social Welfare. Capacity of 100, population 80. Opened Oct 20 1945 for children too ill to be sent to the regular institutions for orphans. The children are practically all complete orphans, come from the war devastated areas, principally Bosnia and Hercegovina. The group range in age up to about 16, and it is intended that the care should be only temporary. There has been some discharge of patients since the initiation of the home, but figures will have to be secured at the Belgrade office, which handles all intake.
2. The home occupies an "abandoned" building on a hilltop, formerly occupied as offices by an enemy chemical concern. Considerable rebuilding was necessary to repair war damage and to adapt the facilities to the present use; on cursory examination it seems to serve its purpose physically; tho the beds are much too crowded for comfort, the high ceilings probably allow sufficient actual air space. Five bed rooms, ranging from about a dozen to 30 beds; class rooms, terraces, an "ambulanta" in one wing of the building for children requiring isolation; kitchen and dining room; outside grounds partly under cultivation. Water from the city system, central heating, bathtubs and showers for bathing. Beds are hospital type steel cots, each bed has a small stand alongside for the personal belongings of the child, but the stands are empty. Clothes are turned in as necessary for washing or mending, and new supply issued from stores, so that children do not have any actual personal belongings. No complaints from the Chief on clothing or linens, both of which are sufficient for immediate need.
3. The food situation is reported better than at the other institutions visited. In addition to the bread and coffee, the evening meal on the day of the visit included a tomato soup with macaroni, and "conserva", a sausage slice. To supplement the basic rations supplied by the State Ministry, the peasants in the neighborhood are encouraged, and do bring in milk, setting hens and other foods. Further support for the institution comes from the syndicates, each of which is stimulated to take on the patronage of one institution, for which they raise funds, visit for personal service and attention to the children.
4. The school for the children is within the building, and is staffed by 4 teachers, under supervision of the State Ministry of Education. Regular class work is carried, according to the status of the individual children.
5. Shortage of play and sports equipment.
6. Staff of 17, including the Chief, 4 nurses, resident physician, 4 teachers, cook, storeskeeper, cleaners.
7. The institution is entirely managed from the central office, no income from the children, State supplies basic needs, others as indicated above.
8. Records are made out on application to the central office; copy of record kept at the institution is attached, emphasis on physical condition and development.

As in other institutions visited, the children were in good humour, sang and danced--and were comfortable with the staff; tho the children were considered below par physically, there were few overt evidences of that condition. Means of interpretation at hand did not permit fuller details as to types of conditions received, results and other facts which should require more careful study.

Obdanište br 5 Knjižinye Perside 66 Belgrade

Visited 2 April, 1946 with Mme Grubacevic, 3:45 PM

1. This institution is a Day Nursery, one of 22 operated by the Serbian Ministry of Social Welfare in Belgrade, with a total capacity of 2000 children, this one housing 70 boys and girls, ages 3 to 7, pre-school. Children are accepted from working mothers, for day care, hours 6 AM to 6 PM, the most of the children are picked up shortly after the end of the state work day, at 2 PM. Children of unemployed parents are also accepted, and no payment is made for their care. Working parents are charged 20% of the child's share of the family earnings, i.e., if a family income is 3,000 dinars per month, in a family of 6, the child's share is apportioned as one sixth, with the charge 40 dinars.

2. The nursery occupies a comfortable dwelling, reasonably equipped with play rooms, small chairs and tables, low steel-tubing frame and canvas covered cots, washing and sanitary facilities. M.I. room with visiting physician, kitchen and playground. The place is clean.

four

3. The children are given ~~three~~ meals daily consisting of wheat bread, milk with butter, jam or marmalade, and meat once weekly. Parcels were used when available to supplement the meals, but are no longer available. The evening meal is supposed to be given at home. The children appear to be well nourished.

4The staff consists of a Chief, a nurse, cook and two cleaners, and three teachers. Since it was recognized that ordinary teachers would hardly be qualified to handle the children, a special three months training course was given last summer by the Ministry of Education. The children are taught to play, with the usual type of nursery games. The staff seemed in good spirits and accord with the children.

5. Children are admitted by application from the parents to the Chief on the ground, and the record, copy attached, gives the essential data regarding the child and his family, with the body of the record given over to space for a running commentary on the health and growth of the child, physically.

6. The institution is maintained by the Serbian Ministry of Social Welfare, which meets the deficit budget, over the income from payments by the parents. Its program and activities are established by the Ministry and are uniform for the entire system, the one nursery of about 200 capacity is operated for older children, attending regular elementary school. The nursery was opened last Spring, following a public campaign which raised three million dinars in Belgrade, used for equipment and capital costs.

George W. Rabinoff

Interview 4 April, 1946 with Mme Ljubica Zivkovic, Chief of the
Social Welfare Division of the City of Belgrade
Mme. Grubavecic interpreter

The Republic of Jugo-Slavia maintains a Committee on Social Policy, which is directly responsible for the program on behalf of orphans, war and otherwise. Work for Invalides of the war has been the responsibility of the War Ministry, but is in process of transfer to the Committee on Social Policy. On other social problems, the Committee establishes directives for the guidance of the federal States, but such directives are not mandatory; they are adapted by the individual States, according to local attitudes and conditions.

The State of Serbia maintains a corresponding Committee on Social Policy, which operates through the following Divisions:

- Mothers, Children and Youth
- Social Welfare (sickness, incapacity, etc)
- General (personnel and other administrative services)
- Insurance (labor standards and relationships, and co-ordination on social insurance with the Republic Ministry of Works, which operates the social insurance scheme on a federal level, but anticipates that it will be taken over for administration by the federal States)

The Republic or federal government operates on a budget, through a Minister of Finance, with income from taxation and from the public utilities and state-owned industry. The individual State operates similarly, on a budget, with a Finance Ministry and its own sources of income. Where the State is unable to balance its budget, or on certain programs in which the Republic is especially interested, subsidy is given to the States from the Federal budget.

The City of Belgrade operates its social services through a Division of Social Welfare, with the following Bureaux:

- Mothers, children and Youth
- Social Relief, including illness and unemployment
- Social Institutions, essentially for the defectives, i.e. Blind, Aged, Deaf and Dumb, Beggars (compulsory institutionalization)
- Administrative
- Accounts and Supply

The Division acts as agent for the Federal Government in registering for care the orphaned children, for whom that Government makes provision.

The total budget for the Division for the year is 60 million dinars, (Belgrade population is estimated at 300-400,000, but no census has been taken since the war). It employs a staff of 700 in all bureaux, and is caring for about 10,000 people through its various services. The number was higher when the ~~Bure~~ Division started to function, last year, but has been stabilized, with the return of many war refugees to their homes in other parts of the country.

The staff are technically equipped, insofar as possible. Serbia operates a School for Nurses, many of whom are employed in the Division. There is a shortage of experts for teaching, but they have made do, the particularly through special courses, organized at the request of the

of the Division, by the Ministry of Education, which secures teaching staff from whatever sources are available, including the University. Such courses to date include:

1. Three months course for Chiefs of "Receiving Homes", the day nurseries;
2. Two months course for other institutional staff;
3. Three months for nurses in institutions;
4. Three months for teachers in institutions.

A new course for institutional nurses is now being planned, for six months. All of these courses require full time.

The staff of the Social Relief Bureau, which administers outdoor relief, is made up of University graduates, who must familiarize themselves with the regulations and procedures of their work, but no special courses have been given for these workers.

Belgrade is divided into seven districts, each of which has a Commission on Social Relief, composed of three persons: a secretary, who must be a lawyer and understand the regulations, and two elected citizens. Each District has an office, to which applications for relief are made to the staff, which makes decisions with the advice of similar commissions, each responsible for a single street, on which the members of the commission live, so that they know all the residents and are able to advise regarding the facts in the case. Appeal can be made from the lowest commission, representing the Street (probably actually a block), to the District Commission, and then to the City Commission.

According to Mme. Zivkovic, the major problems of her Division are as follows:

1. Insufficient funds for dealing with all situations requiring care. At first they were only able to take the most serious cases, now they are taking some only 90% afflicted, rather than 100%, but they feel they should take an even lower disabled group;
2. Buildings for the persons requiring institutional care;
3. Equipment for institutions;
4. Special medical supplies for institutions;
5. More varied food for the children, especially vitamins.

A plan has been prepared by the Division and submitted through the State to the federal Committee on Social Policy, for an appeal to Voluntary Agencies, to help meet some of these needs, particularly from the US and UK, rebuilding of institutions, etc.

George W. Rahinoff

*Typical cases coming
to Jugo. Gov. Mission
and in securing
exit permits*

- 1 -

12 April 1945

*prepared by
Vera Ivanovic*

1. Jeliasaveta and Sander Leval, nationality Jewish, stateless wish to go to France. They lived in Paris from 1928 - 1940. They came to Yugoslavia from Hungary in Feb. 1945. I called Mr. Couhadoux, French Commission for Repatriation, and he will see them (13.4.45).

If Paris not possible, to try Rome or Budapest.

2. Katherina Sabados, Austrian (married to a Yugoslav). She came to Yugoslavia in August 1939 and lived at Osijek and Senta. (Under the occupation was deported to Austria and Theresienstadt). She wishes to go to Vienna (alone) where she had lived before the war. (The Russian Army sent her to Senta in June 1945 - from the concentration camp). She has no documents; I called the Yugoslav Commission for Repatriation and I got information that a certificate (Characteristics) issued by the National Committee at Senta is necessary.
3. Dr. Josci Siegfried, Hilde, Ellen and Robert, nationality Jewish Germans, citizenship - Uruguay. They were living at Karlovci and Zagreb in Yugoslavia since 1934. Now wish to go to Uruguay. They have exit permits and passports in order. (In 1944 they were deported to Bergen Belsen concentration camp). Since there is no representative of Uruguay here, they need entry permits for Italy where they will make further arrangements. They would like to travel via Fiume and Udine or by an UNRRA ship from Split if possible. The only way is to go by train via Post Malone. I sent a cable to UNRRA Rome asking them to provide entry permits for Italy.
4. Mrs. Josefina Stepler and Dr. Abraham Stepler, Austrians (Jewish), stateless have a daughter in the USA (New York) who will provide them a home. Their daughter forwarded affidavits in October 1943, but the American Embassy has done nothing. On the 28th of March I called Mr. McGowan and he promised to send necessary forms (to Mrs. Stepler); but he never sent them. Mrs. Stepler is most anxious to leave Yugoslavia as the life is becoming more and more unbearable for her and her husband (personal things).
5. Mrs. Sofia Federbusch, nationality Jewish, stateless, got entry visa for Australia; in due course will get a passport. Mr. Klugmann was interested in this case and said that Unrta could arrange transportation to Bari (not possible the entire passage).
6. Sofija Rusko, Yugoslav, wants to go to Austria to join her husband (Russian). Referred to the Yugoslav authorities.
7. Dr. Felicijan Zajonc and family, Polish citizens wish to be repatriated. Dr. Zajonc was in this office round the middle of February to ask for a British visa to enter Austria. Maj. Browning from the British Embassy

gave information that private travels are impossible (for the time being) and suggested the travel via Subotica and Hungary. That does not convene because of Dr. Zajonc's mother who is 77 years old.

8. Nicolas Katsavounis, Roumanian returning from Dachau concentration camp. Referred to the Yugoslav Commission for Repatriation.
9. Jean Povolni, Austrian, without documents, wishes to go to Vienna - referred to the Yugoslav Commission for Repatriation and British Embassy. (11 March)
10. Mrs. Graff and daughter, Austrians had exit permits and had to go to Austria, Tibol. The French Embassy issued entry permits, and then they got transit visas for Italy from the British Embassy. (in March)

(e)

WR 4/28/2

15 April 1946

INDEXED

To: Michail Sergeichic
Chief of Mission

From: Dr. Sinclair-Loutit, Director of Relief Services
George W. Rabinoff, Deputy Director, Division of Welfare
and Repatriation, E.R.O.

Subject: Reassessment of Welfare Position in Yugoslavia (Following Visit
of Mr. Rabinoff on March 22 to April 18, 1946)

I. DEFINITION

Welfare is defined as that phase of community life which is concerned with (a) the well-being of the individual in relation to all of the activities of a modern state, (b) the maximum utilization of the energies, capacities, and interests of each individual for the welfare of himself and the community, and (c) the provision for the needs of those persons who are unable to adjust readily to the demands of modern industrial civilization and provision for those who, by reason of age, defect or accident, are unable to provide for their own needs.

II. OBJECT

It is the purpose of this report to attempt to determine UNRRA's possible position with respect to Social Welfare and Repatriation work in Yugoslavia during the remainder of 1946.

III. THE SITUATION

(a) Historical

It must be remembered that Yugoslavia today presents the remains of a peasant economy of special character which before the war contained some few islands of industrialization not well knit in general into the fabric of the country as a whole. The war not only brought great physical destruction to both peasant and industrial economy but also led to an isolation of areas which previously had never been self-sufficient. Areas which had formerly been passive, such as the Lika, Bosnia, Cfnagora, were cut off from those areas of the country on which they had previously depended for necessary foods and other imports. These richer areas in their turn suffered devastation, and communications were so damaged as to render their support on liberation completely ineffective.

One of the favorable aspects of the former peasant economy, which remains today, is the extreme self-reliance and local patriotism of the separate areas of Yugoslavia. This has resulted in immediate attempts to rebuild the local damage and to restart social life without waiting for help from outside. Therefore, today an uneven development exists which varies from locality to locality. It is possible in one day to pass from a modern industrial city to a peasant village living the social and economic life of far-removed generations.

The human losses of the war are among the highest in Europe, ranging up to 25% of the population of some areas. The total war dead for the country (population 15,000,000) is officially estimated at 1,700,000. It must be borne in mind that the loss was not only serious quantitatively. It was a deliberate policy of the occupiers to liquidate the younger, more intelligent, better-trained men and women of leadership capacity.

(b) Government Organization

The Yugoslav authorities clearly recognized this situation and organized to meet it on three levels:

1. That of the Central Government;
2. That of the Federated State; and
3. That of the Local Authority.

For social welfare purposes, the chief organ of the Central Government is the Committee for Social Policy (Komitet za Socijalnu Politiku. The word "Politika" has in the past been poorly translated as "politics".) The Chairman of this Committee has Ministerial rank. Its function is:

1. To give broad policy directives to the Government of the Six Federated Republics;
2. To suggest the proportion in which supplies obtained by the Central Government shall be distributed to the Federated Republics for welfare needs. The Committee on Social Policy has evolved the following formula for the distribution of welfare supplies based on its analysis of the social character and extent of damage suffered by the respective Federated States:

Ključ za Raspodelu Robe

1.	Godck Srbije	20%
2.	" Hrvatske	32%
3.	" Slovenije	9%
4.	" Bosna i Hercegovine	24%
5.	" Makedonije	9%
6.	" Crne Gore i Boke	6%

Za Tekstil i Obucu

1.	Godck Srbije	30%
2.	" Hrvatske	27%
3.	" Slovenije	5%
4.	" Bosne i Hercegovine	27%
5.	" Makedonije	7%
6.	" Crne Gore i Boke	4%

In view of the very great economic, social and cultural differences between the six Republics, executive action is left to their separate governments which each contains a Ministry of Social Policy equal in status to the other Ministries. This contrasts with Central Government practice where the welfare function is simply advisory. It may be noted that public health and education are similarly treated on the Central and Federated levels.

On the State level, a minister of full cabinet rank is charged with social policy and its execution.

The budget of the Bosnian Ministry may be quoted as a measure of its responsibility. During June-December 1946, it amounted to 550 million dinars, disbursed in the care of 100,000 indigent persons.

Such departments must provide for:

1. The allocation of welfare supplies as between the separate areas of the Republic concerned in accordance with their needs.
2. The institutional care of orphan children and "socially endangered" children. ("Socially endangered" is defined as the status of a person unable to provide for himself and therefore requiring State aid.)
3. Arrangements for foster parentage and individual home care of orphans and socially endangered children.
4. Arrangements for care of defective persons, civilian-war invalids, blind, aged, etc.
5. Social relief, illness and unemployment insurance, which includes labor standards and relationships in coordination with the Ministry of Labor.

The Ministry's budget is financed from taxation and from credits made available locally and from the central government. Through the mediation of the National Committee for Social Policy, access can also be had to the "Fund for the Rebuilding of the Country", i.e., moneys from sale of UNRRA goods. Much of the executive work of the Federated State Welfare Ministry is carried by the subordinate organs of local authorities, namely, the Okrug committee (county) and the Srez committee (parish). (These translations are approximate only, the areas and populations of an okrug or srez will not necessarily correspond to its English or American counterpart.)

As an example of this function, the recent visit of Mr. Rabinoff and Dr. Sinclair-Loutit in Croatia to the Okrug of Lika and one of its component Srezes may be quoted. The Lika consists of an area formerly recognized as

passive, lying in a saucer of very rocky ground, the lowest point of which lies over 1,000 feet above sea level. Up to three months of the year, the Lika is snowbound and denied effective communication with the remainder of the country. This winter it existed entirely upon UNRRA stockpiled food. Its population is 150,000. During the war it was the scene of much bitter fighting. As a result many of its townships are completely destroyed. For example, Licko Petrovselo contains not one sound house, being the subject of several punitive burnings. Today it nonetheless houses 600 families. There are 920 women of this village whose husbands were killed in the war and who now are solely responsible for their family's future.

The Government of such an area is the Srez Committee (Sreski Narodni Odbor), an elected body with referents for each of the executive activities (Ministries) found in the State Government. There is also very considerable freedom of private initiative throughout the whole Lika area. Three organs, namely, the Red Cross, the Women's Organization (Anti-fasistkinje Jugoslavije), and the Youth Organization, undertake practical tasks not necessarily confined to the fields of welfare.

For example: International Woman's Day, March 8th, was celebrated by a mass attack on the road situation. Eight thousand women turned out and repaired the roads. In this connection, it may be mentioned that the youth organization has provided 15,000 cubic meters of prepared stone for road repairs. The selection of roads for treatment was not accidental, as transport is the life-line of such passive areas.

Matters are referred to the Okrug Committee from the Srez Committee. If the solution cannot be found, it is referred successively to higher levels.

For example: the problem of resettlement of children and whole families has on some occasions been mediated through the Central Government and their recolonization in one of the less-damaged areas of a different Federated State thereby achieved. In this way, groups from the Lika and Bosnia have been moved to the richer area of the Vojvodina. Every effort has been made to keep children near their homes. In Bosnia children and families have been temporarily cared for, pending the restoration of their home areas, in the comparatively undamaged city of Sarajevo, whose normal population of 70,000 was thereby increased to the peak of 140,000. During the latter part of 1945, 40,000 of these migrants were able to return to their home areas. The balance is moving back home now. Fifteen thousand people from the Lika have also been settled in the Vojvodina.

III. REPATRIATION

The bulk of non-Yugoslav displaced persons have left Yugoslav territory. There remains only a residuum of difficult cases, such as persons whose nationality is in doubt, ex-enemy aliens of Jewish origin who fled from the Hitler terror. The exit from the country of these people, whether to their place of origin or to other destinations, must be worked out by the Government on individual basis.

Add from Krasnoyarsk Memo of 17 Feb
Outside the country there are approximately 100,000 Yugoslavs located in Germany (39,000), Austria (44,000), and Italy (34,000). Their return has been delayed due to a variety of factors and their control at the top level during expatriation has not been the responsibility of UNRRA.

That the eventual resettlement of these expatriates (war criminals excepted) is today possible was demonstrated by a situation found in the Srez of Otocac. The Lika Okru Zni Odbor informed the present reporters, in response to an inquiry, that a number of ex-Cetniks had actually returned from Italy to their home areas within recent weeks. Their view locally was that these men had been unfortunate or misled: — they were known not to be guilty of crime and had therefore been readily welcomed back into the community. The Odbor approved that these men be interviewed and assisted in making the necessary arrangements. It so happened that the telegram miscarried and as a result the Srez authorities concerned were not warned. The interviews were therefore entirely impromptu and unprepared.

Case I. A young man of 18. He was found working in his fields and a lengthy conversation ensued in the family farmyard. The happiest person involved was his old mother. The referent from the srez took a most "fatherly" attitude to the whole situation. The boy described the difficulties he had had in getting out of Camp Eboli (which is not under UNRRA's control) and the vicious propaganda made from Yugoslav sources in Italy against his return. He afterwards wrote a letter addressed to friends who remained in Eboli describing his own happy situation and gave it to Mr. Rabinoff for delivery.

Case II. An older man who had been impressed into Cetnik service. He was re-united with his wife and was also found working his fields. He, together with the Srez referent for agriculture, prepared and gave a list of twenty-three names of former inhabitants of the srez now in Eboli whose return was actively desired.

The whole atmosphere seemed clearly to demonstrate the good will of the Government towards those of their citizens who were formerly in enemy formations but whose non-criminal character could be clearly established.

The present tracing service position shows anomalies and there is need for clarification of method and centralization as between the Tracing Service Red Cross, Jewish Community and the Commission on Repatriation of the Central Government.

IV. UNRRA'S POSITION IN REGARD TO ABOVE PROBLEMS

The activities of the UNRRA Mission have been largely devoted to getting into Yugoslavia the supplies which the present situation demands. The phase of procurement is now largely over and the Mission is concerned with making an effective delivery of the \$400,000,000 of goods concerned.

No specific welfare procurement was prepared by the Government in the sense that no program of imports analogous to the Industrial or Health relief and rehabilitation programs were drawn up. In other words, supplies for social welfare end-use are drawn from the general pool of UNRRA imports.

UNRRA has also been in the position to supply facilities for training of Yugoslav nationals. Twenty-four UNRRA fellowships have been allotted to the Mission and it is for the Government to decide upon allocation of these fellowships between the fields of industry, health, agriculture and welfare. At the same time, skilled advice is available from the Mission, either by personal consultation or through the medium of literature obtained from other members of the United Nations. Situations in many cases analogous to that in Yugoslavia obtain in other countries which are the subject of UNRRA operation. A body of relevant experience has been built up in the European Regional Office which is anxious to see as full an exchange as possible between member nations with respect to their social welfare problems.

With respect to repatriation, UNRRA is in a position to facilitate the movement of displaced persons and this function has been clearly defined in the Resolution of Council: -- Care is given by UNRRA primarily to United Nations nationals who by reason of the war have been forced from their own countries. Secondly, aid is given to persons from enemy countries who have become similarly displaced owing to their persecution on account of race, religious belief or actions favorable to the United Nations. Collaborators, Volksdeutsche, ex-prisoners of war, and ex-military formations are not eligible. UNRRA, however, cannot require displaced persons to return to their home if that is not their wish.

V. FIELD OBSERVATIONS

Within the above framework and during a tour necessarily short, the following observations of Yugoslav activities in the field of welfare were made.

A. Residual Problems of War

1. Children

According to the Committee on Social Policy of the Central Government, there are 200,000 orphans and 1,200,000 socially endangered in Yugoslavia. These children are cared for in institutions (30,000), colonized or with

foster parents (170,000). The Minister for Social Policy in Croatia gave the following breakdown (figures provided by the Statistical Section of the Ministry) for the 10,000 children cared for in his institutions:

- 15.5% - lost both parents in active hostilities
- 25.0% - lost parents on account of fascist terror
- 11.9% - orphaned by Allied bombing
- 8.9% - orphaned by typhus
- 20.6% - orphaned by other diseases of war origin
- 18.1% - no knowledge of circumstances of parents loss

The total number of children socially endangered in Croatia was given as 77,000, of whom orphans are 22,000, divided as between: complete orphans, 4,643; loss of father only, 16,784; loss of mother only, 937. The Statistical Division of the Croatian Ministry of Social Policy obtained this information from commissions representing srez authorities and the mass-organizations. The figures therefore are given as good approximations only, since many separate commissions were operating and standards would necessarily be different. Their returns, in any case, are not yet complete.

There are reported to be 7,800 orphaned children in the Lika, 50% of them complete. Five thousand of these have been colonized outside the area, 2,400 within the Lika, the balance in two homes (Djece Dom): 120 at Gospic, 200 at Otocac.

The Government of Croatia prefers colonization to the institutional care of children. Attention was drawn, furthermore, to the financial economy of the former method. A child in an institution costs 1,200 dinars per month; when colonized, the child costs 500 dinars per month. In many cases (the figure of 5,000 was mentioned), the orphan is completely absorbed into the family unit, frequently as replacement for their own children lost and no subsidy is accepted.

In Bosnia there are 45 children's institutions containing a population of 5,400. The total socially endangered child population is 59,000, of whom 20,000 have been settled either by colonization or in institutions. The only centrally organized care available to the remainder lies in a system of school feeding which provides for approximately 40,000 children who may have up to two meals per day. Again the mass organizations played an active part. A "Children's Week" was recently held which raised 5 million dinars. It is clear that financial consideration plays a considerable part in the planning of these Ministries. This will make eventually for a sound economy but in Zagreb, for example, the Ministry of Trade was not having a surplus of items, such as fruit juice and powdered milk, sufficient for them to contemplate "free marketing." At the same time there was evidence of a need for just these articles by the Ministry of Social Welfare.

The children's institutions visited in Belgrade, Zagreb, Sarajevo and Gospic showed

- (a) a keen consciousness on the part of the Government officials of the need to provide adequately for the children's care;
- (b) a great variation in the facilities available, with shortages of food, bedding, equipment and recreational material conspicuous in some but not all of the places;
- (c) a continuous activity in improving of buildings, both through repairs and acquisition of additional properties;
- (d) efforts toward training of teachers and other institutional staff in collaboration with the Ministries of Education.

The Ministry of Social Policy was also concerned with the welfare of groups not actually within the definition of social endangerment and were setting up "receiving homes" (day nurseries) where children of working mothers can receive day care. Such institutions were observed in Belgrade, Zagreb and Sarajevo and generally speaking were of somewhat better standards in building, equipment, food and staff than the full-time institutions -- probably because the responsibilities were less complete and therefore less complicated.

In Belgrade and Sarajevo institutions for "ill children" were also observed, these being generally full orphans from other sections who were congregated for special care preliminary to more permanent adjustment either in a regular institution or by colonization.

2. Invalids

The responsibility for ex-soldiers is still with the Ministry of National Defense though an early transfer with demobilization to Social Policy is contemplated. Yugoslav civilians suffered almost equally heavily and their care lies within Social Policy. There is a program for prosthesis, which is dependent upon the delivery of UNRRA materials.

3. Reconstruction

The damage of house property in Yugoslavia was intense and systematic. The Germans and their satellite formations destroyed houses -- as well as forests -- as a defensive measure along their main lines of communications and as a reprisal in all areas in which resistance was shown. Today reconstruction is active particularly in areas where there is easy access to timber. Hand tools are needed everywhere. Shortage of tools and materials favors housing of a more or less improvised nature and reconstruction is in many cases on a lower standard than that which obtained pre-war. Attention is called to this in view of the well-known danger of temporary expedients

hindering a more permanent solution. In some cases, whole towns have been destroyed. For example, Bihac which has been virtually obliterated by Allied bombing. Clearance is still progressing. Similarly situated in terms of devastation and visited are -- Licko Petro Selo, Korenica, Bosanska Petrovac, Fojnica, Vlasenica and dozens of smaller localities.

4. Nutrition

There is ample evidence that ~~the~~ great efforts are made by staff to provide the best nutrition of children in institutions in spite of shortages, strange materials, entrenched food habits and deficient equipment. However, both in Lika and in Bosnia, it was clear that optimum standards had not been reached. This was evidenced by the presence of rickets and the abnormally high incidence of skin and pulmonary infections. It may also be mentioned that reports of pellagra have come in from the Visegrad areas.

B. Human Problems of Industrialization

1. Direct

(a) Safety

The most striking example of the impact of modern industry on peasant economy is shown on the roads of Yugoslavia today. It is clear that neither drivers nor pedestrians are accustomed to the volume of truck traffic which now exists. This was the only observation made during the tour in the field of industrial safety; but it seems inevitable that the abnormal hazards of the roads must have their counterpart in the factory.

(b) Unemployment

Some unemployment was noted in Kiseljac and referred to in Sarajevo. The persons concerned were young peasants from a nearby area (Rogatica) which has been totally destroyed, some of whom had had experiences as forced laborers in Austria. Presumably they are not required in the preliminary reconstruction of their village. Unemployment is a feature of industrial readjustment although there are possible outlets in public works.

(c) Agriculture

With agriculture organized on a less individual and more cooperative basis, not only will greater efficiency and higher production be obtainable but such problems as unemployment in areas such as Kiseljac will be more readily absorbed. At the same time the waste of manpower inevitable in small-scale farming will cease and a greater volume of the population will be available in industry and other forms of social endeavor. This again would involve readjustments of social and vocational habits to new needs.

2. Breakdowns

(a) Aged

Welfare problems will not cease when the damage caused by the war has been righted. The modernization of agriculture and industry will bring with it its own special problems and inevitably there will be cases requiring social care either by reason of failure to adjust or because of accidents and disease. It would therefore seem wise to frame the present emergency organization on a model which would enable these new and greater tasks to be taken up without replanning.

An institution was seen which was relevant to the second phase, viz, the Home for Aged in Sarajevo. This Home contains aged men and women, not all of whom have out-lived their social usefulness; a certain number of them who were cared for in the Home were able to go into the town to work. A specially happy atmosphere prevailed. The direction of the Home was in the hands of youthful and enthusiastic people. It should, however, be noted that the home contained, in addition, to the aged, several feeble-minded and blind persons. The care of the former seemed unfair to the same aged, while the care of the latter is unfair to the blind who, in at least one case, were capable of making a socially useful contribution.

(b) Social Insurance

The impression was given that the social insurance now obtaining does not provide for old age as such. It was regretted that time did not permit closer examination of the social insurance scheme, which at present is under Central Government auspices but is soon to be transferred for executive management to the Federated States.

(c) Blind, Deaf and Dumb

Sarajevo is planning an institution for the blind which will relieve the condition noted under "Homes for Aged" above. Very great advances have been made in Europe and the United States during the war and in the years immediately preceeding with regard to the care of these groups. Such people need no longer be deprived of the opportunity to make a social contribution; many of them of otherwise normal mental facilities can be trained with aid of modern techniques to take their normal place in society rather than as institutional inmates.

(d) Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis is a social disease and cannot be regarded as a pathological accident as can appendicitis or cancer. The mere removal of the conditions which war has brought to Yugoslavia will not in itself lessen the present alarming incidence. With the increase in general standard of living, the situation should improve, but certain dangers inherent in the rehousing situation referred to above, as well as in the intensified progress of industry, will remain. It is not too much to say that a provision of hand tools for peasant families rehousing themselves, thus enabling them to less overcrowding, ~~will~~ is an urgent anti-tuberculosis measure.

VI. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Origin of UNRRA Foods

It is worthy of recall that in all localities, including very small villages, there was a spontaneous expression of the people's awareness of the source of UNRRA foods and that it was on their account that they had survived the winter. However, at the top Ministries in Croatia there seemed to be a lack of understanding that UNRRA supplies are a gift for which no compensation is due. It is recommended that the Central Government and Public Information take steps to publicize through the press and other media this position and also to show that UNRRA consists of forty-seven nations including the U.S.S.R. and not simply the U.S. and U.K.

2. UNRRA Supplies

The UNRRA Mission should facilitate the acquisition of UNRRA supplies for welfare use by informing the National Committee for Social Policy through the normal channels, of UNRRA imports which would be of use in their programs.

3. Information on Supply Use

Where UNRRA imports are of an unfamiliar nature, adequate explanation should be given of their utilization and end-use. This applies most obviously to foods for institutions. In some cases, a prejudice against powdered milk founded in ignorance was changed when preparation was explained. It was then observed that it was appreciated and even drunk for pleasure. While it is natural and right that Yugoslavia like any other nation should have its special food habits, there does seem a pressing need for nutritional education. Present scarcities have revealed an inflexible attitude and, on occasion, a failure to grasp the essentials of sound nutrition.

Knowledge of nutrition has increased almost more than in any other field during the last six years. It seems of paramount importance that new work should reach the operating of the Yugoslav welfare organization.

4. Priorities and Free Sale

There is evidence that surpluses found in one part of the Yugoslav Supply organization (e.g. ZDUH Zagreb) were not automatically referred to other consuming points (e.g. Ministry of Social Policy, Croatia) which were experiencing need.

It is recommended that greater liaison be promoted between bodies handling products of common interest and that in no case should free sale be initiated until all priorities for the product, whether in the immediate area or not, have been satisfied.

5. Financial

Reference has been made above to financial considerations inhibiting the use of UNRRA imports for welfare purpose. The Secretary of the Committee for Social Policy stated that a decree is in preparation which would permit the free acquisition of UNRRA imports in certain cases when they are designed for welfare use. This renders action under Recommendation No. 4 immediately above of additional importance. A similar decree has been prepared on Health supplies.

6. Contributed Used Clothing

Contributed Used Clothing is found to present a problem insofar as contents of an individual bale often yield but few items of immediate practical use. It is therefore recommended that such imports be dealt with en masse and that the largest possible number of bales be opened, sorted and processed centrally, making the maximum use of contents. The distribution of individual bales to srezes cannot lead to full utilization and should be discontinued. It was estimated in Croatia that approximately 20 per cent of the bales was good value, 40 per cent mediocre and the remainder scrap textile. Industrial handling can turn these figures to good account.

7. Institutional Equipment

Cases were noted where a shortage of one sort of supplies prevented the utilization of stocks already available. This is most obvious in the case of child beds for which textiles are available. In the most depressed areas of the Lika, Gospic, the srez authorities had manufactured beds from local timber.

Direct action by the local authorities and more coordination by State and Central authorities is indicated. A great shortage of play material was noted and an endeavor will be made by UNRRA to supplement this from private agency sources.

8. Industrial Hazards

Jugoslavia as a state in the process of industrialization, must be aware of the human problems incidental to that development, because of the primitive conditions of many parts of the country and the serious problems remaining from the war. There is a possibility of progressing more rapidly by profiting from the experience of other countries which have gone through many of these phases and have developed methods and mechanisms for avoiding the hazards to the people involved in such accelerated industrialization. It is therefore recommended that UNRRA make available basic consultation assistance on such related problems as factory and road safety, industrial hygiene, etc.

9. Yugoslav Staffing

The perfunctory discharge of welfare duties seems to be unknown in Yugoslavia. Despite full enthusiasm in many cases, however, staff was undertaking duties previously quite unfamiliar even when they involved the training of other people. It is felt very strongly that UNRRA could be of direct assistance by (a) providing opportunity for study abroad, and (b) by routing into the country the experience which has been gained in other countries, both by providing translations of written material and arranging for short visits by selected experts.

10. Connection of Public Health and Welfare

The fields of Public Health and Welfare necessarily overlap. This is recognized in UNRRA organization by the association of the two activities in the one department. The type of demonstrational activities undertaken by the Mission in the fields of medicine and public health have their exact counterpart in welfare work. It is recommended that when the Mission supplies or advises, it attempts to provide a complete informational picture. It is recognized that in welfare there is an unique opportunity in Yugoslavia for teaching and for learning through two-way exchange. The field of child care which has been tackled so vigorously gives a rich potential for such action.

11. Voluntary Society Projects

There is still available a volume of assistance from these sources. For example:

- (i) Red Cross organizations of America, Britain, Denmark and Sweden
- (ii) Save the Children's Fund
- (iii) United Yugoslav Relief Fund of the U.S.
- (iv) The Yugoslav Emergency Committee of the U.K.
- (v) Don Suisse

It is recommended that an effort be made to systematize the contribution from these sources. For example: when UNRRA withdraws, the Children's Clinic in Sarajevo, which UNRRA has been instrumental in staffing and supplying through the Save the Children's Fund, will have to forfeit this outside help unless arrangements are made now for its continuity.

Voluntary agencies can provide facilities for the training of Yugoslav workers as the Rockefeller Foundation has done in the past. It may be noted that the UNRRA Mission has been able to assist the Rockefeller Foundation in early resumption of its interests in Yugoslav problems.

The fields of tuberculosis, syphilis, care of defectives and others, are all amenable to special projects by voluntary agencies. Voluntary societies have sufficient funds, experience, and staff to be useful on a continuing basis in making available the supplies and training facilities for long-term work. The time to exploit these contacts is now before a post-war programs harden.

12. Repatriation

It is recommended that the Government provide:

- (a) a list of war criminals
- (b) a restatement of the conditions of amnesty
- (c) a Commission representative of the several Federated Republics and all walks of life to visit the displaced persons' camps outside Yugoslavia.

In this way it would be possible to reassure those who have nothing to fear from a return to their country and to accelerate their repatriation. These matters have been discussed with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Commission for Repatriation, respectively. It is understood that these recommendations were favorably received. UNRRA will ensure the cooperation in this plan as between the Missions concerned.

13. Mass Organizations

The mass organizations are of primary importance in Yugoslavia community activity and are recognized as such at all levels. Their energies and influence spread wide over the whole field of welfare work, hence are not as productive as the results of more selective concentration.

It is recommended that without abandoning the system of patronage, a selection be made of a small number of demonstration projects specially suitable to their membership. This could best be achieved by a conference called by the Ministry. An example of a successful choice of target is the youth participation in road repair in Lika and war damage clearance followed by city beautification in Belgrade.

14. Fund for Rebuilding of the Country

It is understood that a credit from this fund has been made available to the Committee for Social Policy. The sum mentioned was 40 million dollar dinars for new institutional buildings and the repair and equipment of buildings now in use; additional credit is anticipated for other welfare purposes. There is no record of previous discussion with the UNRRA Mission. Now that the total sum of the fund is predictable, it would seem wise to make the expenditure of the fund the subject of a joint study.

15. Urbanism

The problem of rebuilding devastated towns such as Bihac could be illuminated by the provision of examples of how this same problem is being tackled in other countries. The Mission should have available information on town planning and urbanism generally.

16. Continuing Contact by UNRRA

Staffs of the institutions visited, together with the okrug and srez authorities seen, cordially welcomed the chance to discuss their technical welfare problems. The Mass Organizations also were enthusiastic in their interests, to report what they were doing as well as to learn of possible new approaches. The Ministries of Social Policy were courteous in their reception.

Such contacts in the past have not been developed. It is suggested that their pursuit would be fruitful.

17. UNRRA Staffing

The Welfare and Displaced Persons activities of the Mission have been understaffed since February 1, 1946. At the present moment, the situation is prejudicial even to the discharge of routine work. It will be quite impossible to discharge even a small percentage of the responsibilities indicated above unless immediate attention is given to this point. Recruitment is today, as it was in February, a most urgent problem. In addition, the Mission must be prepared to cater to occasional demands for expert advice in any of the fields mentioned above as well as to provide properly translated information on subjects of interest to the welfare program of Yugoslavia.

It should be borne in mind that all units of the Mission can contribute their quota to the Yugoslav Government's welfare program. Just as members of the staff are alive to industrial and health needs and endeavor to find through UNRRA their solution, so also should they be on the alert to seek assistance for the social welfare program at all its levels of execution.

Persons seen and institutions visited in the course of Mr. Rabinoff's visit to Yugoslavia, in connection with the Reassessment of the Welfare Program.

On the UNRRA Mission Staff:

Mr. Sergeichic,	Chief of Mission
Dr. Sinclair-Loutit,	Director of Health and Welfare Divisions
Miss Ivanovic,	Displaced Persons, Welfare Division
Mr. Johns,	Agricultural Rehabilitation
Mr. Resak,	Director of Distribution and Operations
Mr. Bernard,	Personnel
Dr. Warriner,	Food Supply
Miss Devons,	Textiles

On the Central Government:

Mrs. Grubacevic,	Referent from the Bureau of Special Supplies, Ministry of Trade, for the Committee on Social Policy and the Committee on Public Health
Mr. Behler,	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Kasanarovic,	Commission on repatriation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Col. Nikolic, secretary	Committee on Public Health
Dr. Nesterov,	" " " " (Chairman)
Dr. C. Milosevic,	Child, maternity Welfare
Mr. K. Savic,	Committee on Social Policy - (Chairman)
Mr. Ravlovic,	" " " " (Secretary)
Mrs. Dedjer,	Chief of Department for Welfare of Children
Mr. Komar,	Youth Organization

Institutions in Belgrade:

Dom Sase i Tamara
Dom Petar Drapsin
Obdaniste Br. 5
B.T.O. Hospital

Mrs. Zibkovic, Belgrade Social Welfare Division

At Zagreb:

Irving Ross, Representative of Chief of Mission
Delegate of the Central Government ZZUN
Minister of Social Policy
Warehouse
Statistical Bureau
Receiving Home
Deciji Dom

At Gospic:

Mr. Skendzic	Olrug Committee (President)
Mr. Jure Ivezic,	" " (Secretary)
Mrs. Milka Solaja,	
"tetka"	Red Cross (Chairman)
Deciji Dom	
Hospital	

At Otocac:

Referent for Agriculture with two ex-Cetnicks

At Bihac:

Group in the market place and members of the Gradski Odbor

At Donji Vakuf:

Group in the market place and members of the Gradski Odbor

At Sarajevo:

Mr. Barrat-Brown,

Representative of Chief of Mission

Delegate in the Bosnian-Herzegovina Republic of Central Government ZZUN

Minister of Social Policy - Dr. Nikolic

Childrens' Clinic conducted by Dr. Singer

Aged Home

Deciji Dom - preschool

Receiving Home

Deciji Dom

UNRRA Mission to Yugoslavia - Summary statement of situation
INDEXED

A General Questions

1. The Yugoslav Mission is operating under the terms of an agreement signed between the Administration and the Government of the Republic of Yugoslavia in June 1945. This agreement is broadly along the lines of other country agreements but no supplementary agreements have been included dealing with welfare and displaced persons. Yugoslavia is not a signatory to the Unilateral Declaration under which certain other governments undertake to provide foreign displaced persons within their frontiers with maintenance and services on the same level as their own inhabitants. It is not known whether Yugoslavia is bound by any bilateral agreements with any particular countries on the repatriation of displaced persons.
2. The Yugoslav Mission is overwhelmingly a supply organisation and although the budget contains lines for displaced persons and welfare officers these lines are at present unfilled. Till the end of 1945 Mr. E. K. Balls was director of a combined Welfare and Displaced Persons Division. Since Mr. Balls left in October 1945 the Welfare and Displaced Persons Divisions have been united with the Health Division and placed under the direction of the Director of the Health Division.
3. The subordination of welfare and displaced persons matters to the Director of the Health Division has resulted from a contraction of activities in this field. It was the opinion strongly expressed by Mr. Sergeichic on the occasion of his recent visit to London that Yugoslavia required no help from UNRRA in respect either of displaced persons or welfare and only required supplies. The Yugoslav Republic was capable of planning all welfare provision in Yugoslavia and also of handling displaced persons questions except in so far as the mission might maintain liaison with UNRRA missions in other countries in regard to the international movement of displaced persons and deal with any special problems that might arise.

B Displaced Persons

1. There are no figures available of United Nations displaced persons in Yugoslavia although the number is believed to be small. Statistics ceased to be available since military liaison was withdrawn from Yugoslavia. The Mission is not asked to assist in any way in handling displaced persons problems in Yugoslavia either in assembly and repatriation of displaced persons or in the reception of returning Yugoslavs. Returning Yugoslavs repatriated by UNRRA are handed over by the flight teams, in whose charge they are, to the Yugoslav reception authorities at the port.
2. A problem has recently been raised by the Yugoslav Mission of the care of a group of Jews of various nationalities who wish to go to Palestine. The Mission originally asked whether they could be transferred to camps in Italy and later enquired whether the Mission could agree to a government request to pay for their maintenance while they remain in Yugoslavia. The matter then ceased to be urgent as a telegram followed from Yugoslavia to the effect that these refugees had somehow reached Italy. ERO therefore cabled the Mission for a report and a letter is being prepared on the general policy questions involved for transmission to the Mission in the next few days, copies of relevant cables are attached.
3. The Mission have been concerned about the repatriation of Yugoslavs from abroad particularly with regard to those at present held in UNRRA ME camps. During the Autumn and winter the Mission was under considerable pressure from the Government to accelerate the repatriation of those remaining in the ME and for some time this was impossible owing to the transfer of shipping from the Mediterranean to the Far Eastern Theatre of War. There are at present 5,000 Yugoslavs remaining in El Shatt Camp and it is hoped and expected to repatriate these by the end of April. It is unofficially estimated by the ME Office that 500 of the 5,000 will remain behind as non-repatriables. In addition there are about 500 non-repatriable (royalist) Yugoslavs in El Arish Camp, these being dependants of royal Yugoslav soldiers who are accommodated to the number of about 2,000 in a neighbouring camp. Obviously the future of the present inhabitants of El Arish depends upon the plans which will be made for their men-folk in the military camp and this is a matter which rests in the hands of the British Government. The royalist Yugoslav soldiers cannot be demobbed

Yugos. has repatriated from M.E. 12/1/45
difficult to get info from 17 apr 45
ditto
see memo 17 apr 45

in Egypt as there is an agreement to this effect between the Egyptian Government and the British authorities. The British Foreign Office has tentatively approached UNRRA about the possibility of the Administration taking over the care of the Yugoslav soldiers but this idea has been resisted so far.

4. In regard to Yugoslav displaced persons in Germany and Austria the numbers will remain considerable. In Germany at the end of 1945 there were 39,372, and in Austria 44,199. A great proportion of the Yugoslavs in both countries are at present resisting the idea of repatriation, although their numbers are likely to be increased by the demobilisation of units of the royal Yugoslav army in the American Zones.

5. In regard to the obligations resting upon UNRRA to encourage repatriation the following points may be made:

(a) UNRRA has cooperated closely with Yugoslav liaison officers and government officials in various theatres. In the ME there has been constant contact with the Yugoslav Legation and the Central Committee of the Yugoslavs in El Shatt. In Italy there have been special conferences with the Yugoslav representative and until Resolution 71 came into effect it was the practice of the Mission to refer all Yugoslav displaced persons to the Yugoslav authorities for certification of nationality. In Germany there are constant conferences and discussions with the Yugoslav liaison officers who work closely with UNRRA teams in assembly centres. UNRRA has discussed with the military the problem created by the presence of royal Yugoslav liaison officers^{who} are discouraging repatriation. These liaison officers are accredited to the military and not to UNRRA.

(i) In Austria there are a total of 5 liaison officers and of these two are royal Yugoslavs stationed in the American Zone and recognised by the military but not of course by the present Yugoslav Government. Additional Yugoslav representatives not on the military list have access to UNRRA camps. UNRRA has requested the military to review the credentials of these non-authorized representatives. It is reported that royal Yugoslav representatives are impeding repatriation and UNRRA has requested specific information of this matter from the military.

(ii) In Germany there are a total of 22 Yugoslav liaison officers and so far as is known in CHQ all of these have been approved by the Yugoslav Government. There are therefore no officially accredited royalist Yugoslav liaison officers in Germany.

(b) UNRRA activities have also been specifically undertaken with a view to encouraging repatriation in the ME. A member of the staff, in cooperation with a government representative, visited Yugoslavs and succeeded in changing the minds of some in favour of return to Yugoslavia. The Special Services Section of the ME Office has been dealing with individual enquiries with regard to repatriation and this has also helped. In Italy, Germany and Austria constant conferences are held and instructions issued from HQ on the measures to be taken by the UNRRA staff in encouraging repatriation.

(c) Reports from the ME, Austria and Germany were unanimous in asking that more information should be placed at the disposal of displaced persons as to the living conditions in Yugoslavia. A proposal was received from the Austrian Mission that the repatriation officer of the Mission should visit Yugoslavia and discuss this and other questions concerned with the encouragement of repatriation with the Yugoslav Mission and Government.

6. Statistics of displaced Yugoslavs in various countries are given below:

December 31st, 1945

FRANCE	125	AUSTRIA	44,199
BELGIUM	Nos. insignificant	POLAND	No figures available
HOLLAND	89	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	100+
NORWAY	52	ITALY	34,297
LUXEMBOURG	Nos. insignificant	GREECE	508
SWITZERLAND	1,156	ME CAMPS	6,053
GERMANY	39,372		

⁺For Western Bohemia only

as at 31 October, 1945.

7. ERO has once again given instructions to the Missions to Austria, Italy and Czechoslovakia that they should inform the Yugoslav Mission well in advance of the movement of any returning Yugoslavs across the Yugoslav frontier.

8. The Greek Mission reported early in 1946 a flow of Yugoslav political refugees across the Greek frontier, a similar flow at the rate of about 200 a week into Austria has more recently been unofficially reported. A view taken by UNRRA is that persons who leave Yugoslavia subsequent to the war out of political motives are not eligible for UNRRA assistance. However, in Greece where the camps are actually operated by the Greek Government with UNRRA help here and there it is for the Greek Government to decide whether they are admitted to camps. UNRRA has explained to the Greek Government that it would be an embarrassment for them to admit them to camps where UNRRA personnel are assisting. In regard to the use of UNRRA supplies, it is open to the Greek Government to deploy some of them to maintaining such refugees in their camps if they decide to do so. The use of UNRRA supplies inside Greece is entirely a matter for the Greek Government provided that certain standards of distribution are reached.

9. According to the monthly report of CA/DP British Zone, Germany, the edict of amnesty and pardon has been extended by the Yugoslav Government to the 16th April 1946.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES

1. There are at present 22 individuals working for British Voluntary Societies in Yugoslavia and two representatives of American agencies. The British personnel are all engaged in various health projects and the two Americans are believed to be occupied in arrangements for supplies.

2. Among the projects which are being served by British Voluntary Agencies personnel is a children's home run by the Save the Children Fund under the direction of Dr. Singer and Miss Imber. The Friends Ambulance Unit are also engaged in some kind of health work and at Kamenica there is a sanatorium under Dr. MacPhail of the Save the Children Fund. There is a maxillo-facial team. At Nish there is an orphanage run by two elderly ladies under the Save the Children Fund.

3. By far the most important Voluntary Agency contribution is one now in preparation by the United Relief for Yugoslavia (of America). Mr. P.E. Nelbach, representing this project, which is understood to command considerable financial resources, left London on March 2 for Caserta, where he is intending to pick up some transport vehicles and to proceed immediately to Yugoslavia. In Yugoslavia it is his intention to make investigations in connection with a public health project and also to gather information on other needs for Yugoslavia.

WELFARE

1. As stated in the preamble there is no Welfare Division in the Yugoslav Mission and no welfare activities undertaken by the Mission. Welfare interests are cared for by the Director of the Health Division and these interests are entirely concerned with welfare supplies.

2. The principle body of welfare supplies are those in respect of which supporting material was prepared by the former welfare representative on the Yugoslav Mission in September 1945, a copy of which is attached. This material was studied by the Welfare Division during October and November and further consultations took place with Mr. Balls, former Welfare Officer Yugoslav Mission and Dr. Loutit, Medical Officer Yugoslav Mission. The report, after analysis, was submitted on November 15th to Dr. Topping. Dr. Topping forwarded it to Mr. Feonov, Chief of Supply Department, who agreed finally to the importance of this programme, but suggested that Mr. Rabinoff should proceed to Yugoslavia and after enquiry into many uncertain and obscure points should form a definite proposal.

It appears that the total supply requirements for the missions were set up in the latter part of 1945 for the first six months of 1946, and that the provisional authorised programmes were notified to the missions by Washington during November. Presumably many of the items quoted in the above welfare programme will have been incorporated in the general requirement submission of the Yugoslav mission and that the mission is now awaiting the delivery

Copy of
Amnesty
edict
17 Apr.

Dr. Nelbach
arrived in
Belgrade
12 Apr.
15 Apr. - He is
working on
public health
welfare & D.
will coordinate
with the Mission

Mr. Nelbach
& the Chief of
15 Apr.

of those items that have been authorised. It should be added that authorised programmes are undergoing downward scaling and it is therefore not known in ERO exactly what supplies for the purposes of the welfare programme are now programmed.

It may be worth adding that if the mission finds the welfare supply programme seriously curtailed there may be a possibility of augmenting it in certain directions by the United Relief for Yugoslavia (of America); although the plans of this agency are not known in ERO it is understood that they have considerable resources and might be willing to extend them on some projects which receive the backing of the Yugoslav mission.

Important.
no news of the project in Jugo-Slavia - where does it stand?

3. On October 10th the Yugoslav mission submitted a toy project which had been worked out in Yugoslavia and which it was hoped might be supported by voluntary societies in U.S.A. and Great Britain. Washington has arranged for the collection of boxes of toys similar in content to those suggested by the Nursery Schools Association of Great Britain last year, and this collection has been launched with the expectation of good results. The Washington programme excludes such items as sports equipment and clothing, carpentry tools and materials, educational equipment such wirelasses, gramophones and musical instruments. The American agency which has been approached is called the Association of Childhood Education. The articles are being sent in kits each containing the items listed on the attachment marked (3. Welfare.) As regards ERO procurement, Supply Department has taken the line that America is in a far better position than Great Britain to supply this need and they are loath to approach British agencies as a consequence. Furthermore as some of these items are educational supplies the Supply Department is anxious at the moment to take no further step either in procurement or in approaching voluntary societies, owing to the fact that the Joint Committee between Unrra and Unesco has been set up to deal with questions of this kind. This Committee has met and formulated its terms of reference which have been approved by Unesco and which are now awaiting ratification by Unrra, Washington. The proper procedure will be for countries in the future to be approached by Unesco and invited to formulate their educational requirements and such will then be scrutinised and approved by Unesco and then worked out by the Joint Committee. Probably Unrra's procurement and supply machinery will be used.

List kept prepared by the Mission but too much consideration given to health or welfare.

4. On October 27th a minute was sent to the Yugoslav mission based on Administrative Order 66 - copy of the minute being attached. This requested the mission to state whether Yugoslavia desired to use training facilities offered by Unrra in the form of scholarships for prospective social workers. There has evidently been no reply to this minute and in any case the future of Unrra activities under Administrative Order 66 will appear to depend upon the activities of the Joint Committee of Unrra and Unesco.

3. WELFARE

Toys and Educational Materials for Kits for Children in Assembly Centers

Doll bed, unassembled (pieces cut to fit carton exactly will pack easily)
Set of bedding to fit (mattress and pillow case without filling, two sheets, bright colored cover)
Doll - not less than ten inches long
Clothes to fit doll - several changes
Set of plastic or metal dishes
Lengths of cloth, bright colors
Good picture books
Large mounted pictures, simple and clear
Blunt scissors - four pairs
Crayons, assorted, hexagonal - six sets
Newsprint, 12x18 inches
Colored paper
Mending tape
Tubes of paste
Paint brushes, long handled - one inch width
Tempera paints, powdered
Cord or string
Wool, bright colored - hanks or odds and ends
Ball, leather or rubber if possible
Transportation toys - non-winding cars, trucks, boats
Puzzles, wooden
Founding boards
Plasticine or powdered clay
Tongue depressors
Paper clips
Safety pins
Sand toys - pans, spoons, sieves
Bright pieces of oilcloth

Reference

(11)

WR4/28/2

INDEXED

To: Mr. G. Rabinoff
Deputy Director, Welfare and Repatriation Division

From: Roger Carter *Jac.*

subject: Unrra Training Bursaries

I gave in my summary of the Yugoslav situation very scanty information about the present situation on bursaries. I have since learned that detailed instructions are to hand from Washington in the last few days and attach copies of the relevant Washington cables. I understand from Mr. Ambros that this material was repeated in due form to Yugoslavia two or three days ago.

It is understood that the scheme for Unrra aid in this respect is without prejudice to any plans made by Voluntary Societies to offer bursaries and Unrra would facilitate such projects by paying transportation initially and subject to subsequent recovery.

8 March 1946

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

No. 628
En ClairD. 12th February 1946
R. 18.10 hrs.
12th February 1946

Attention Topping.

Re our cable 10242 with attached form cable. Following additional information regarding financial arrangements and criteria to be used selection candidate Unrra Fellowships, should be communicated to participating Missions, including Ethiopia.

1. For fellows studying in U.S., living allowance \$200 per month and \$100 total clothing allowance. Adjusted equivalent rate should be paid fellows studying in U.K. and elsewhere.
2. Emphasize speaking, reading, writing knowledge of language in country study essential. Otherwise technical terminology insuperable obstacle.
3. Candidates referred for Hqs. consideration should have full recommendation Mission Technical Staff in appropriate field.
4. Training programmes dependent upon circumstances, available opportunities University openings, distances, etc. Therefore essential no advance commitments made trainees regarding observation visits or other arrangements relating training plans. Final decision training programmes must remain this Hqs. for fellows studying North America, ERO those studying European areas.
5. Decision physical condition of candidates should be responsibility Chief Medical Officer Unrra Mission.
6. Following additional criteria selection candidates Unrra Fellowships developed by welfare, health, industrial rehabilitation Division.

Welfare:

- (A) Candidate must have education equivalent 2 years college U.S. or U.K.
 - (B) Priority in selection to be given candidates holding responsible positions, non-political basis in operating Welfare Services. Candidate must have minimum 4 years progressive experience Welfare or related field, including at least 2 years in positions of substantial responsibility in Welfare field.
 - (C) Period of study must be completed by end December 1946. Candidate must be willing remain for such period. Exceptional situations may be considered for minimum of 6 months.
 - (D) Candidate must be willing enrol for part of this time in appropriate school, selection of which determined Hqs. or ERO basis individual needs and available facilities. Special programmes these trainees can be arranged in schools of Social work. In cases where Hqs. considers formal training unnecessary programme will be planned accordingly.
 - (E) Candidate must agree devote full time to training programme as arranged Welfare Division in country visited.
 - (F) Candidate should be at least 25 years old.
 - (G) Exceptional cases unmeeting all requirements may be submitted Hqs. for consideration.
7. Health: Candidates should possess professional degree and sufficient experience in speciality to benefit from Fellowships of 3 to 4 months. Chief Medical Officer with help Chief Sanitary Engineer and Chief Nurse Unrra Mission, should advise Mission Chief on qualifications candidates proposed to Mission by Country Government. Exceptional cases unmeeting all requirements should be referred Hqs. for consideration.

8. Industrial Rehabilitation:

- (A) Studies and training for periods up to 9 months must be applied current rehab. efforts (transportation, building repair etc) of further development essential production fields through utilisation improved techniques. I.R. Division suggests essential fields as follows:

Mining and Fuels: Metallurgy: Foundries and Metalworking:
Lumbering and woodworking: Textile industry: Civil
Engineering and Contracting: Electrical, Mechanical:
Marine Engineering: Production Organisation.

- (B) Each candidate should submit in writing His/Her project for study or training to Mission Director of I.R. I.R. Director should advise Mission Chief on qualifications candidates and soundness proposed project.

- (C) Technical qualifications can range from knowledge and experience several fields to specialised technician. Priority up to country. Age or sex no consideration.

- (D) I.R. Division requests preparation report upon conclusion training or study period embodying facts and findings which could assist rehab. efforts all liberated areas.

9. Criteria selection candidates medical supplies later.

10. No additional criteria candidates Agricultural Rehabilitation.

Distribution: PRDC

MR. ADAIR

MR. DU LEEY WARD

MR. HERBERT

CS

CFA

DR. TOPPING

MR. WOODBRIDGE

MR. WRIGHT

FS/DJJ

Note: Draft of reply submitted to Mr. Van Hyning through Miss Radin on 20/2/46 (File We 86).

M.W. Ambros.
20.2.46

INCOMING CABLE

ACTION: MISS GIBBONS

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

No. 10242

En clair.

Dated: 23rd. Jan. 1946
Rec'd: 23rd. Jan. 1946
09.00 hrs.

GALE FROM JACKSON.

1. Administrative Order 86 outlining policies procedures governing provision UNRRA fellowships for training abroad just released clarifies Administrative Order 66. Fellowship applications must be submitted this Headquarters not later than 31st. March because of urgency in time, essence of Administrative Order 86 has been called direct to Missions to assure sufficient time proper selection qualified candidates.
2. Headquarters Training Branch in conjunction operating divisions has responsibility approval or rejection all proposed candidates.
3. Administrative responsibility program planning for fellows coming to North America rests with Headquarters Training Branch in co-operation with appropriate technical divisions. ERO has corresponding responsibility for fellows studying in European Area.
4. Suggest you give early consideration Administrative Assignment this responsibility and necessary staff.
5. Pending clarification of eligibility Albania Italy and Austria for fellowships, no cable sent those countries.
6. Attached form cable sent to Missions; table at bottom of cable shows number of fellowships allocated each Mission.

-
1. Administrative Order 86 outlining policies procedures governing provisions of UNRRA fellowships for training abroad just released supersedes Admin. Order 66.
 2. Pending receipt of order recommend you initiate preliminary steps with appropriate governmental agencies to assure prompt nomination qualified candidates. Applications must be submitted this Headquarters early as possible not later than 31st. March 1946.
 3. (Mission) allotted (Number) fellowships. Candidates must be (nationality) who need further training technical fields closely allied to the Government's and/or UNRRA's basic program relief and rehabilitation - Health Welfare Agriculture Industry. Priority of need in different fields to be determined by Mission and Government. Fellowships can cover any program designed to improve technical qualifications of candidates such as advanced study or planned periods in Government industry or private agencies. Study should be completed by 31st. December 1946.
 4. Requirements (A) Additional training through fellowship will enable candidate on return to contribute directly country's relief rehabilitation consistent with UNRRA program.
(B) Candidate already in or expected to hold responsible position country's relief rehabilitation program.
(C) Country selected by candidate for study should have modern training facilities not seriously affected by war time damage. Assume most candidates select U.S. or U.K.
(D) Applicant must be able to read write speak language of country selected.

(E) Applicant should be interviewed and approved as to general fitness by appropriate technical division.

(F) Satisfactory physical examination.

5. Appropriate Governmental Agencies should nominate requisite number candidates and alternates and provide you following materials in English:

A. Biography of candidate including full statement previous technical education and experience.

B. Three references from reliable sources regarding candidate's technical background and capacity to use fellowship constructively.

C. Statement of studies he prefers.

D. Country selected for study.

E. Agreement signed by candidate and Government covering intention to use candidate's services for three year period following return in relief and rehabilitation for which being trained exceptional cases two year period by agreement Government and Mission Chief.

6. Any additional technical criteria regarding selection of candidates will be cabled by end of week.

7. Applications upon approval Mission Chief and Technical Staff should be transmitted via ERO to Headquarters. Headquarters Training Branch will advise approval or rejection. If your mission cannot utilize fellowships notify, so funds can be used elsewhere.

8. Fellowships cover living allowances transportation beyond embarkation port and return approved travel country of study, tuition where necessary technical equipment. No assistance to family of candidate. Funds are in addition to country budgets.

9. Administrative order 86 and this cable cover all current and pending assignments UNRRA fellowships.

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>FELLOWSHIPS</u>
Greece	23
Czechoslovakia	17
Poland	26
Yugoslavia	24

DISTRIBUTION: P R D G.
MR. ADAIR
MR. DUDLEY WARD
MR. ILIUSHENKO
MR. HERBERT
GEN. LEWIS
DR. TOPPING
MR. WYNDHAM WHITE
MR. WOODBRIDGE

DMS/ELB

WR 4/28/2.

To : Mr. Rabinoff
From : Mr. Mathiasen

INDEXED

Attached find the cables referred to in our discussion
on repatriation of Yugoslavs.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'S. M.' or similar, with a stylized flourish.

SAM/MCL

7th March 1946

①

COPY

To : UNRRA/VIENNA

From: UNRRA/LONDON

No.

Initiated by:
Mr. S.A. Mathiasen

Approved by:
Mr. Conrad Van Hynning

1st March 1946

Rabinoff, Deputy Director, Welfare and Repatriation leaves March 7th for two weeks in Italy after which he will proceed to Belgrade and will discuss Miss Bond's proposals and anything which will facilitate repatriation.

Please send information regarding age, sex and village origin of Yugoslavs as requested by Belgrade to Rabinoff care of Chief of UNRRA Mission to Italy, Rome and extra copy care of Chief of UNRRA Mission to Yugoslavia, Belgrade.

DP

INCOMING CABLE

ACTION: R. S. Dept.,
WE. Division
Mons. Delierneux

BELGRADE.....TO.....LONDON

No. 199

D. 25th January, 1946
R. 26th January, 1946
12.46 hrs.

For Displaced Persons Division.

Please note and if agreeable repeat to Austrian Operation attention Bond. Preliminary Government reaction visit Belgrade Chief Repatriation Officer Austrian Operation favourable. Purpose of visit would be to inform Government fullest on position their nationals in Austria and to take all possible measures to expedite return. Suggest Bond accumulates data on age, sex and breakdown by villages. Mission here anxious learn what contact camp population has now with Yugoslav authorities. If agreeable Bond please send us following data for file with U.S. for entry clearance when required. Full name, nationality, age, profession. Will then ask Yugoslav Government for definite decision.

AM/NE

3

COPY

To : UNRRA/VIENNA
From : UNRRA/LONDON

Have received cable from Belgrade regarding proposed visit Miss Bond. Such discussion will be handled by E.R.O.

No. Yugoslavia has requested you secure following data: extent of contact between Yugoslav camp population and Yugoslav authorities; age, sex and breakdown by villages of Yugoslavs.

Initiated by:
Mr. S.A. Mathiasen

Approved by:
Mr. Van Hyning

2nd Feb: 1946

INCOMING CABLE

Action: R.S. Dept.
WE: & Repatriation
Mr. Van Hyning

VIENNA

to

.....London

No. 303

D. 14th Feb: 1946
R. 15th Feb: 1946

Ref: Conversation Van Hyning - Parminter.

1. Repatriation DPs in UNRRA camps Austria made difficult by following factors: (A) Propaganda activities of representatives of exiled Governments influencing DPs against repatriation. Recommend these be withdrawn. (B) Propaganda in camps by politically active groups of DPs who are opposed to Governments in their countries. Recommend segregation these persons together in camps away from the potentially repatriable DPs. (C) Lack of information and adverse rumours about conditions in home countries particularly regarding arrangements for reception, settlement, work, food etc. Recommend obtaining and making known the facts as second stage if recommendations in (A) and (B) above can be given effect. (D) Poor quality of Liaison Officers of recognised Governments. Recommend attachment to UNRRA Vienna of really good Polish and Yugoslav Liaison Officers for work with UNRRA. (E) Presence in UNRRA teams of small number of personnel sympathetic with political views of exiled Governments. Recommend their transfer to work where not in contact with DPs. (F) Relative comfort and security of camp life compared with unknown conditions in home countries, especially during winter. (G) Absence of transport facilities in some cases, notably Turks, Greeks, etc.

2. Requests have been addressed to British and French Military authorities to remove from our camps DPs with whom we are not authorised to deal. This is having effect. In U.S. Zone Military authorities already affecting this movement.

DP/12

To: Chief of Mission, Yugoslavia

OUT FILE

From: Director, Welfare and Repatriation Division, KRO

Subject: Jewish Refugees in Yugoslavia

Reference Belgrade to London - Cables 390, 450 and 495 and London to Belgrade Cable 450.

1. Unrra policy in relation to the care and movement of such groups of Jewish refugees as are mentioned in your 390 and 450 is governed by the following considerations: (a) The care of Displaced Persons in Yugoslavia is the responsibility of the Yugoslav Government,

(b) Unrra may assist the Yugoslav Government in the care pending repatriation, and repatriation or return, of Displaced Persons eligible for Unrra assistance according to the Resolutions of the Council, provided that a request for the services of Unrra has been made officially by the Yugoslav Government.

(c) Unrra can only assist in repatriation or return to place of former residence and not in resettlement or movement to a place of settlement.

(d) In regard to Jews of various nationalities who desire to settle in Palestine, Unrra is precluded under (c) above from assisting in their movement towards this place of settlement. However, if the Yugoslav Government should secure the agreement of AFHQ for the admission of such groups to Italian territory they are eligible, after arrival in Italy, for admission to Unrra camps for care pending resettlement.

2. In regard to Unrra assistance of the Yugoslav Government in giving care to Displaced Persons pending repatriation or resettlement it is emphasised that any supplies required for this purpose must be considered as included in the existing supply programme for Yugoslavia and covered by the present total supply budget for that country. It is not possible for supplies for the maintenance of Displaced Persons to constitute a supplementary programme over and above existing commitments.

3. If, however, there should be in Yugoslavia an unusual number of "post-hostilities Displaced Persons" eligible for Unrra assistance, then the Government may request Unrra for supplementary supplies in respect of these groups and the request will be considered as a case for an exception being made to the principle laid down in paragraph 2. It should, however, be emphasised that this concession is a reserve provision for the event of an emergency and such an emergency can only be said to exist if the Government of Yugoslavia suddenly finds itself called upon to maintain unusual numbers of "post-hostilities Displaced Persons", greatly in excess of those formerly understood to be in the country.

4. "Post-hostilities Displaced Persons" for the purpose of paragraph 3 fall in the following groups:

(a) Displaced Persons who have been repatriated but who have again fled from their country of nationality or pre-war residence (for example Polish Jews). Such persons are regarded as unsuccessfully repatriated persons and do not forfeit their claim on eligibility as a result of unsuccessful repatriation.

(b) Persons who have been obliged to leave their country or place of origin or former residence or who have been deported therefrom, by action of the enemy, because of race, religion or activities in favour of the United Nations, and, having been internally displaced during the war, are externally displaced subsequent to the war. In brief, Displaced Persons falling within the persecuted groups who have been internally displaced during the war and externally displaced thereafter are eligible for Unrra

/assistance

4.(b)

assistance as "post-hostilities Displaced Persons". D.P. Field Officers should be given discretion to accept such evidence of internal displacement as appears satisfactory to them. Thus, oral assurances by individuals may be accepted particularly where wartime dislocation in their countries of nationality indicate a high probability of internal displacement.

5. Referring to your cable 295 in which mention is made of a Yugoslav Government request that Unrra should bear the cost of expenses incurred in maintaining the group of displaced persons there in question, it is assumed that this request refers to money, not supplies. In this connection it is clear from Article IV paragraph c(iii) of the Unrra-Yugoslav Agreement that such expenditures may be defrayed by the Yugoslav Government from the proceeds of the sale of Unrra supplies.

6. It would be greatly appreciated if you would keep this Division informed from time to time of any problems of "post-hostilities Displaced Persons" that may arise and this is particularly requested in the event of proposed use being made of the supplementary supplies provision outlined in paragraph 3 above.

6th March 1946

OUT FILE

WR

INCOMING CABLE

ACTION: R.S. Dept.,
WE: & Repat: Division
Mons. Delienueux.

BELGRADE.....TO.....LONDON

No. 390
repeated to
Washington 349

D. 15th February, 1946
R. 15th February, 1946
20.15 hrs.

A number of refugees in Yugoslavia of various nationalities but all of Jewish origin wish to proceed to Palestine. Please instruct as to where they should be sent pending decision as to possibility of entry to Palestine. Can they be held provisionally in Italian camps.

KP/NE

INCOMING CABLE.

W.R.

ACTION: Department, R.S.
Division W.R.
Mons. Delierneux.

BELGRADE.....TO.....LONDON.

No. 450
En Clair

DATED: 21st February, 1946.
RECD: 10.55 hours,
22nd February, 1946.

Repeated to Washington No. 395.

-
1. Grateful for rapid reply to our 390.
 2. Group of 110 persons of Jewish origin now at Bitolj in Southern Yugoslavia. This group had wished to proceed to Palestine via Greece, but were stopped at frontier.
 3. Yugoslav Government requests that UNRRA bears cost of expenses incurred for maintainance this group pending receipt ruling as to proper method for their routing and disposal.

C/AB

OUT FILE

INCOMING CABLE

WR

Action: Dept. R. S.
Div. W. R.
Mr. Delierneux.

BELGRADE.....TO.....LONDON.

No. 495

Dated: 25th Feb., 1946

Rec'd 11.10 hours
26th Feb., 1946

Reference our 450. Jewish Group reported stranded has left Jugoslavia and now in Italy. Still require general ruling handling groups of this nature. In future can we be informed groups of U.N.R.R.A. origin before passage through Yugoslav territory. Suggest special arrangements Greek Mission so as to preclude Border incidents reported Kaukaz.

LLR/FW

DP 12 vol.11

OUTGOING CABLE.

ORIGINATED BY:--
R.S.DEPT.
WELFARE & REPAT. DIVISION.
Mr J.R.Carter.

LONDON.....TO.....BELGRADE.

No. 450.
en clair

D. 12.30.hrs.
28th.Feb.1946.

1. Re your 390 and 450, transfer Jewish refugees to UNRRA camps
Italy.

Letter follows giving general relevant policy direction.

2. Re your 455.

- (a) Please mail report this group giving origin and nationalities. Please explain your reference border incidents Kaukaz.
- (b) E.R.O. instructing UNRRA Austria, Italy, CSR to inform you prior any groups passing through Yugoslavia.
- (c) Will discuss special arrangements Greek Mission on receipt your report in 8a.

YH/TH

DRAFT

OUT FILE

To: Chief of Mission, Yugoslavia
From: Director, Welfare and Repatriation Division, ERO
Subject: Jewish Refugees in Yugoslavia

Reference Belgrade to London - Cables 390, 450 and 495 and London to Belgrade Cable 450.

1. Unrra policy in relation to the care and movement of such groups of Jewish refugees as are mentioned in your 390 and 450 is governed by the following considerations: (a) The care of Displaced Persons in Yugoslavia is the responsibility of the Yugoslav Government,

(b) Unrra may assist the Yugoslav Government in the care pending repatriation, and repatriation or return, of Displaced Persons eligible for Unrra assistance according to the Resolutions of the Council, provided that a request for the services of Unrra has been made officially by the Yugoslav Government.

(c) Unrra can only assist in repatriation or return to place of former residence and not in resettlement or movement to a place of settlement.

(d) In regard to Jews of various nationalities who desire to settle in Palestine, Unrra is precluded under (c) above from assisting in their movement towards this place of settlement. However, if the Yugoslav Government should secure the agreement of AFHQ for the admission of such groups to Italian territory they are eligible, after arrival in Italy, for admission to Unrra camps for care pending resettlement.

2. In regard to Unrra assistance of the Yugoslav Government in giving care to Displaced Persons pending repatriation or resettlement it is emphasized that any supplies required for this purpose must be considered as included in the existing supply programme for Yugoslavia and covered by the present total supply budget for that country. It is not possible for supplies for the maintenance of Displaced Persons to constitute a supplementary programme over and above existing commitments.

3. If, however, there should be in Yugoslavia an unusual number of "post-hostilities Displaced Persons" eligible for Unrra assistance, then the Government may request Unrra for supplementary supplies in respect of these groups and the request will be considered as a case for an exception being made to the principle laid down in paragraph 2. It should, however, be emphasized that this concession is a reserve provision for the event of an emergency and such an emergency can only be said to exist if the Government of Yugoslavia suddenly finds itself called upon to maintain unusual numbers of "post-hostilities Displaced Persons", greatly in excess of those formerly understood to be in the country.

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(b) Persons who have been obliged to leave their country or place of origin or former residence or who have been deported therefrom, by action of the enemy, because of race, religion or activities in favour of the United Nations, and, having been internally displaced during the war, are externally displaced subsequent to the war. In brief, Displaced Persons falling within the persecuted groups who have been internally displaced during the war and externally displaced thereafter are eligible for Unrra

/assistance

4.(b)

assistance as "post-hostilities Displaced Persons". It is, furthermore, ruled that in the absence of evidence to the contrary persons falling within the above categories are deemed to have been displaced during the war.

5. Referring to your cable 295 in which mention is made of a Yugoslav Government request that Unrra should bear the cost of expenses incurred in maintaining the group of displaced persons there in question, it is assumed that this request refers to money, not supplies. In this connection it is clear from Article IV paragraph c(iii) of the Unrra-Yugoslav Agreement that such expenditures may be defrayed by the Yugoslav Government from the proceeds of the sale of Unrra supplies.

6. It would be greatly appreciated if you would keep this Division informed from time to time of any problems of "post-hostilities Displaced Persons" that may arise and this is particularly requested in the event of proposed use being made of the supplementary supplies provision outlined in paragraph 3 above.

6th March, 1946.

9/4/46 Parcels bought by Unna from Int'l. Red Cross, Geneva, not from
Amer. Red Cross which incidentally is distributing parcels of its own
parcels to special groups - children & nursing mothers - little co. operation
with A.R.C. on latter's program). Parcels labelled Unna, distributed
within the federal states, mostly to institutions, & are never
on the open market. Relabelling impossible, in opinion
of Lontit, Rose, Barnatt - Brown - because of packing, distribution
similar mechanical issues - Issue not active at the
moment & Lontit prefers not to raise matter. The both Int'l &
Amer. Red Cross are represented
at Belgrade.

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

INCOMING CABLE

FD

ATTENTION: S. Department
Proc. Div. 2
Branch H.
Mr. Dykstra

WASHINGTON.....TO.....BELGRADE

No. 1561

D. 21st February, 1946.

R. 22.10 hrs. 21st Feb. 1946.

Repeated London 1248

We understood Yugoslav Government in accepting American Red
Cross prisoner war packages had undertaken apply terms our agreement
with A.R.C. latter reports that distribution packages confused and
no attempt remove contents from original containers being made.
Urge you again draw attention Yugoslav Government terms our agree-
ment. Suggest you arrange meeting with government and A.R.C.
representative there discuss matter. Request you inform us disposition
packages.

PW/PM

To: Mr. Rabinoff
From: Mr. Carter

WR4 / 28 / 2

Subject: Tracing Yugoslavs in Germany.

1. The following cable was received from Belgrade dated February 14th. (No. 269):

"Are receiving many requests daily from Yugoslav citizens for tracing service Yugoslav ex-prisoners of war believed still in Germany. Have not been able to obtain prompt replies via Yugoslav Red Cross. May we forward such enquiries to you or direct to UNRRA Germany? Please advise policy."

2. The Belgrade cable was sent on to Arolsen with request for advice. It was, of course, recognised that prompt answers are unlikely in any event.
3. Arolsen replied as follows: "All enquiries for search of Yugoslavs have to be sent to us. Not, repeat not, through Red Cross but through Yugoslav National Tracing Bureau. (Ministarstvo Socialne Politike, Belgrade, Ured Za Trazenje Nestalih."
4. The following reply was then sent by ERO to Belgrade: "Yugoslav National Tracing Bureau is Ministry of Social Policy Belgrade not repeat not Yugoslav Red Cross. All enquiries for search of Yugoslav should be sent direct from Yugoslav National Tracing Bureau to Central Tracing Bureau Arolsen. As part of UNRRA responsibility in stimulating work of National Tracing Bureaux as it relates to displaced persons necessary you provide this information Yugoslav National Tracing Bureau and Yugoslav Red Cross."

Mr. Carter

JRG/do.
9. 3. 46

FROM: Colonel J.R.Bowring, O.B.E., M.C.
Director - Central Tracing Bureau.

UNRRA
CENTRAL HEADQUARTERS FOR GERMANY
APO 757 OR BAOR

INDEXED

WR4/28/2

23 February 1946.

TO : Mr.Rabinoff.
SUBJECT: Yugoslav Tracing.

1. The tracing of Yugoslav nationals is complicated by the following factors.
2. The Yugoslav Military Missions are officially demanding to be provided with lists giving the names of all Yugoslav nationals now residing in Germany, whether inside or outside camps. Such persons include a small number of Yugoslavs willing to be repatriated but the bulk are anti-Tito and are either Chetniks, supporters of King Peters or Volksdeutsch. They are very unwilling to have their names handed over to representatives of the Tito Government, as they fear reprisals against their families and relations still in Yugoslavia.
3. Considerable confusion exists as to a law which was passed in Yugoslavia depriving all Yugoslav citizens, who had not returned by a certain date to Yugoslavia, of their nationality. The Yugoslav Officer attached to my Bureau assures me that this law has never been made operative in Germany.
4. I have requested guidance on the question of my own action in connection with Yugoslav tracing from the Chief of Operations, Germany, and understand that he has referred the matter to London.
5. Whilst acting as Director of the Search Bureau, British Zone, I acted as intermediary in lengthy negotiations between the Yugoslav adherents of King Peter in the British Zone to obtain news of their relatives in Yugoslavia. Unfortunately I achieved no success.
6. The problem as it now stands is that most Yugoslavs now in Germany and to the best of my belief in Austria and

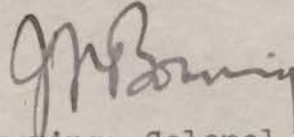
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INDEXED

UNBERR
CENTRAL HEADQUARTERS FOR GERMANY
OF

5811

in Italy are likely to become Stateless and be denied all news of their families in Yugoslavia. The I.R.C. is interested in the problem of assisting these people but I am afraid that their action may lead to political complications and I am trying to keep the C.T.B. entirely clear of this problem.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'J.R. Bowring', written in a cursive style.

J.R. Bowring, Colonel.
Director - Central Tracing Bureau.

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Director - Central Tracing Bureau.

23 February 1946.

TO : Mr.Rabinoff.

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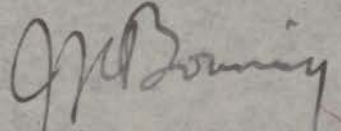
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A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'J.R. Bowring', with a stylized, cursive script.

J.R. Bowring, Colonel.
Director - Central Tracing Bureau.

UNRRA JUGOSLAV MISSION
Belgrade

Route Slip

For *Mr. Rabinoff* Date _____

TO:

INIT.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF MISSION

Economic Reporting
Public Information
Field Operations &
Distribution

DIRECTOR OF BUREAU OF SUPPLY

Agricultural Rehab.
Industrial Rehab.
Requirements Coordination
Food Section
Textiles & Footwear
Medical Supply
Shipping Branch
Statistical Branch

FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION

Accounting
Finance
Budget & Personnel
Administrative Services
Travel & Transport
Cables
Translations
Registry
Mission Stores
Mess
Quartermaster Store

DIRECTOR RELIEF SERVICES

Health Division
Sanitary Engineers
Welfare & D. P.
Nursing Section
M. I. Room

FROM:

FOR:

1. Action
2. Your information and return to Registry
3. Noting, initialing, and forwarding
4. Your files
5. Information of all staff

Remarks:

*This is typical of the layout
in the country -*
MHA

UNRRA FOOD RATIONS FOR SPECIAL CATEGORIES
IN BOSNIA & HERCEGOVINA.

Children's school milk kitchens:

Daily:

Flour130 grs or
Bread.....150 grs
Sugar..... 10 grs
Milk..... 1/2 litre

Children in orphanages & school kitchens(children before the
school age of 3-7 years)

For a warm meal:

Flour.....100 grs
Peas or beans.....100 grs or
Maccaroni or corn flour.....100 grs
Vegetables.....500 grs
Fat or oil..... 10 grs
Onion..... 5 grs
Flour for preparing meal..... 10 grs

For a meal at 4 o'clock:

Flour.....200 grs
Sugar..... 15 grs
Milk..... 1/2 litre
Grit..... 30 grs

Sick people of TBC:

Daily:

Fresh meat.....50 grs.....or tinned meat..... 25 grs or
Cheese or fresh fish..... 50 grs or
Tinned or dried fish..... 25 grs
Milk..... 1/2 litre
Flour.....300 grs or
Bread.....400 grs.

Monthly:

Sugar.....350 grs
Fat.....250 grs

Periodical:

if possible eggs & butter.

Pregnant women:

Daily:

Fresh meat, fresh fish, or cheese..... 50 grs or
Dried meat, dried fish or tinned meat or fish..... 25 grs
Milk..... 1/2 litre

Monthly:

Sugar.....350 grs
Fat.....350 grs
White flour or maccaroni.....500 grs

Periodical:

if possible eggs, butter, jam etc.

UNRRA FOOD RATIONS FOR SPECIAL CATEGORIESDiabetis sufferers:Daily:

Fresh meat, or fresh fish or cheese.....50 grs or
 Dried fish or tinned meat, or dried meat.....25 grs
 Milk..... 1/2 kg

Monthly:

Fat.....250 grs

Periodically:

if possible eggs and butter.

People sick on ~~musculacion~~ stomach-ulcer:Daily:

Wheat flour.....300 grs or
 Bread.....400 grs.

Children to 2 years of age:Daily:

Wheat flour.....300 grs or
 Bread.....400 grs

Monthly:

Sugar.....350 grs.

People's militia:Daily:

Bread.....800 grs
 Pulses.....200 grs
 Flour for preparing meal..... 20 grs
 Fat or oil or bacon or tallow..... 20 grs
 Salt..... 20 grs
 Sugar..... 15 grs
 Tea or substitute for coffee..... 25 grs
 Paprika..... 1 gr
 Vinegar..... 2 grs

Weekly:

Fresh meat or canned meat.....400 grs or 200 grs.

Periodical:

Dried fruit 3 times weekly, or marmelade..... 50 grs e.t.
 Cheese 2 times weekly..... 50 grs e.t.
 Meat 2 times weekly..... 50 grs e.t.

WCH/28
INDEX

RATION SCALE FOR PRISONERS OF WAR

According to directions of "Komanda Pozadine" of Ministry of people's defense
of 19th of september 1945.

Every pow has a daily ration of:

1.) bread.....	600	grams
2.) beans or peas or grited cereal or maccaroni or flour	150	"
3.) cabbage or turnip or potatoes or carrots or tomatoes	300	"
4.) fat or oil or tallow	25	"
5.) salt	20	"
6.) flour for cooking	20	"
7.) red pepper	1.	"
8.) onion	10	"
9.) sugar	20	"
10.) lime tea	5	"
11.) substitute of coffee	20	"
12.) vinegar	28	"
13.) meat once a week 200 grams or 20 grams a day.		

RATION SCALE FOR NAVY FOREST WORKERS

~~ACCORDING TO~~

According to directions of Ministry of Commerce & supplies of 25th of december 1945

Every navy worker has a daily ration of:

1.) corn (most often) or other cereal	800	grams
2.) fat or oil	40	"
3.) bacon	80	"
4.) beans or peas or grited cereals	120	"
5.) potatoes	120	"
6.) salt	20	"

10th March, 1946.

3713
WR4/28/2

To : Mr. M. Sergeichic,
Chief of Mission,
UNRRA Yugoslavia.

From: Dr. A.P. Meiklejohn,
Medical Consultant in Nutrition and Head of Nutrition Section,
Health Division, E.R.O., London.

Copies to: Dr. Sinclair-Loutit,
Miss D. Warriner
Dr. N.M. Goodman, Director of Health Division, E.R.O.

NUTRITION IN JUGOSLAVIA - FEBRUARY/MARCH, 1946.

(A) INTRODUCTION.

This report is based on observations made during a personal visit to Yugoslavia from February 27th to March 11th, 1946. During this time conferences were held with members of the Food Section, Supply Division, and with the Health Division of the UNRRA Mission to Yugoslavia. The records and reports of the Mission relating to food and health were studied. A tour through Bosnia was undertaken which provided an opportunity to see at first hand, the conditions existing in one of the principal food-deficient areas of the country. Discussions were held with government officials and UNRRA staff in Sarajevo; women and children were examined medically to assess their state of nutrition.

Section B of this report describes the diet at present available to various elements in the population of Yugoslavia. In Section C, the medical implications of this diet are discussed. Conclusions and recommendations arising out of the report are given in Section D.

(B) LEVELS OF FOOD CONSUMPTION IN JUGOSLAVIA.

1) Caloric Consumption. The primary nutritional problem in Yugoslavia this year is undoubtedly that of providing the population with a diet of sufficient energy value (i.e. calories) to sustain life and to prevent starvation.

2) Basic Needs for Calories. The minimum ration scale on which a European population may be fed without serious ill effects from "disease and civil unrest", is as follows:

Minimum Ration Scale Essential to Prevent Disease and Civil Unrest;
in Calories per head daily

Children 0 - 3	Children 3 - 6	Children 6 - 12	Children 12 - 18	Non-work- ing nor- mal con- sumers	Workers	Heavy Workers	Very Heavy Workers	Pregnant and Nur- sing Wo- men
1000	1200	1550	1750	1550	2000	2500	3000	2000

This minimum ration scale has been agreed to by American, British and French Nutrition experts, and is the scale now in force in the three western zones of Germany, where it has already been shown that if this scale is not maintained, serious deterioration in health follows.

This scale for rations was drawn up on the assumption that the people would be able to obtain an additional 200 to 400 calories per day from unrationed sources of food.

American, British and French experts are agreed that this ration scale is not sufficient to support a population in full nutritional health. The minimum caloric consumption level necessary for this is considered to be as follows:-

Minimum Consumption Levels Necessary for Full Nutritional Health;
in Calories per head daily

Children 0 - 3	Children 3 - 6	Children 6 - 12	Children 12 - 18	Non-work- ing nor- mal con- sumers	Workers	Heavy Workers	Very Heavy Workers	Pregnant and Nur- sing wo- men
1200	1500	2000	2700	2000	2500	3000	3500	2700

These scales are given here as a standard against which the present Calory consumption in Yugoslavia may be compared.

3) Indigenous Food Production in Yugoslavia. Cereal grains provide the principal source of calories in a diet. The official estimate of cereal grain production for the 1945 harvest in Yugoslavia was approximately 4 million tons, i.e. about half the average pre-war production figure. The severe drought in 1945, combined with the ravages of war, account for this low production. According to official estimates, it has been possible to collect from the country about 2.2 million tons of mixed grains for feeding the population of 15,000,000 people. Theoretically, this is sufficient to provide the population with 400 grams of mixed grains per head daily, or 1330 calories. The estimated production of other indigenous foods is sufficient to provide an additional 420 calories

per head daily, making the total average energy value of indigenous foods 1750 calories per head daily. This figure is below the minimum intake necessary for full health and only just reaches the bare minimum level of food consumption envisaged in the minimum ration scales given above.

This general level of caloric consumption is confirmed by the results of a dietary survey carried out by Dr. S. Gelincic in Yugoslavia during September and October, 1948, before the arrival of UNRRA imports of grain. The average daily consumption, as revealed by his survey, was 1300 calories at that time. This survey was made immediately after the harvest, when reserves in the deficient zone amounted to about one month's supply.

4) Distribution of Food within the Country. Although the indigenous production of food is therefore, in theory, just sufficient to provide a bare level of subsistence for the population of the country, in fact it fails to do so because of the important difficulty of disrupted transport.

The main food production areas of the country are in the north and east, notably in the Voivodina and Srem, but unfortunately in order to move food from the Voivodina, it is necessary to transport it across the Danube. There is, at the present time, only one bridge available for this purpose, the bridge at Novi Sad. In spite of this bottleneck, the Government has achieved notable successes in moving indigenous grain from the Voivodina and Srem for feeding Belgrade, Macedonia and the deficient areas of Serbia. But this still leaves a large area of the country into which it has proved practically impossible to move indigenous grain.

5) The Deficient Area. The following regions are about 80% deficient in grain production:-

Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	population 2,400,000
Lika and South Croatia	-	" 300,000
Dalmatia	-	" 600,000
Montenegro	-	" 400,000
Istria	-	" 400,000
Total	-	<u>4,100,000</u>

In addition there is an area in West Croatia, Northern Bosnia and Eastern Slovenia, with approximately 1,000,000 inhabitants, which is about 50% deficient in grain production and will approach 80% deficiency before the next harvest.

The general picture, therefore, is that there are approximately 3,000,000 inhabitants of these regions who are now wholly dependant for existence on imports of bread grain, and a further 2,000,000 who are partly dependant on such imports.

6) The position up to the present time is that UNRRA has imported about 1/2 million tons of bread grains into this deficient area in the eleven months April 1945 to end of February 1946.

Without doubt this has been the principal factor in preventing frank starvation in western Yugoslavia during the past winter. These imports have enabled the Government to build up local stocks of grain which may be expected to last until the end of March. But after that time stocks will be exhausted, and there is at present no prospect of further imports to see the population through until next harvest.

7) The future presents a picture that is cause for grave anxiety. As pointed out above, disease and unrest must be expected to follow if the ration scale for normal consumers provides less than 1550 Calories per head daily. This number of Calories is provided by 500 grams of grain. The provision of 500 grams of grain per head daily for 3 million people entirely dependant on imports, requires 45,000 tons of grain monthly. As pointed out above, there are, in addition, 2 million people partly dependant on imports. To provide them each with 250 grams grain daily (775 Calories) requires an additional 15,000 tons of grain monthly.

It is considered, therefore, that the minimum import needs of Yugoslavia through April, May and June, are 60,000 tons of grain each month. If this amount is not forthcoming, there will be every reason to expect disease and civil unrest on an important scale.

8) Additional Reasons why these imports are essential are:

- a) The population of the deficient area has been living on a bare margin of subsistence through the winter, so that home stocks of unrationed foods are now exhausted.
- b) The spring sowing requires extra work from the population. It will be impossible for this to be accomplished if the general diet is below subsistence level.
- c) Present imports of foods other than grain, do not contribute greatly to the energy value of the diet; e.g. the January UNRRA imports of other foods were sufficient to provide 380 Calories per head daily to 5 million people. This, however, in no way diminishes their importance as sources of necessary nutrients which are not provided by grains.

9) Ration Scales Currently in Operation in the Deficient Area. The caloric value of the rations at present in force vary very much from place to place, depending on transport and the quantity of supplies locally available. In January, 1946, the official rations for non-working normal consumers in some representative towns, were as follows:-

Split	(Main port for Dalmatia and Croatia)	- 1900	Calories	per day
Dubrovnik	(Main port for Bosnia and Montenegro)	- 1830	"	" "
Sibenik	(Port)	- 1440	"	" "
Ljubljana	(Capital of Slovenia)	- 1245	"	" "
Zagreb	(Capital of Croatia)	- 1040	"	" "
Susak	(Port in Croatia - still mined)	- 770	"	" "

These figures reflect the important influence of transport facilities in determining the level of local ration scales. Until the transport system of the country has been restored, the inequality of the rationing in different areas will remain inevitable. It is noted that in Susak and Zagreb, the rations in January were not sufficient to provide for even minimum needs: if such levels continue, even for a short time, grievous consequences must be expected.

In one Bosnian village (Sokolac), to which a personal visit was made on 5th March, the ration scale in operation there was as follows:

Workers and Normal Consumers - 9 kgs. of grain per month, and
2 " " peas " "

There was no meat, fat or sugar available. The small amount of powdered milk was sufficient to supply one reconstituted litre among 10 children - and this, not every day. The effective food consumption in this village was therefore approximately 1150 Calories per head daily, which is insufficient for maintenance above starvation level if continued for more than a short time. This village now has a reserve of grain sufficient at the present consumption level for one month, after which their stock will be completely exhausted.

10) Rations for Workers and Heavy Workers. Throughout the deficient zone, special rations are being provided for workers and heavy workers in accordance with physiological principles. As indicated in the table above, the minimum ration necessary to "prevent disease and unrest" among workers is 2000 Calories, and 2500 Calories for heavy workers. While these minimum targets have been successfully achieved in most places, this has not always been possible; for instance workers in Ljubljana received in January a ration of only 1930 Calories; in Susak heavy workers received only 2060 Calories. There are a few instances where heavy workers have been receiving an unnecessarily generous ration, notably in Dubrovnik and Split, where the heavy workers' ration in January provided approximately 4000 Calories per head daily. It would seem desirable that this figure should be reduced to 3000.

11) Extra Rations for Inhabitants of the Lika. The Lika is a mountainous area where food supplies throughout the war were more than usually scarce and, where particular hardship has been experienced in the post-war period. A special effort was therefore made to provide a ration of grain that would make up for these past deficiencies; in December, 1945, grain was distributed at the rate of 18 kgs. per head monthly for normal consumers. This ration provided 2300 calories daily.

It is understood that this special provision for the Lika and other rural deficiency districts has been subject to some adverse criticism. It is desired here to express the strongest approval of this ration scale, not only because it helps to make up past deficiencies, but because it is a well-known physiological fact that people living in mountainous areas require up to 1000 extra Calories daily in order to provide the energy involved in the hill climbing necessary for the pursuit of their livelihood.

12) Comparison with the Position in Italy. The official estimate of Italian crop production made by the Italian Government in August, 1945, was 6.6 million tons of grain for the 1945 harvest. (Average pre-war production, 11.4 million tons.) This official estimate was almost certainly too low; e.g. the Government estimated wheat production at 3 million tons, whereas it is now stated to have been 4 million (See Economic Notes Vol. I No. 4 - February 9th, 1946, published by the UNRRA Italian Mission). Moreover it is understood that the official estimate made at the time by A.C. was in excess of that made by the Government.

Supposing the estimate of the Italian Government to be correct, it is reasonable to expect that the Government should have been able to make available at least 3.3 million tons of indigenous grain for feeding the non-producing population, which is said to be 35 millions, out of a total population of 44 millions. This amount would be sufficient to provide 250 grams of grain per head daily for 35 million people. In August, 1945, the Allied Commission for Italy estimated that the import needs of Italy until next harvest, were 1,368,000 tons of grain. This estimate was made at the time when it was expected that there would be ample supplies of wheat available for export in the world market. Since that time, the UNRRA program for Italy has increased the estimate of import needs to 1,620,000 tons (see UNRRA Economic Notes Vol. I No. 4 - February 9th, 1946); this despite the fact that the world shortage of wheat is now appreciated. The Italian President of the Council, De Gasperi, in his letter to Governor Lehman in February 1946, spoke of difficulties in maintaining the Italian bread ration at 200 grams a day. That the rations in the cities should be at this low level, is obviously due less to the limitation of imports, than to the inability of the Government to make proper distribution of indigenous supplies.

It is to be noted that as from February 1st, the ration of pasta in Italy was restored, at the rate of 1/2 kilo per head per month. The manufacture of pasta made from wheat of 50 to 60% extraction is a most wasteful way of utilising imported grain and is not justified, if grain stocks are really short.

On January 1st, the Italian Government had in reserve 232,000 tons of grain and has been offered 100,000 tons of grain as a gift from the Argentine Government before the next harvest.

Anyone who has travelled both in Italy and Yugoslavia since the war would acknowledge that the general disruption of transport facilities is much less serious in Italy; this is partly due to the fact that the number of German troops operating there was considerably less than the number engaged in Yugoslavia, and partly to geographic reasons.

An official survey conducted in southern Italy in September, 1944 showed that urban populations were then receiving an average of 2300 Calories and rural populations 2700 Calories daily. There is no reason to think that the average diet was substantially lower than this for any important length of time during the war period. This contrasts strongly with the privations endured by large sections of the Yugoslav population during the war.

A careful clinical survey of over 4,000 women and children taken at random from the lowest economic groups throughout Italy was conducted by the Nutrition Section of the UNRRA Mission to Italy in the summer of 1945. This survey showed beyond question that there was then no important incidence of any nutritional disease in Italy, other than rickets. Nor is there any reliable recent evidence to show that the situation has materially altered since then. Despite the low level of the official rations, the Italian people seem to be getting enough to eat.

It is difficult to escape the conclusion that UNRRA's tentative program to import 1.62 million tons of grain into Italy is largely a measure to remedy the deficiencies created by the inability of the Italian Government to utilise to the best advantage, the indigenous production of the country.

In view of these considerations, the recent diversion of two ships to Italy, the "John Isaacson" and the "Eli Whitney", each carrying 8,000 tons of wheat intended for Yugoslavia, seems quite unjustified.

13) The present Yugoslav diet in terms of specific nutrients. The official estimate of indigenous food production in Yugoslavia for the period from the harvest of 1945 to 1946, would provide the population with an average of:

8 grams animal protein	} per head of population daily
48 " vegetable protein	
22 " edible fat	

The country is therefore unable, at the present time, to provide the population with an adequate protein intake. It is a well-known medical fact that famine oedema, one of the severest consequences of famine, is likely to arise in a population when the average protein intake falls below 50 grams daily. The minimum protein required for health, as agreed by most nutritional authorities, is 65 grams per head daily.

While few nutritional authorities are prepared to express an opinion as to the minimum needs for fat, the majority would agree that 22 grams per day is less than half the requirement necessary to provide a digestible diet.

14.) Nutritional Value of UNRRA Imports. The average monthly UNRRA imports during the second half of 1945 were sufficient to provide the total Yugoslav population of 15 million with the following amounts:

Calories	565	per head daily
Animal Protein	3 grams	" " "
Vegetable Protein	18 "	" " "
Fat	8 "	" " "

The UNRRA imports therefore give a very significant addition to the nutritive value of the Yugoslav diet, and have contributed very materially to the prevention of famine conditions during the last winter.

15) Vitamin Content of Present Yugoslav Diet. It is to be noted that present indigenous production of corn (maize) is approximately 4 times greater than the production of wheat. It is well-known that populations subsisting largely on maize suffer from nicotinic acid deficiency, which results in pellagra. This is further discussed in the Medical Section.

The supplies of potatoes and other vegetables are very short throughout the cities, and, in the deficient areas also in the rural communities. In such circumstances lack of vitamin C is inevitable, and local outbreaks of scurvy are a very real possibility.

The indigenous production of milk is sufficient to provide the total population of 15 million with only 150 cc of fresh milk daily. Lack of milk and milk products results in a low consumption of vitamins A and D. In the Medical Section, the serious present incidence of rickets in Yugoslavia is discussed.

16) Milk Consumption and Supplies in Yugoslavia. It is generally agreed by specialists in nutrition throughout the world that milk is absolutely essential for the normal growth and development of children. Without it, rickets in infants is inevitable, as is the imperfect development of teeth and bones at a later age. During the course of this enquiry, cases of rickets were seen in Sarajevo of greater severity than are likely to be encountered anywhere else in Europe at the present time. Cases of dental hypoplasia were also noted.

The Combined Committee of American, British and French Nutrition experts has given as its opinion that the minimum needs for milk for German children are as follows:

0 - 3	3/4 litre of whole milk daily
3 - 6	1/2 litre of whole milk daily
6 - 10	1/2 litre whole or skimmed milk as available, daily
10 - 18	1/4 litre whole or skimmed milk as available, daily.

If these are the needs for German children, then they must certainly also be at least the minimum needs for the children of Yugoslavia. The population of the deficient area in need of full or partial relief, is estimated at 5 million, as stated above, of whom approximately 1 million must be children. In order to provide these with the above minimum standard for milk consumption, approximately 15 million litres of fresh milk would be required monthly, or 2,000 tons of evaporated milk plus 1,700 tons of dried skim milk. In fact the average monthly UNRRA imports for the second half of 1945 have been 2,360 tons of evaporated milk and 1,020 tons of dried skim milk.

Most unfortunately, the Yugoslav Government and the people themselves apparently fail to recognize the importance of milk for the health of children. This is illustrated by the following observations:

- i) It is understood that the Yugoslav Government has lately made representations in Washington for an increased supply of sugar in lieu of milk. This action is greatly to be deplored. It is necessary that the Yugoslav Government should realise that sugar, like alcohol, has absolutely no nutritive value, except for the Calories which it provides.
- ii) It is understood that two wagon-loads of UNRRA dried milk were recently sent back from Sarajevo as unwanted, although there is clear evidence that many children in that city are suffering from severe rickets and are desperately in need of milk.
- iii) It is understood that there has been a recent tendency in the Yugoslav Government to press for the allocation of a special milk ration to workers. This idea appears to be founded on the erroneous belief that milk is desirable for workers handling lead and, by inference, other metal workers. It is now well-known that metal workers have no special need for milk, and no expert in nutrition would be willing to recommend that workers should be given priority over children, in the distribution of limited milk supplies.

It does not seem to be sufficiently appreciated in Yugoslavia that milk is an essential article of food in certain illnesses, notably in typhoid fever and dysentery. The erroneous superstition persists that milk is bad in such diseases because, in former times, milk supplies were often liable to be contaminated and so to be a further source of infection. But with modern methods of milk processing, milk is not only safe in such diseases, but absolutely necessary to provide a nutritive, non-residue diet for patients suffering from intestinal infections.

But the fact that the value of milk is not sufficiently appreciated in Yugoslavia, is no reason for withholding imports, any more than one would refuse to teach a child to read because it does not see the advantage of it. It is considered that the future health of Yugoslav children in the deficient area is absolutely dependant on the continued importation of milk products. UNRRA could make an important further contribution to their health by undertaking a program of education in the proper use and advantages of milk. The Health Division has, in Captain F. Frazier, a nutritionist with excellent experience in health education; it is therefore recommended that she should be asked to prepare a program of educational work in this field.

(C) MEDICAL SECTION.

It is estimated that Yugoslavia has now about 15,000 fewer doctors than are necessary for an adequate medical service. Communications throughout the country are still extremely bad. It is not surprising, therefore, that as yet, no effective system for the notification of diseases has been established throughout the country. It is therefore impossible to make any estimate of the extent of actual disease arising directly or indirectly as a result of the present food restrictions.

So far as can be ascertained, however, there are at present no reports or rumours of any serious incidence of famine diseases, other than rickets, in the country. But this is no ground for complacency. The common diet is such that the present and future incidence of the following nutritional diseases requires to be closely watched.

1) Famine Oedema. Medical experience has repeatedly shown that famine oedema must be expected when the general diet of a population falls below 1000 Calories and 50 grams of protein per head daily. As pointed out above, the present indigenous reserves of Yugoslavia are sufficient to provide only 56 grams of proteins per head daily. Moreover, in a few areas the present ration now provides only 1000 Calories or less. There is therefore, every reason to expect that famine oedema may appear in the country, particularly if UNRRA imports are reduced. A local outbreak of famine oedema has already been observed in Sarajevo during last autumn, among children whose digestion was disturbed by infective dysentery. That such children should develop famine oedema shows that their margin of reserve is slight and that another illness may precipitate this serious nutritional disorder.

2) Pellagra. Pellagra is likely to occur among any population subsisting largely on corn (maize) meal, especially if milk and meat are not available. The disease usually appears a week or two after the first hot days of summer and is manifested by skin lesions, severe diarrhoea and mental changes. It may result in total incapacity for work among rural populations. It is suggested that the Yugoslav Health Authorities should be reminded of the possibility of local outbreaks of pellagra early in the coming summer, and that UNRRA has imported about 3 million 50 mg tablets of nicotinic acid amide which, in doses of 300 mg daily, is curative in this disease.

3) Scurvy. As pointed out above, supplies of potatoes and other vegetables are extremely short in the cities and also in the rural areas of the deficient zone. Local outbreaks of scurvy are therefore likely to occur at any time, and in fact several cases have already been observed among children in Sarajevo. UNRRA has imported 9 million 250 mg tablets of ascorbic acid which, in doses of 1 gm daily, cures scurvy. It is also worth noting that paprika is one of the richest known natural sources of ascorbic acid. This vegetable is popular in Yugoslavia, and its cultivation should be encouraged.

4) Rickets. It has already been pointed out that during the course of this enquiry some instances of very severe rickets were seen in Sarajevo, such as would be difficult to find in any other part of Europe. There is reason to believe that similar cases might be met in many localities in Yugoslavia because of the very poor supply of milk. Rickets is a consequence of lack of vitamin D, which is normally derived from milk products and exposure to sunlight. It can be prevented by the administration of codliver oil, of which UNRRA has imported 100 tons into the country. Every effort that can be made to persuade the Yugoslav Health Authorities to make the best use of this provision, would be of very great value to the health and future development of the children of Yugoslavia. Here again, a health education program conducted by the Health Division of UNRRA might have very valuable consequences.

5) Osteomalacia. This is a grave disease which affects chiefly pregnant women, producing deformity of bones and serious difficulties in delivery. It occurs among women subsisting on inadequate diets, particularly deficient in milk.

Several cases have been observed in Sarajevo during the past winter.

6) Other Diseases affecting Nutrition. It is well-known that nutritional health may be adversely affected by a variety of diseases which influence the utilisation of food. Among such diseases which occur in Yugoslavia are typhus, typhoid, hookworm and malaria. Patients suffering from these diseases are particularly likely to develop clinical signs of malnutrition. The position is a vicious circle, because patients that are malnourished are liable to suffer most severely from these diseases. Adequate nutritional health will not be general in Yugoslavia so long as such infectious diseases are endemic.

7) Goitre. During the present investigation, it was noted that there is a very high incidence of goitre in Bosnia, particularly among women. It is stated that this has become more common during the war period. The principal cause of goitre is lack of sufficient iodine in the local water supplies, although other deficiencies in the diet may play some part. It is recommended that serious consideration should be given to the introduction of traces of potassium iodine into the salt sold in Bosnia and in other areas where this disease is found to occur.

8) General Comments on Medical Evidence. One great difficulty at the moment is to obtain any adequate information on the present state of nutritional health in Yugoslavia. The present shortage of doctors in the country makes it impossible to assign Yugoslav medical officers to carry out proper clinical surveys of nutritional health. Such work requires the full-time service of one or more medical officers properly trained in nutrition. While the dietetic surveys carried out by Dr. Gelinec have provided valuable information about food consumption in the country, it is considered that the value of these surveys would have been greatly enhanced had they been accompanied by a simultaneous medical appraisal of the health of the people investigated. It is therefore suggested that UNRRA might give valuable help in the present and future supervision of nutrition in Yugoslavia by providing the services of a full-time medical nutritionist to carry out clinical surveys, particularly in those areas of the country where food supplies are especially short.

(D) CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

- Paragraphs in Report to which reference is made.
- B.7 1) It is essential that imports of grain at the rate of not less than 60,000 tons monthly be continued through June, 1946, until the next harvest. If this is not achieved, "disease and civil unrest" must be expected among the 5 million inhabitants of the deficient area in the western part of the country. UNRRA and the Western Allies would then be discredited in the minds of these people, and the fact that, up to now, UNRRA has saved this area from famine may be forgotten.
- B.10,11 2) The plan of providing extra rations for workers, heavy workers and the inhabitants of the Lika, is based on sound physiological principles and should be continued. In Split and Dubrovnik, heavy workers are receiving a ration in excess of their true needs. It is recommended that their ration should be reduced to 3000 Calories daily.
- B.12 3) From a comparison of indigenous production, transport facilities and nutritional requirements with the conditions in Italy, it is concluded that the recent diversion of two grain ships from Yugoslavia to Italy was not justified on any basis of superior need.
- B.13 4) The present diet of the deficient area is extremely short of animal protein and fat and is highly unpalatable. In order to improve its nutritive value, it is recommended that further efforts should be made to maintain imports of meat and fats, say 2,500 tons of each monthly.
- B.16 5) In order to provide children in the deficient zone with the bare minimum of milk necessary for adequate growth and development, it is recommended that imports of milk be continued. Minimum physiological requirements for these children would be provided by 2,000 tons of evaporated milk plus 1,700 tons of dried skim milk monthly.
- B.16 6) Because the nutritive value of milk for children and for some categories of sick persons is not fully appreciated in Yugoslavia, it is recommended that the Health Division of the UNRRA Mission should undertake a program of education in nutritional principles with special reference to milk. This program should be aimed especially at reducing the incidence and severity of rickets among the infants of Yugoslavia. It should be more generally known that UNRRA has imported considerable quantities of codliver oil for the treatment of this disease.
- B.16 7) The recent action of the Yugoslav Government in requesting imported sugar in lieu of milk, is to be deplored; so also, is the suggestion that milk should be given to workers in preference to children.

Paragraphs in
Report to which
reference is made.

C.2,3

8) Present food consumption levels indicate the possibility that the following nutritional diseases may appear among the population in the deficient area before the next harvest, namely, Famine Oedema, Pellagra, Scurvy and Osteomalacia. It should be more generally known that UNRRA has imported considerable amounts of nicotinic acid and ascorbic acid for the prevention and treatment of pellagra and scurvy respectively.

C.7

9) Consideration should be given to the need for the addition of iodides to salt sold in the areas where goitre is endemic.

C.8

10) Because of the shortage of doctors and the difficulty in communications, there is no satisfactory information on the actual state of nutritional health throughout the deficient area. It is considered that UNRRA could lend most effective aid in providing the services of a whole-time medical officer, trained in nutrition, to survey the state of health of the population as it is affected by the present food restrictions.

C.6

11) The state of nutritional health in some parts of Yugoslavia is adversely affected by certain endemic diseases, notably typhoid fever, typhus, hookworm and malaria. Public health programs for the prevention of these diseases should go hand in hand with the future nutritional program of the country.

12) The future nutritional health of the Yugoslav people must depend on improved planning and utilisation of indigenous food resources. Adequate health will not be achieved so long as corn (maize) forms the major part of the diet, as is now the case in some areas. The Yugoslav people need more education in the principles of human nutrition and especially need to learn that protein, minerals and vitamins are of more nutritional value than sugar and fat, on the provision of which, diets in Yugoslavia are now too often judged.

13) It is understood that the Government is contemplating the creation of an Institute of Nutrition. This could serve a most useful purpose in long-range planning for better nutrition in the country. It is a project to which UNRRA might usefully give assistance, so that out of its temporary activity in Yugoslavia, will come some permanent improvement in the nutritional health of the country.

JUGOSLAVIAWELFARE SERVICES

Nov. 14, 1945.

INDEXED

The UNRRA Mission to Yugoslavia recently received from the Yugoslav Ministry of Social Policies requests for supplies for welfare services, together with supporting material. The services included are:-

Social insurance and unemployed
Protection of mothers, children and youth
Aged
Disabled

The justification for these supplies is based on statements covering the services mentioned submitted by each of the Federal States. These, together with observations of the Central Ministry of Social Welfare and comments of the Mission welfare personnel, who have conferred with the Ministries of Commerce and Supply and of Social Welfare and have made limited observations in the field, constitute the body of material supporting the requests. Under these conditions the data in support of the requests is neither precise nor comprehensive.

The supply lists have been forwarded by the Chief of Mission for comment by E.R.O. They have not been submitted formally by the Yugoslav Ministry of Commerce and Supply and are not therefore included in any "firm request". It is possible, however, on the basis of the information already supplied by the Government and the Mission for the E.R.O. to make a general appraisal of the programme and the requirements necessary to make the programme effective.

The Social Service Programme is planned to meet the basic needs of 1,972,989 persons who come under the care of the Ministry of Social Policies and who may be regarded as priority groups as defined in UNRRA resolutions. (The population of the country is given as 14,200,000). The total breaks down into the following main categories:

(1) Aged and poor, 25,817

It is stated that 10% of the population is 65 years of age and over; 25,817 for whom special care is planned represents 18% of this group. Of these 7,565 are in existing homes which need re-equipping, and 18,252 will be accommodated in new institutions.

(2) Social Insurance

- (a) Unemployed. Precisely what services are being planned under this heading is not clear from the material. In the main the references are to problems of accommodating labour transferred to industrial centres, seasonal labour moving from one part of the country to another, and homeless workers in industrial areas. The accommodation of unemployed also appears to be included, through provision of communal kitchens. The numbers on which the programme for the unemployed is based are: present unemployed 84,852; anticipated 160,000. 18 shelters and kitchens at present provide accommodation for 2,390 and 76 such institutions are planned with a capacity of 8,040; Total 10,430.
- (b) Social Insurance. This programme includes the re-establishment of hospitals, convalescent homes, ambulances for T.B., crippled and other sick and disabled persons covered by the social insurance scheme. The total number of insured workers is given as 631,626. The following figures are quoted as "daily averages", by which is presumably meant the average number of each of these groups receiving medical or other assistance under the social insurance programme at any one time:

24,806 sick
39,989 T.B.
3,252 crippled

(3) Children and Youth

The programme for children and youth up to the eighteenth birthday covers a wide group embracing war orphans, children in need of "social care" who are living with parents, mentally and physically handicapped children.

The programme envisages the establishment of homes and institutions and the re-equipping of existing institutions; including day nurseries in substantial numbers, homes for re-education of youth, homes for apprentices, children's convalescent homes, educational homes, internats, holiday colonies, homes for street waifs, as well as numerous institutions for the main groups mentioned above.

The total population in the 0-18 age group is given as 3,882,000, of whom 38.3% are stated to be full orphans, half orphans or otherwise in need of special care. The figure rises to extraordinary dimensions in some States. Thus Montenegro is stated to have 64.5% and Macedonia 74.1% of total child population in group requiring special care.

Institutional care is planned for a total of 290,476, of whom 52,555 are already in children's or youth homes. This total figure includes accommodation for 31,200 in hostels for secondary school children. Day care in nurseries, etc. makes a total with existing nursery accommodation of 16,241.

(4) Disabled

The plan includes provision for 131,149 disabled. The figure for disabled and dependents is given as 225,481, but as the numbers of dependents to be covered by the scheme are given by some States and not by others, the actual total would be somewhat higher.

The disabled group are distinct from those covered by the social insurance scheme. It is not possible from the information given to judge how far the service is developed to provide treatment and training preparatory to reabsorption back into employment and normal life.

References are made to re-equipping invalid homes and schools for the education of the disabled, but the supplies included seem to comprise only basic clothing and other needs.

(5) Orthopaedic Workshops

The plan includes an extension from nine to fourteen workshops serving 6,460 persons monthly. 46,614 are reported in need of artificial limbs, although it is stated that actual numbers, when registration is complete, will be 10-20% higher. Of those requiring artificial limbs two-thirds are leg injuries.

Welfare Requirements

The supplies required to assist the Yugoslav Government in developing the services specified may be summarized as follows:

Equipment for 362 homes for 72,500 children
Clothing and Footwear for about 1,200,000 children
School and sports material - no numbers given
Equipment for 2,000 school kitchens
Clothing and Footwear for aged, disabled and sick and their dependents.

Food (coffee, chocolate, tinned milk, cod liver oil etc.) and soap for institutions
Tools for:

(Some inconclusive figures are given e.g. 44,400 prs. shoes for men and 53,920 for women.)

150 locksmiths' workshops
6 harness makers' workshops
150 shoemakers' workshops
150 carpenters' workshops
Machines for metal working, shoemaking and woodwork
Equipment for orthopaedic workshops, both for
re-equipping existing shops and establishing new
workshops.

APPRAISAL

In approaching the Government's programme, the following factors must be recognised:

That by its scope and magnitude this programme involves a qualitative change in the country's welfare services.

That the developments now contemplated are likely to set the direction of social service developments for some years to come. This is of special importance in view of the emphasis on the institutional care in the programme submitted.

That these social service developments must be consistent with other indigenous social changes and must be based on the full use of local personnel.

That this programme must take as its base national attitudes and characteristics and local cultural and social patterns.

That, owing to the ravages of war, the mere re-establishment of conditions as they existed in 1939 will not suffice to meet the needs of the present situation. The cumulative effect of the war years makes it necessary for the Yugoslav government to take special action to bridge the gap created during this period. The material shortages, disorientation and social maladjustments resulting from the war necessitate an extensive programme of welfare services in which institutional care will play an important part and for which adequate supplies will be essential.

That from the reports of UNRRA observers, it is clear that both the general population and priority groups to which UNRRA Council Resolution No.9, Section 4* directs special attention, are likely to be without vital supplies during the coming winter months.

That this combination of factors produces a situation for which UNRRA must share concern with the Yugoslav government.

INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES

Under this programme it is envisaged that institutional care will be required for 25,917 aged, 300,000 children, 3,000 invalids, 10,430 unemployed, 6,004 in hospitals, sanatoria and convalescent homes for social insurance cases.

In considering this large scale provision for institutional care, it is important to bear in mind:

- (a) The extent of the destruction of shelter, which makes it impossible for cases which would otherwise be looked after in a family to obtain such care.
- (b) The size of the groups for which provision is being made and the fact that institutional as distinct from individual care makes possible a more extensive and economical use of available supplies and skilled personnel.

* That within the framework of its total programme and with the closest collaboration between the health, welfare and other appropriate organisation units, the Administration should make specific provision for welfare services for victims of war - in particular for children, expectant and nursing mothers, the aged and the disabled.

- (c) The dislocation and uprooting of families which has followed the tide of battle and the relocation of population.
- (d) The fact that in many cases care involves treatment of one kind or another, which is facilitated when numbers are established under one roof.
- (e) That many of the institutions included in the Government plans - day nurseries, hostels for apprentices, etc. - are for day or short-term care, the group concerned normally participating in local community life.

The experience of welfare workers, particularly in recent years has led to the conclusion that large scale institutional care is not the most satisfactory method of dealing with the problems of special groups and that where circumstances make this mode of living unavoidable, measures must be taken to mitigate the harmful effects of separation from the rest of the community. UNRRA's policy would ordinarily conform to this viewpoint, tending towards assistance in the development of individual and family rather than institutional care.

The programme now submitted by the Yugoslav Government embodies a substantial development of institutional services, and while the considerations mentioned above serve to place these plans in perspective, it is necessary, in view of UNRRA policy in this matter, to examine the proposals in order to gauge how far the provisions are of a temporary character necessitated by prevailing emergency conditions and to what extent they are intended to become of a permanent nature.

It is recognised that permanent institutional services may be required for some groups and that the provision of temporary shelter, hostels, etc. will be essential in view of the destruction caused by the war. UNRRA's only concern is lest the extensive development of institutional services should colour future policies and perpetuate an undue emphasis on institutional as distinct from individual and family care.

With these considerations in mind, our representative on the Mission would therefore wish to discuss the programme with the appropriate Government representatives on the spot to determine the policy so far as it relates to institutional services, underlying the Government's present proposals.

In thinking of immediate institutional developments, we would consider it sound policy to make special provision to ensure that those for whom this form of care is provided enjoy at the same time and to the fullest extent the advantages of normal social life. Thus in the case of orphaned and other children maintained in institutions for the emergency period, we would recommend that such children should participate with other local children in school life, play centers and other forms of out-of-school activity.

This link could be strengthened in another way by drawing in appropriate sections of the community outside to participate in the activities of the institution. Thus homes for orphaned children, apprentices, etc. could be used as centres for play and recreation for children and for youth services. This would have the additional advantage of making more extensive use of UNRRA supplies.

In the case of hostels for the aged, experience has shown that the larger type of institution is least appropriate for this group and that the integration of hostels and institutions for old people with the life of the local community is of the greatest importance. Whilst emergency measures are necessary to provide shelter for the hale aged, it is expected that this form of institutional care would be of essentially temporary character. Clearly permanent provision must be made for the senile group. For the disabled and chronic sick, we foresee that the hospitals, convalescent homes, sanatoria, etc. would form links in a chain of rehabilitation services leading from disablement back to normal life in which the disabled person would be enabled to participate in industrial or other suitable employment with non-disabled workers.

It is to be expected that with time the numbers for whom institutional care is required will diminish. It should therefore be possible progressively to extend the use of facilities afforded by these institutions to the local community.

In order to ensure that these supplies are directed to institutions and to other priority groups without any avoidable delay, we would strongly urge that they should be procured and shipped as a separate series of items within the general supply programme. We suggest this for the following reasons:

- (a) That experience with medical supplies to Yugoslavia shows that specialised items of this kind cannot be easily sorted out in the country owing to lack of warehouses, skilled workers, etc. and the difficulty of language.
- (b) As a corollary of (a), that much time and confusion is saved by packaging the supplies in the country of origin or shipment in such a way as to make distribution to the end user possible without further break-down. The institutional supplies in particular could be packed in units for despatch through to the final destination. All packages should be labelled in Serbo-Croat to indicate contents (corded, if necessary, as a precaution against looting) and despatches should be so arranged to ensure that all components of a unit will reach the country at the same time, thus avoiding hold-up in the warehouses.
- (c) That a separate consignment for special groups makes it possible to check distribution and to ensure that the supplies reach the section of the population for which they are intended.

The conclusions, on the basis of the information supplied and in the light of the above observations may be summarised as follows:-

- (1) The E.R.O. is of opinion that in general the programme of welfare supplies can be supported as an effective method of bringing relief to priority sections of the population.
- (2) The Health and Welfare representative on the Mission will wish to discuss further with the appropriate Government authorities the question of the extent and character of institutional provision within the total program.
- (3) It is appreciated that the issues raised in this memorandum will need to be discussed by the Health and Welfare and Supply officers of the Mission with the appropriate Ministries and State officials responsible for the social welfare programmes.
- (4) That on the basis of these further discussions a firm request for supplies necessary to carry out the Welfare programme will be submitted by the Yugoslav Government to the Mission.
- (5) The E.R.O. recommends that these supplies should be sent forward as a separate series of items in order to avoid all possible delay in the supplies reaching their final destination.

WR4/28/2.

WE.80/28/2

To: Mr. Michael A. Sergeichio,
Head of UNRRA Yugoslav Mission.

From: C.W. Rabinoff,
Director, Welfare Division, E.R.O.

For the attention of Dr. Loutit.

My mission to Germany having been concluded last week, I am now back at E.R.O. awaiting developments. My visa for Yugoslavia is ready but I am not yet in a position to determine the dates of my proposed trip to visit with your Mission.

Meanwhile, I have before me a memorandum dated 27th November, from Major Stanton Garfield commenting on the Welfare Supply Programme as originally submitted by Mr. Balls. Major Garfield's memorandum justifies further the decision taken in our discussions with you during your London visit, in which we attempted to reconcile the Welfare Supply Programme with the developing welfare activities of the Yugoslav Central Government and its Ministries.

I note also the reference in the Monthly Report for October from the Yugoslav Mission which indicated "the Welfare and Displaced Persons Divisions have been transferred to the Health Division". Has action been taken by the Mission appointing you as Director of Relief Services, as suggested by Dr. Topping in his memorandum to Mr. Sergeichio?

We have had no indication as to whether the Supply Programme as submitted by the Yugoslav Government for 1946 will cover the institutional and other welfare activities envisaged in our discussion.

P.T.O.

/Also

Also, whether the projects we discussed during your visit for public health development with film projectors and films in co-operation with various outside sources, had activated. A cable on this matter will assist us in determining the desirability of my coming out to Yugoslavia in the near future. Please advise.

8th January, 1946.

WR4/28/2

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATIONEUROPEAN REGIONAL OFFICEPERSONNEL ESTABLISHMENTANNEX 2 TO ALLOTMENT ADVICEYUGOSLAV
MISSION1ST QUARTER, 1946
BUDGET PERIOD26
ALLOTMENT ADVICE NO.

<u>Position Number</u>	<u>Branch and Title</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Incumbent</u>
<u>OFFICE OF CHIEF</u>			
YM 1	Chief of Mission	15	
YM 2	Executive Assistant	11	
YM 3	Personal Assistant	6	
YM 4	Executive Assistant	12	
YM 5	Administrative Assistant	8	
YM 6	Driver	3	
<u>OFFICE OF INFORMATION</u>			
YM 9	Information Officer	12	
YM 10	Information Officer	11	
YM 11	Information Officer	10	
YM 12	Secretary	5	
<u>OFFICE OF HEALTH, WELFARE & DISPLACED PERSONS</u>			
YM 14	Medical Officer	13	
YM 15	Medical Officer	12	
YM 16	Medical Officer	12	
YM 17	Medical Specialist	12	
YM 18	Sanitary Engineer	11	
YM 19	Sanitary Engineer	10	
YM 20	Nurse Consultant	10	
YM 21	Medical Officer	9	
YM 22	Nurse	8	

Position Number	Branch and Title	Grade	Incumbent
YM 23	Nurse	8	
YM 24	Nurse	8	
YM 25	Nurse	8	
YM 26	Special Stores Officer	9	
YM 27	Secretary	5	
YM 28	Secretary	4	
YM 29	Repatriation Officer	11	
YM 30	Secretary	4	
YM 31	Welfare Officer	11	
YM 32	Secretary	4	

Elastic Surgical Team

YM 35	Medical Specialist	13	
YM 36	Medical Specialist	12	
YM 37	Medical Specialist	13	
YM 38	Nurse	7	
YM 39	Nurse	7	
YM 40	Nurse	6	
YM 41	Dental Mechanic	6	
YM 42	Secretary	5	

OFFICE OF FIELD OPERATIONS & DISTRIBUTION

YM 45	Distribution Officer	12	
YM 46	Distribution Officer	11	
YM 47	Reports Officer	9	
YM 48	Statistician	8	
YM 49	Distribution Officer	9	
YM 50	Secretary	5	
YM 51	Clerk-typist	4	

Position Number	Branch and Title	Grade	Incumbent
	<u>Cetinje Office</u>		
YM 54	Distribution Officer	10	
	<u>Ljubljana</u>		
YM 57	Distribution Officer	10	
YM 58	Distribution Officer	9	
YM 59	Distribution Officer	9	
	<u>Sarajevo</u>		
YM 62	Distribution Officer	10	
YM 63	Distribution Officer	9	
YM 64	Distribution Officer	9	
	<u>Skoplje</u>		
YM 67	Distribution Officer	10	
	<u>Zagreb</u>		
YM 70	Distribution Officer	10	
YM 71	Distribution Officer	9	
YM 72	Distribution Officer	9	
YM 73	Distribution Officer	9	
	<u>DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY</u>		
YM 76	Chief of Department	14	
YM 77	Administrative Assistant	8	
YM 78	Secretary	5	

Position Number	Branch and Title	Grade	Incumbent
<u>AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION DIVISION</u>			
YM 81	Agricultural Rehabilitation Specialist	13	
YM 82	Agricultural Rehabilitation Specialist	12	
YM 83	Secretary	5	
YM 84	Clerk	4	
YM 85	Clerk-typist	4	
YM 86	Secretary	4	
YM 87	Secretary	4	
<u>Livestock Branch</u>			
YM 90	Agricultural Rehabilitation Specialist	11	
YM 91	Agricultural Rehabilitation Specialist	10	
YM 92	Agricultural Rehabilitation Specialist	10	
YM 93	Agricultural Rehabilitation Specialist	10	
YM 94	Agricultural Rehabilitation Specialist	10	
<u>Food Preservation Branch</u>			
YM 97	Agricultural Rehabilitation Specialist	11	
YM 98	Agricultural Rehabilitation Specialist	10	
<u>Farm Machinery Branch</u>			
YM 101	Agricultural Rehabilitation Specialist	11	
YM 102	Special Equipment Operator	8	
YM 103	Special Equipment Operator	8	
YM 104	Special Equipment Operator	8	
YM 105	Special Equipment Operator	8	
YM 106	Mechanic	7	
YM 107	Mechanic	7	
YM 108	Mechanic	7	
YM 109	Mechanic	7	
YM 110	Mechanic	7	

Position Number	Branch and Title	Grade	Incumbent
<u>Pesticide Branch</u>			
YM 112	Agricultural Rehabilitation Specialist	11	
<u>Seeds Branch</u>			
YM 115	Agricultural Rehabilitation Specialist	11	
<u>Engineering Branch</u>			
YM 118	Agricultural Rehabilitation Specialist	11	
<u>INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION DIVISION</u>			
YM 121	Industrial Rehabilitation Specialist	13	
YM 122	Industrial Rehabilitation Specialist	12	
<u>Mining Branch</u>			
YM 125	Industrial Rehabilitation Specialist	11	
YM 126	Industrial Rehabilitation Specialist	10	
<u>Transportation Branch</u>			
YM 129	Industrial Rehabilitation Specialist	11	
YM 130	Industrial Rehabilitation Specialist	10	
<u>Public Works Branch</u>			
YM 133	Industrial Rehabilitation Specialist	11	
YM 134	Industrial Rehabilitation Specialist	9	
<u>Industry Branch</u>			
YM 137	Industrial Rehabilitation Specialist	11	
YM 138	Industrial Rehabilitation Specialist	9	

Position Number	Branch and Title	Grade	Incumbent
	<u>Waterways Branch</u>		
YM 141	Industrial Rehabilitation Specialist	11	
	<u>Tele-communications Branch</u>		
YM 144	Industrial Rehabilitation Specialist	11	
YM 145	Industrial Rehabilitation Specialist	9	
YM 146	Industrial Rehabilitation Specialist	8	
	<u>Equipment Operation Branch</u>		
YM 149	Industrial Rehabilitation Specialist	11	
YM 150	Special Stores Officer	8	
YM 151	Mechanic	9	
YM 152	Mechanic	8	
YM 153	Mechanic	8	
YM 154	Special Equipment Operator	9	
YM 155	Special Equipment Operator	8	
YM 156	Special Equipment Operator	8	
YM 157	Special Equipment Operator	8	
YM 158	Special Equipment Operator	8	
YM 159	Special Equipment Operator	8	
YM 160	Special Equipment Operator	8	
YM 161	Special Equipment Operator	8	
YM 162	Special Equipment Operator	8	
YM 163	Special Equipment Operatot	8	
YM 164	Special Equipment Operator	8	
YM 165	Special Equipment Operator	8	
YM 166	Special Equipment Operator	8	
YM 167	Special Equipment Operator	8	
YM 168	Special Equipment Operator	8	
YM 169	Special Equipment Operator	8	

Position Number	Branch and Title	Grade	Incumbent
YM 170	Pilot	10	
YM 171	Mechanic	9	
YM 172	Mechanic	9	
YM 173	Mechanic	8	
<u>TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING DIVISION</u>			
YM 176	Movements Officer	12	
YM 177	Movements Officer	10	
YM 178	Administrative Assistant	7	
YM 179	Secretary	5	
<u>Shipping Branch</u>			
YM 182	Movements Officer	11	
YM 183	Movements Officer	10	
YM 184	Administrative Assistant	7	
YM 185	Secretary	4	
<u>Dubrovnik Port Section</u>			
YM 188	Port Traffic Officer	9	
<u>Fuime-Susak Port Section</u>			
YM 191	Port Traffic Officer	9	
<u>Sibenik-Zahar Port Section</u>			
YM 194	Port Traffic Officer	9	
YM 195	Secretary	4	

Position Number	Branch and Title	Grade	Incumbent
<u>Split Port Section</u>			
YM 198	Port Traffic Officer	10	
YM 199	Secretary	4	
<u>Trieste Port Section</u>			
YM 202	Port Traffic Officer	10	
YM 203	Secretary	4	
<u>Varna Port Section</u>			
YM 206	Port Traffic Officer	9	
<u>Internal Transport Branch</u>			
YM 209	Movements Officer	11	
YM 210	Administrative Assistant	7	
YM 211	Secretary	4	
<u>Motor Transport Section</u>			
YM 214	Movements Officer	10	
YM 215	Movements Officer	9	
YM 216	Movements Officer	9	
YM 217	Secretary	4	
<u>Railroad Transport Section</u>			
YM 220	Movements Officer	10	
YM 221	Movements Officer	9	
<u>Sea Transport Section</u>			
YM 224	Movements Officer	10	

Position Number	Branch and Title	Grade	Incumbent
<u>Statistical Records & Reports Branch</u>			
YM 227	Supply Records Officer	12	
YM 228	Supply Records Officer	11	
YM 229	Supply Records Officer	9	
YM 230	Supply Records Officer	7	
YM 231	Secretary	4	
YM 232	Clerk-typist	3	
YM 233	Clerk-typist	3	
<u>DEPARTMENT OF REQUIREMENTS COORDINATION</u>			
YM 236	Chief of Department	13	
YM 237	Administrative Assistant	8	
YM 238	Secretary	5	
<u>MEDICAL REQUIREMENTS DIVISION</u>			
YM 241	Requirements Analyst	11	
YM 242	Requirements Analyst	9	
<u>FOOD DIVISION</u>			
YM 245	Requirements Analyst	12	
YM 246	Requirements Analyst	7	
YM 247	Secretary	4	
<u>TEXTILES & FOOTWEAR DIVISION</u>			
YM 250	Requirements Analyst	10	
YM 251	Requirements Analyst	8	

Position Number	Branch and Title	Grade	Incumbent
<u>PROCUREMENTS DIVISION</u>			
YM 254	Procurements Officer	12	
YM 255	Secretary	4	
<u>DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION</u>			
YM 258	Chief of Department	14	
YM 259	Deputy Chief of Department	13	
YM 260	Secretary	5	
YM 261	Secretary	4	
<u>BUDGET & PERSONNEL DIVISION</u>			
YM 264	Management Officer	12	
YM 265	Personal Services Officer	9	
YM 266	Secretary	5	
YM 267	Secretary	4	
YM 268	Clerk	4	
<u>ACCOUNTS DIVISION</u>			
YM 271	Accountant	12	
YM 272	Accountant	9	
YM 273	Accountant	8	
YM 274	Accountant	8	
YM 275	Accountant	8	
YM 276	Accountant	7	
YM 277	Accounting Clerk	6	
YM 278	Clerk-typist	4	
YM 279	Clerk-typist	3	
<u>FINANCE DIVISION</u>			
YM 282	Finance Officer	11	
YM 283	Finance Officer	9	

Position Number	Branch and Title	Grade	Incumbent
<u>PARI OFFICE</u>			
YM 285	Administrative Services Officer	10	
YM 286	Secretary	4	
YM 287	Accountant	7	
YM 288	Registrar	4	
YM 289	Clerk	3	
YM 290	Warehouseman	7	
YM 291	Clerk-typist	4	
YM 292	Clerk	3	
YM 293	Clerk-typist	1	
<u>ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES DIVISION</u>			
YM 296	Administrative Services Officer	10	
YM 297	Secretary	5	
<u>Office Services Branch</u>			
YM 300	Administrative Services Officer	7	
<u>Cables Branch</u>			
YM 303	Cable Officer	6	
YM 304	Clerk	1	
<u>Registry Branch</u>			
YM 307	Registrar	8	
<u>Property Control Branch</u>			
YM 310			

Position Number	Branch and Title	Grade	Incumbent
<u>Messing & Mission Stores Branch</u>			
YM 313	Accommodation Officer	7	
YM 314	Warehouseman	7	
<u>Travel & Transport Branch</u>			
YM 317	Travel Officer	8	
YM 318	Secretary	4	
YM 319	Transport Officer	7	
YM 320	Transport Officer	6	
YM 321	Transport Officer	6	
YM 322	Mechanic	5	

Mr. Rabinoff 4/28/2

DISTRIBUTION

INDEXED

Mr. Adams,
Mr. Adair,
Mr. Bailey,
Mr. Calkins,
Dr. Cahn Debré,
Mr. Clasen,
Mr. Myer Cohen,
Miss Cracknell,
Mr. Cummings,
Mr. Dudley Ward,
Mr. Feonov,
Mr. Fulton,
Mr. Herbert,
Mr. Hitchcock,
Mr. Hoehler,
Mr. ~~Hotten~~,
Mr. Hunt,
Dr. Johnstone,
Mr. Kahane (re transport),
Mr. Kettle,
Hon. H. Lehman (4),
Sir F. Leith-Ross,
Mr. MacMullen,
Gen. Martin,
Mr. Menshikov,
Mr. Mooney,
M. Morhange,
Dr. Norberg,
Mr. O'Halloran,
Mr. Parker,
Mr. Parnis,
Registry,

Sir George Reid,
Mr. Rhatigan,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Schaaf,
Mr. Scott,
Miss Schufeldt,
Dr. Topping,
Brig. Waddington,
Miss Wellington,
Sir Hubert Young.

Albania,
~~Bari~~ Athens,
Brussels,
Cairo,
Caserta,
Luxembourg,
Naples,
Paris,
Rome,
~~Yugoslavia~~

DA 22/9

DG 25/28.

~~Ac 28/11/x~~

AGREEMENT WITH YUGOSLAVIA

Whereas the United Nations and Associated Nations have, in the Agreement of 9 November 1943, signed at Washington, D.C., created the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, (hereinafter referred to as the Administration) whose principal purpose is:

"To plan, coordinate, administer or arrange for the administration of measures for the relief of victims of war in any area under the control of any of the United Nations through the provision of food, fuel, clothing, shelter and other basic necessities, medical and other essential services; and to facilitate in such areas, so far as necessary to the adequate provision of relief, the production and transportation of these articles and the furnishing of these services;

and

Whereas, the Government of Yugoslavia (hereinafter referred to as the Government) is a signatory to the aforementioned Agreement of 9 November 1943, and has expressed its agreement with the Resolutions on Policy of the Council of the Administration, hereinafter referred to as the Resolutions; and

Whereas, Yugoslavia has been subjected to devastation and its people have suffered as a result of hostilities, occupation by the enemy and active resistance in the struggle against the enemy, and,

WHEREAS, the Government has requested assistance of the Administration in furnishing relief and rehabilitation supplies and services for the relief of victims of war in Yugoslavia upon the termination of the period of military responsibility for civilian relief; and

WHEREAS, the Administration desires to bring all practicable relief to the victims of war within the territory of Yugoslavia and in accordance with the Agreement of 9 November 1943 and the Resolutions; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with the Resolution 14 of the Council of the Administration, the Director General has determined that due to the extensive loss and damage to its Economy during this war fought in the common cause of the United Nations Yugoslavia is not at this time in a position to pay with suitable means of foreign exchange for relief and rehabilitation of Yugoslavia; and

WHEREAS, it is desired that the mutual responsibilities of the Government and the Administration with respect to relief and rehabilitation shall be fulfilled in a spirit of friendly cooperation, and that the details of the practical applications of such responsibilities shall be arranged on the basis of mutual understanding;

The Government of Yugoslavia represented by

NIKOLA PETROVIC, Minister of Commerce

and the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration represented by

ROY. F. HENDRICKSON, Deputy Director General

have agreed as follows;

ARTICLE I

Furnishing of supplies and Services

(a) In accordance with the Agreement of 9 November 1943 and the Resolutions, the Administration will furnish Yugoslavia with relief and rehabilitation supplies and services upon the termination of the period of military responsibility for civilian relief, and the Government will cooperate with the Administration for this

purpose. Such supplies and services will be furnished within the limit of the Administration's resources and available supplies and transport and in accordance with Council policies. The supplies and services will be furnished by the Administration for such period of time as it is determined, in accordance with Resolution 14, that Yugoslavia is not in a position to pay therefor with suitable means of foreign exchange. The Administration will make no request, and shall have no claim, for payment in foreign exchange for the supplies and services furnished by it under this Agreement. In the case of certain categories of long-term equipment, the Administration may, pursuant to special agreements between it and the Government, retain ownership but furnish the use of such supplies during the life of this Agreement.

(b) The Government will present schedules of supplies it desires monthly, for periods of at least six months in advance of the time the supplies are desired. These schedules will provide insofar as possible quantities, specifications, and points for the delivery of the supplies. In recognition of many uncertainties including the uncertainty of the volume of shipping the Administration can obtain, the Government will also present priorities covering a period of at least three months with respect to supplies it desires, to guide the Administration in case the full amounts requested by the Government cannot be supplied. In turn, the Administration will state its program of supplies to be delivered in response to the Government's request, giving notice as far in advance as practicable, and if possible at least three months ahead of the probable arrival of the supplies in ports of entry for Yugoslavia. The Administration will be glad, through its authorized representatives, to discuss its plans for supplies and communicate any changes therein at any time and to obtain from the Government its proposals for changes in the plans.

ARTICLE II

Administration of Services

The relief and rehabilitation services furnished by the Administration pursuant to Article I above will be administered in accordance with plans agreed upon between the Administration and the Government and in conformity with the policies of the Council, particularly those embodied in Resolutions 2, and 7 through 13. Wherever necessary the Government will take measures to insure that such policies are followed throughout the country. Supplementary agreements will be concluded between the Administration and the Government in regard to the organization of relief and rehabilitation services. In these agreements it will be provided that the Government will administer the aforementioned services and afford the necessary funds for the execution of services which shall be derived from the proceeds of the sale of relief supplies and the Administration will provide the Government with the personnel and necessary supplies.

ARTICLE III

Transfer and Distribution of Supplies

(a) The Government, having the responsibility for the distribution within Yugoslavia of relief and rehabilitation supplies furnished by the Administration, will take appropriate measures to assure that such distribution will be governed by the policies of the Council, particularly as embodied in Resolutions 2 and 7.

(b) The relief and rehabilitation supplies furnished by the Administration, which are destined for Yugoslavia, will be consigned to the Administration Mission in the country. The supplies will be transferred and legal title in the property will be passed to the Government or its designee, against appropriate receipts, as soon as they reach such designated ports of entry, or frontier points of Yugoslavia or such other ports designated by the Government of Yugoslavia, as may be agreed upon from time to time by the Administration and the Yugoslav Government. The Government and the Administration will agree upon appropriate procedures for the determination of the quantity and quality of goods delivered to the Government by the Administration.

(c) To enable the Administration effectively to discharge its responsibilities under this Agreement, the Agreement of 9 November 1943 and the Council Resolutions, the Government will inform the Administration and receive its views regarding the plans for, and operations respecting, the distribution of supplies, including for example the following subjects:

- (i) The agencies and channels of distribution for the supplies furnished by the Administration.
- (ii) The allocation of such supplies by regions and main groups of consumers.
- (iii) Price policies and specific prices for such supplies and their relationship to prices for similar supplies produced domestically.
- (iv) Rationing and price controls by commodity, by region, and by classes of consumers for each of the commodities supplied by the Administration.
- (v) The facilities and methods for handling, moving and storing the supplies furnished by the Administration.

(d) Further to enable the Administration effectively to discharge its responsibilities under this Agreement, the Agreement of 9 November 1943, and the Council Resolutions, the Government will keep the Administration adequately informed regarding the distribution of supplies within Yugoslavia. The system of distribution of these supplies in Yugoslavia will be based upon the Council Resolutions and the Government will afford representatives of the Administration opportunity to observe at all necessary stages the distribution of supplies furnished by the Administration and to discuss such distribution with the appropriate governmental authorities.

(e) The Government will afford the Administration opportunity for, and will cooperate with the Administration in making public information regarding deliveries and distribution of relief and rehabilitation supplies furnished by the Administration and will permit the use of special labels or other designations on supplies and equipment belonging to or furnished by the Administration.

ARTICLE IV

Financial Provisions

(a) The Government will, when requested, furnish the Administration with sufficient amounts of local currency to enable the Administration to meet its administrative and operating expenses incurred in Yugoslavia in the execution of relief and rehabilitation programs undertaken pursuant to Articles I, II and III of this Agreement. Such expenses will include, but not be limited to, payments to personnel and costs of rent, storage, communications, transportation, and public services within the country.

(b) The Government will provide the Administration quarterly with a record of the net proceeds derived by the Government in the preceding quarter from the sale, lease, or other transfer of relief and rehabilitation supplies and services furnished by the Administration under this Agreement. In lieu of a record of actual net proceeds, a lump sum approximation of proceeds may be mutually agreed upon by the Government and the Administration.

(c) It will be the policy of the Government to use for relief and rehabilitation purposes, within a reasonable time, after the commencement of the Administration's operations in the country funds equivalent in amount to the sums recorded as net proceeds under paragraph (b) hereof, less such amounts as are transferred to the Administration for its expenses under paragraph (a) hereof. Such relief and rehabilitation purposes may include, for example, the following activities:

- (i) Activities undertaken by or under the direction of the Government with respect to agricultural and industrial rehabilitation, including the public utilities.

- (ii) Activities undertaken by or under the direction of the Government with respect to health and Welfare services.
- (iii) The care and movement of displaced persons in addition to such activities as are undertaken pursuant to Article II of this Agreement.
- (iv) Warehousing, handling, and transportation services required by the Administration in connection with relief and rehabilitation operations in other areas.
- (v) Procurement of supplies and services available in Yugoslavia for relief and rehabilitation in other areas, insofar as such procurement is consistent with the economic requirements of Yugoslavia.

The Government will have discretion to determine what sums will be made available to the Administration pursuant to this paragraph.

(d) The Government will discuss with the Administration its plans for relief and rehabilitation expenditures as provided for in paragraph (c) above. In addition, the Government will furnish the Administration with periodic reports of the expenditures made and receive the Administration's views regarding such expenditures. In those cases where funds are made available to the Administration for its activities pursuant to paragraph (c) above they shall be utilised in accordance with programs jointly formulated and agreed to by the Government and the Administration.

(e) At the end of the first six months of the Administration's operations in Yugoslavia under this agreement, the parties hereto will review the provisions of this Article in the light of the needs and circumstances at the time.

(f) All financial operations of the Administration in Yugoslavia including its transactions in foreign currency will be carried out utilizing the services of the National Bank of Yugoslavia or banks designated by it.

ARTICLE V

Administration Mission and Personnel

(a) The Administration will establish a mission in Yugoslavia which will include, within the limits of the Administration's resources, the personnel necessary to discharge effectively its responsibilities under this Agreement, the Agreement of 9 November 1943, and the Council Resolutions. The mission will include personnel necessary to carry out Article I hereof with respect to the determination of relief and rehabilitation requirements and the furnishing of supplies, personnel required for the Administration of services pursuant to Article III hereof, and such other personnel as may be required in connection with the Administration's reporting, accounting and financial activities within Yugoslavia pursuant to this Agreement.

The Headquarters of the Mission will be situated at the seat of the Government.

(b) The chief of the Administration mission, his deputies and major assistants will be appointed in agreement with the Government. The Administration will communicate to the Government the general authority delegated to the chief of the Administration mission.

(c) The Government will facilitate the admission and movement of Administration personnel in Yugoslavia pursuant to this Agreement as recommended by resolution 36.

(d) The Administration will assure the good conduct, integrity, and moral character of its personnel and will discharge or recall such of its personnel who violate these standards. The Government is entitled to request the Administration to discharge or recall such of the Administration's personnel who violate these standards.

(e) The term 'Administration personnel' as used in this Agreement includes, in addition to employees of the Administration, employees of non-indigenous voluntary relief societies working under the authority of the Administration within the limits of the Resolution 9 (3).

(f) In pursuance of paragraph (a) above, the Administration shall be free to employ Yugoslav subjects and permanent residents of Yugoslavia to the extent necessary to discharge its responsibilities. The Government will furnish all practical assistance to enable the Administration to locate and employ suitable subjects and residents of Yugoslavia for its operations under this Agreement. Permanent residents in Yugoslavia or Yugoslav subjects will be employed by the Administration only provided the Government's confirmation is obtained.

(g) All locally engaged Personnel will be paid at the prevailing scale of wages for similar employment in Yugoslavia.

ARTICLE VI

Facilities, Privileges and Immunities

(a) The Government will take all practicable measures to facilitate the activities of the Administration and to assist the Administration in obtaining such services and facilities as may be required to carry out its operations within Yugoslavia.

(b) The Government will accord the Administration the following facilities, privileges, immunities and exemptions.

(i) Immunity from suit and legal process, except with the consent of, or so far as is provided for, in any contract entered into by or behalf of, the Administration,

(ii) Inviolability of the archives of the Administration and of the premises of its official business Headquarters at the seat of the Government.

(iii) Such exemptions from or facilities in respect of foreign exchange control as are granted to representatives of governments which are members of the Administration.

(c) The Government will take any steps that may be necessary to enable the Administration to exercise within the jurisdiction of the Government the powers conferred on the Administration by Article I, paragraph I, of the Agreement of 9 November 1943.

(d) The Government will accord to the personnel of the Administration when engaged on the business of the Administration the following privileges and immunities.

(i) Immunity from legal process of any kind in respect of acts performed by them in their official capacity and acting within their function as such;

(ii) The same immunities from immigration restrictions, alien registration and military service obligations, and the same facilities as regards exchange restrictions as are accorded to representatives, officials and employees of similar ranks of other member governments,

PROVIDED THAT the foregoing privileges and immunities will not be accorded to nationals or permanent residents of Yugoslavia except to the extent determined by the Government.

(e) The Government will expedite to the extent possible supplies, and equipment of the Administration in transit, and it will exempt such supplies and equipment of the Administration from adverse legal action or seizure.

(f) The Government will accord the ~~Official~~ official correspondence of the Administration the same treatment as is accorded by them to the official correspondence of member governments, including:

(i) Priorities for telephone and telegraph communications, whether cable or radio, and for mail transmitted by pouch or by courier.

(ii) Government rebates for official telegrams.

(iii) Diplomatic status for couriers and pouches of the Administration.

(iv) Under appropriate safeguards, exemption from censorship of the official correspondence of the Administration.

(v) Appropriate arrangements for the use of codes and of cable addresses for the telegraphic correspondence of the chief of the UNRRA mission at the seat of Government, to and from points outside of Yugoslavia.

The Government will accord the Administration appropriate postal facilities, including such franking privileges or arrangements for the use of specially printed or over-printed stamps as may be possible.

(g) The Administration will from time to time present to the Government the names of members of the mission in the Yugoslavia who are entitled to the benefits mentioned in Articles V, VI, VII of this Agreement.

(h) Administration personnel who are nationals of Yugoslavia but who are not permanent residents of Yugoslavia and who have by naturalization or otherwise acquired another nationality, shall be entitled to the same privileges and immunities under this Article and under Article VII as Administration personnel who are not nationals of Yugoslavia or permanent residents thereof. The Government will examine cases relating to those persons who are nationals of Yugoslavia but who are not its permanent residents and who by naturalization or otherwise acquired another nationality.

(i) The Administration shall have the right, free from export control or other restrictive measures, to transfer to other areas imported relief and rehabilitation supplies owned by the Administration and intended for use in countries other than Yugoslavia but temporarily located in or in transit through Yugoslavia.

ARTICLE VII

Taxation

(a) The Administration, its assets, property, income and its operations and transactions of whatsoever nature shall be immune from all taxes, fees, tolls or duties imposed by the Government or any political subdivision thereof or by any other public authority in Yugoslavia. The Administration shall also be immune from liability for the collection or payment of any tax, fee, toll or duty imposed by the Government or any political subdivision thereof or by any other authority. Notwithstanding the above the Administration agrees to collect from its officers and employees who are Yugoslav subjects or permanent residents of Yugoslavia, such taxes as are normally in Yugoslavia collected through the medium of employers. Nor shall the provisions of this Article preclude the Yugoslav Government from collecting indirect taxation from the sale of supplies in accordance with current legislation. The Government shall be under no obligation to refund any taxes so collected.

(b) No tax, fee, toll or duty shall be levied by the Government or any political subdivision thereof or any other public authority on or in respect of salaries or remunerations for personal services paid by the Administration or by non-indigenous voluntary relief societies to its officers, employees or other Administration personnel (as defined in Article V hereof) who are not nationals of Yugoslavia or permanent residents thereof. Exemption from taxation granted to non-Yugoslav officers and employees of the Administration shall not entitle them to claim reimbursement of any indirect taxes and, more particularly consumption taxes.

(c) The Government will take such action as is necessary for the purpose of making effective the foregoing principles. In addition, the Government will take whatever other action may be necessary in accordance with Resolution 16 to insure that relief and rehabilitation supplies and services furnished by the Administration are not subjected to any tax, fee, toll or duty in a manner which reduces the resources of the Administration.

(d) Should the Government collect any taxes or other duties in contravention of this Article a refund will be made by the Government.

ARTICLE VIII

Reports and Records

(a) The Government will maintain adequate statistical records on relief and rehabilitation operations necessary to the discharge of the Administration's responsibilities, and will consult with the Administrations, at its request, with respect to the maintenance of such records.

(b) The Government will furnish the Administration with such records, reports, and information as the Administration shall request pertaining to relief and rehabilitation which are necessary to the discharge of the Administration's responsibilities.

ARTICLE IX

Modification of Agreement and

Supplementary Agreements

(a) The Government and the Administration will give sympathetic consideration to any representations which either may make with regard to modifications of this Agreement. Any such modifications shall be by mutual consent.

(b) To the extent necessary or desirable, the parties hereto will enter into subsequent agreements and arrangements supplementing the provisions hereof.

ARTICLE X

Period of Agreement.

This Agreement shall take effect as from this day's date. It shall remain in force until the expiration of six months from the date upon which either of the parties hereto shall have given notice in writing of its intention to terminate it. Notwithstanding the expiration of this Agreement,

(a) The relation between the parties shall continue to be governed by the Agreement of 9 November 1943 and the Resolutions of the Council; and

(b) Articles IV, V, VI, VII and VIII shall remain in force for the purpose of an orderly liquidation until all Administration activities in Yugoslavia are completed.

NIKOLA PETROVIC

For the Government of Yugoslavia

ROY HENDRICKSON

For the United Nations Relief
and Rehabilitation Administration

Dated: March 24th 1945.

WR4/28/2.

INDEXED

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

JUGOSLAV MISSION

BELGRADE

SUPPORTING MATERIAL FOR WELFARE SUPPLY REQUESTS

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Prepared and compiled by
Welfare Division, UNRRA, Jugoslavia
September 1945.

FOREWORD

Five years of war and occupation aggravate old social problems and cause new ones. Before the war Yugoslavia had programs of care for its social dependents, children, old people, the unemployed, the blind, deaf and crippled. Upon liberation it has been found that the forces in occupation took over institutions for their own uses; thrust the aged and blind upon the streets, starved and otherwise mistreated children and stopped allowances and social insurance payments. The numbers of weak and defenseless persons have mounted enormously as responsible family heads were killed or left their homes for the army or as prisoners of war or slave laborers for the enemy; as homes and villages were looted and burned and as individuals suffered the effects of bombardment, wounds and malnutrition.

The old, the ill and the weak are exhausted and incapable of caring for themselves. They require more supplies than the ordinary citizen because they have no means of supplementing their resources through personal endeavor and because many of them are physically in need of more or different foods or warmer clothing than the average active person. It is our opinion that sufficient cognizance has never been given UNRRA Council Resolution No. 9, section 4, enjoining the Administration to "make specific provision for welfare services for victims of war, in particular for children, expectant and nursing mothers, the aged and disabled."

The program of the Ministry of Social Welfare is carried out through the following divisions:

1. Department for Protecting Mothers and Children.
2. Department for Invalids.
3. Department for Social Welfare.
4. Department of Employer-Employee Relations and Social Insurance.

In each of the federal states there is a Ministry with corresponding functions.

The information which follows about each program is intended to assist UNRRA in evaluating supply requests originating in this Ministry and it is hoped will prove helpful in securing for this group of some one and one-half million people, least able of the population to help themselves, something above the amounts allocated the general population, without detracting their just due from the latter.

This document is based upon four sources of information:

1. Written statements about their program and plan prepared in August by each Federal State* or by the Central Ministry (attached).**

*part of the Croatian material has been lost in the Central Ministry and our source of information on that plan comes from informal notes.

**Slovenian material in considerable detail is available in the Welfare Division, UNRRA, Yugoslav Mission.

2. Supply requests prepared by the Central Ministry.
(prepared July 15th, therefore, figures do not correlate with other material.)
3. Interviews with representatives of the Central Ministry and Federal State Ministries and with persons in charge of direct operations.
4. Observation trips comprising a total of seven days were made by welfare staff to three Federal States in which the following types of work were seen.

SLOVENIA:

Children's Homes	5
Homes for Blind	1
Homes for Deaf	1
Maternity Home	1
Old People's Home	1
Invalids Home	1

CROATIA:

Children's Homes	6
Old People's Home	1

SERBIA:

Children's Homes	11
Invalids' Homes	2
Home for Blind	1
Home for Trachomatous Children	1

The adequacy of the general supply program will limit, to a considerable extent, the number of persons it is necessary for the Ministry of Welfare to support and will also tend to decrease the enormous institutional program for which plans are being made.

II

THE OLD AND POOR*

There are at present 147 homes for the old and poor, caring for a population of 7,565. It is planned to build or secure some 173 more which would care for an additional population of 18,252. In addition to those in institutional care, there are thousands of old persons living alone or with members of their families some of whom receive assistance from the state.

Old People's and Poor Homes

Federal State	Present		Planned	
	Number	Population	Number	Population
Serbia	44	2,260	79	6,950
Croatia	40	1,120	-	3,000
Slovenia	52	3,874	68	5,432
Bosnia & Herzegovina	4	116	9	870
Montenegro	2	80	8	800
Macedonia	5	115	9	1,200
TOTAL:	147	7,565	173	18,252

*See also Appendix 1 b.

It is estimated that about 10% of the population is 65 years and older. The present homes and those planned for would care for about 18% of the old people, a very conservative estimate. This figure can be kept low by the Government, if the food, textile and medical programs are sufficient to assure other old people minimum care so that they can remain with their families or care for themselves.

We have seen only two Old People's Homes, one in Slovenia and one in Croatia. Although many things could be desired the care they were receiving seemed fairly adequate. As they are enlarged, however, the problem of supplies will be urgent.

III

SOCIAL INSURANCE*

It does not seem that this program falls within the scope of special supplementary UNRRA relief. It is primarily a private program under government supervision, at present in the process of reorganization. It has a considerable financial reserve at present, however, unavailable. Some of these funds were withdrawn, during the occupation, to Hungary, Bulgaria and Italy and may become available in the future.

The general UNRRA supply program through which food, clothing and medical care is provided to the general population, should care for unemployed or incapacitated workers.

The Health Division, however, may want to consider the medical facilities which are in existence or planned as a part of this program in relation to the overall program for medical care in Yugoslavia.

IV

MOTHERS AND CHILDREN**

I. Extent of the Problem.

Little information has been received from the Ministry in regard to mothers, and it is obvious that the principal function of this Division relates to children, the program for mothers and babies resting primarily with the Ministry of Health.

The best estimate we can make of the relationship of the child population to the total population is as follows:

Child Population

<u>Federal State</u>	<u>No. of Children under 18 years old</u>	<u>Total Population</u>
Serbia	1,459,000	5,200,000
Croatia	864,000	3,200,000
Slovenia	511,000	1,900,000
Bosnia & Herzegovina	702,000	2,600,000
Montenegro	120,000	450,000
Macedonia	226,000	850,000
TOTAL:	3,882,000	14,200,000***

*See Appendix 1 c.

**See Appendix 1 d.

***This total of 14,200,000 was used as a basic figure in computing federal state population where figures were unavailable. The child population was likewise estimated as 27% of the state population, where we did not have figures.

On a basis of actual registration of individual children, through Ministry records and from reports of local communities, the various federal states have tried to evaluate their problem. (Note methods of estimation in Macedonia and Vojvodina.)* Most of them have divided the children into three groups: full orphans, half orphans and socially threatened children. Because in some instances the latter two figures were combined, we have also combined them in the following table.

Federal State	Full Orphans	Half Orphans and Socially Threatened Children	Total	% of Child Population
Serbia	19,850	325,000	344,850	23.6
Croatia	37,000	263,348	300,348	34.7
Slovenia	6,000	246,298	252,298	49.3
Bosnia & Herzegovina	25,600	320,000	345,600	47.8
Montenegro	6,000	71,500	77,500	64.5
Macedonia	5,000	162,658	167,658	74.1
TOTAL:	99,450	1,388,804	1,488,254	38.3

II. Types of Problems.

1. Movement of Children.

One of the great problems in the care of children has been their movement, during the war and occupation years, for the safety of their lives. Since liberation, starved, emaciated children have been brought in to areas able to provide food, such as the Vojvodina. During the war, some 38,000 are said to have gone to Croatia, and 88,000 to Serbia from Bosnia and Montenegro. Bulgaria took 14,500 for temporary care. There are some 8,900 in institutions, the whereabouts of the others are unknown but undoubtedly most of them have been taken by individual families if they have survived. At the present time a few are still in Bulgaria, several hundred each in Slovenia and Croatia, but the largest number are cared for in the Vojvodina.

For the most part, these children are in bad physical condition. They have not only been subjected to the most harrowing experiences, but have come from destroyed areas practically naked. Hundreds of the children from Bosnia particularly suffer from a head infection which is highly contagious and which can only be controlled through adequate protective measures.

2. Health.

Children in need of care are said to be in bad physical condition. The individual records we have seen have seldom described a child as in good health; they consistently note "tubercular", "weak", "anaemic". Many children have suffered physical injury and others are daily being crippled from mine explosions. The number of blind and deaf, according to the institutional staff we have seen, has increased considerably.

We have no clear concept of the needs for what are described as mentally incapable children. There was care for this group before the war, apparently on an educational basis, and it is only reasonable to suppose that war and occupation have considerably increased their numbers.

*See appendix 1 d, 1 and 6.

3. Orphans.

It will be noted that the number of full orphans is very large. Although some may be in the care of relatives, extensive enemy action often destroyed large family groups. Also, in present circumstances, many relatives are unable to care for them. Adoption has not been prevalent in Yugoslavia although in Slovenia we were told an effort is being made to induce people who have lost children of their own to adopt orphans.

4. Socially Threatened.

The largest number of children fall into the group of those threatened by their environmental situation. Included in this group are those said to be morally, educationally, politically and socially threatened. Most of the politically threatened are children left in Ustashi child training centers, or children of Ustashi, black market operators, etc. Many of the socially threatened are children of poverty stricken homes, although neglected children are also included.

III. Methods of Care Provided and Planned for the Future.

The Central Ministry and the Ministries of the federal states have made a terrific effort to cope with their immediate problem, both during the war and since the liberation.

Methods of care include or plan to include:

1. For children in their own homes;
 - a) Money payments.
 - b) Supplementary feeding through public kitchens.
 - c) Day care.
 - d) Summer camps and colonies.
2. For children who have no homes;
 - a) Foster family care.
 - b) Children's colonies or settlements. (Village foster care with local supervision.)
 - c) Institutional care.
3. For children who are ill or incapable;
 - a) Convalescent or recovery homes.
 - b) Crippled children's homes.
 - c) Homes for deaf children.
 - d) Homes for blind children.
 - e) Homes for invalid children.
4. For children who need special education or training;
 - a) Apprentice homes.
 - b) Student Homes.
 - c) Domestic science homes.
 - d) Homes for trade training.
 - e) Internats or residential schools.

It has not been possible to distinguish clearly between the health, education and welfare programs for children, as all three aspects are necessary in the development of a child. The three Central Ministries seem to cooperate closely but it is noted that some federal states include in a welfare plan what others state is the responsibility of either Health or Education.

Following are figures on the present and planned Homes for children and day care centers;

GROUP CARE OF CHILDREN

Federal State	Children's Homes			
	Present Homes	Population	Planned Homes	Population
Serbia	59	6,910	35	5,033
Croatia	227	28,218	168	198,751*
Slovenia	35	3,751	19**	15,400***
Bosnia-Herzegovina	72	13,330	21	5,000
Montenegro	1	115	9	2,540
Macedonia	6	231	33	11,200 (x)
TOTAL:	400	52,555	387	237,921

DAY CARE FOR CHILDREN

Federal State	Present	Nurseries		Population
		Population	Planned	
Serbia	49	2,630	32	2,939
Croatia	153	7,672	-	-
Slovenia	12	530	-	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	8	920	50	-
Montenegro	3	300	9	300
Macedonia	5	150	17	1,700
TOTAL:	231	12,202	109	3,939

A nation's future depends upon its children and there should be no stint in providing supplies which will improve the quality of the next generation.

*Includes 68 internats for 250 children each.

**Enlargement of present institutions included in proposed population.

***Includes 60 internats for a total of 10,000 children.

(x) Includes 7 internats for a total of 4,200 children

INVALIDS*

The material provided in support of the request for supplies for the invalid assistance program accounts solely for total members of war invalids needing care. This material is still incomplete since from the Federal State of Serbia the only region on which we have any information is the Vojvodina leaving the whole of Old Serbia (including Belgrade) out of the picture.

The figures on which the supply requests are based are given below;

Federal State	<u>CARE OF INVALIDS**</u>		Victims(1) of Fascist Terror	No.Planned For Care in New Homes
	Invalids of Last War Family Members	Invalids of This War		
Serbia (Vojvodina only)	7,700 (3,100 invalids)	10,870	31,000	3,000
Croatia	28,538 (12,650 invalids)	5,486	-	3,000
Slovenia	10,350	7,837	92,600	1,825
Bosnia & Herz. (2)	-	12,500	-	80
Montenegro	10,556 (3,122 invalids)	4,000	480	-
Macedonia	510(3)	350	-	-
TOTAL:	57,654	41,043	124,080	7,905

This information does not give a clear picture of the plans of the Department since no complete data is given as to the numbers of homes existing - or the numbers of inmates in these homes, nor the projected development of the scheme in this field.

That homes are actually in operation and further institutions will be developed as soon as equipment and material are available, we are aware from personal interviews.

The material submitted shows clearly that aside from the general care of the invalids, training workshops in a number of crafts are planned (entirely apart from the workshops for the making of orthopaedic appliances). There are some of these shops already in existence though they are extremely poorly equipped and therefore unable to undertake the training of any considerable number of the men and women who are waiting for this form of rehabilitation.

As a section of the population the war invalids are in a category which is in need of special assistance above the minimum standards for the general population, because in the majority of cases they are unable to supplement their resources by any normal activity until they have been treated and trained and discharged from the hospitals or homes as fit to resume normal civilian life.

*See appendix 1 e.

**The present institutional population unknown. All invalids seem to receive periodic care.

(1)Uncertain whether dead or not.

(2)Records burned.

(3) Invalids only - no family.

The requirements for the families of relatives of invalids and soldiers appear to be in a different category and it is not clear that the justification which covers demands for the needs of the invalids themselves can be applied to that group of the population. Nowhere in the material provided is there any indication of how relief or assistance to this group is to be applied and at the present it would appear that they must be considered as a part of the general population receiving UNRRA supplies from the normal program.

VI

ORTHOPAEDIC WORKSHOPS*

The plans and requirements for the orthopaedic workshops were received in advance of the general Welfare requests and are treated as a separate program.

VII

WELFARE SUPPLIES**

As may be seen by the lists attached, welfare supplies include all requirements for living, both for maintenance of life itself, and for the work and play which make life worth living. Basic UNRRA supplies should be made available for all persons for whom the Ministry of Welfare is responsible. However, in addition it is necessary to provide more or special supplies for certain of these groups.

Supplementary General Supplies

Food.

Special nourishing foods with a high caloric content and with emphasis on the protective foods are necessary for those who are ill and debilitated, for children and for the old. Special foods or foods adaptable to special preparation are necessary for babies, for the very ill and for the toothless old people.

The Ministry should be assisted in the preparation of supply requests for special foods. For example, the amount of colliver oil in the attached request only provides the minimum requirement of the institutional child population, whereas every child should have the minimum amount. Supplementary foods will be used in institutions, feeding centers or perhaps dispensed directly through health education welfare centers.

Textiles.

Two major considerations govern the need of the welfare group for special or more textile items.

1. Most of the persons under care are weak, exhausted and not physically active. They therefore need plenty of warm clothing and bedding. Heating facilities are not likely to be adequate and cannot be in most of the institutions we have seen.
2. An institutional population is continually changing, and people living in groups are especially liable to contagion. They need more towels, more sheets and more blankets than persons living in family homes. They need night clothes as all sleep in wards, and some two or more in a bed.

*See appendix 1f and 3.

**See appendix 2.

Institutional Supplies

Since a large part of the welfare program is institutional there is naturally a concern about the great variety of supplies needed for them. The government apparently plans to build new institutions in the future. At the present time, however, most institutions are in a makeshift. Whatever large buildings could be secured are being used, ancient castles, large enemy estates, schools, etc. Some of the best modern pre-war homes have been taken by the Ministry of War for other purposes.

Building Fixtures.

Many of these buildings need special fixtures, such as toilet and bathing facilities, laundry equipment, heating, electric or other lighting fixtures, screening, etc. We do not think that a sufficient canvass has been made of these needs of particular institutions, and some we have seen are in a very unsanitary condition. Since the persons living in them are nearly all children or helpless people special consideration should be given safety precautions.

Upkeep Supplies.

Supplies are needed for general upkeep, such as paint and paper, general household, garden and barnyard tools, linoleum, cleaning brushes and cloths, cleaning agents and soap.

Furnishings.

The institutions we have seen have seen have kitchen stoves, some of them German field kitchens, only partly adapted to their needs. Undoubtedly some stoves are needed especially for newly acquired buildings.

Almost all beds are very old army cots or homemade wooden beds, often double deckers. The latter are especially liable to become vermin infested. All beds need mattresses or palliasses. At present they use a hay-filled sack.

There is practically no furniture in the homes we have seen, hardly tables and benches for dining and nothing at all in the way of a general living, reading, rest or recreation room. Army camp and hospital recreation rooms could furnish many needed items, such as furniture which could be broken down, pianos and radios, ping pong tables and other games.

Where there are schools in the Children's Homes, the desks are not suitable to the sizes or numbers of children.

Household Utensils.

In most of the institutions there is a great scarcity of eating utensils, in some not even enough to go around. Some use cut down tins and almost all rely solely on a soup dish or a small pan and a dessert size spoon. The places we have seen have a sufficiency of large pots for cooking but they will need replacements and new items for new institutions.

Medical Facilities.

Most institutions of any size have an ambulant or clinic and an isolation room. Some have a doctor or nurse in attendance, some depend upon the village doctor. Since some institutions will have city facilities available to them, and others are in rural areas not easily reached, an effort should be made to determine the actual equipment needed for each. However, in any case, simple remedies should be available with careful directions for use if placed in untrained hands.

Special equipment is necessary for those who have physical defects, (the blind, deaf and crippled), and this must be provided if these people are to lead adequate lives.

Personal Hygiene.

Items for personal hygiene are especially important when people are living together in groups. For children their provision will help insure hygienic living as a habit.

Educational Materials.

Whether the children attend a school within or without the institution, there are certain educational supplies which they need, particularly those which contribute to creative effort, such as writing, drawing and painting materials, clay and plastocine, etc. These supplies are essential for day care centers. Likewise they need certain play and game equipment for active sports, particularly balls of various kinds. Movie apparatus and radios or wireless sets contribute to the entertainment of the group as well as the education of those who operate or work with them. Every child needs a few toys and personal possessions and a place in which to keep them. This was recognized in only two of the Homes we saw.

Workshops.

Children, the aged, physically handicapped and all have an especial need to experience the satisfaction of making useful objects. In addition, the work they can do may be most useful to an institution and makes a significant contribution toward the supplies it needs. Therefore, special attention should be paid to the equipment and raw materials requested.

If possible, an effort should be made to adjust the equipment to the needs of handicapped persons, and to the ages of the children who will use it.

Farm Supplies.

Many of the institutions are located in the country and have a considerable acreage. Some it is hoped will provide training and in some such places there is at least a garden. Livestock, if any, has been contributed by neighboring peasants. The Ministry has not yet made a special request in this area but such equipment can make a significant contribution both in training and in providing needed food.

Supplies for Staff.

Doctors, nurses, aides, kitchen help, workmen on the grounds or farm, and mechanics all require special work clothes and these should be included in the textile requests.

Administration Supplies.

The most important single need is transport. It is needed to carry supplies to the Homes, to carry water where none is available, to carry the ill to hospitals, to transport persons to and from the Homes, and to provide a contact between the Ministry and the persons under its care in order to assure their well-being and safety.

In addition, there is a need for office equipment and supplies.

(Translation of covering letter)

FROM: Ministry of Social Welfare
General Department
1 No. 3737
8 Sept. 1945

TO: Ministry of Commerce and Supply
Bureau for Special Supplies
at the Foreign Trade Office
BELGRADE

With reference to the request of your agency to give some details about our requests from UNRRA, we are attaching supporting material of all the federal units.

The information in the supporting material is taken from the reports we have received from the various Ministries of Social Welfare of the Federal States.

We must stress the fact that we could not get all the details from several federal units because they had not the necessary information. The best report and list of needs we got from the Ministry of Social Welfare of Slovenia and we are attaching a copy of it.

Comparing the information we got from the different federal states, (which we forwarded to you for the period Nov. 1945 to Jan. 1946, and from February 1946 to July 1946 under our Letters No.'s 2400/45, 2671/45 and 2716/45) you will see a difference and we are requesting you to reconcile those figures with this new information. We are attaching:

1. Supporting material by federal units for social welfare.
2. " " " " " " social insurance.
3. " " " " " " protecting mothers, children and youth.
4. Supporting material by federal units for invalids.
5. " " " " " " orthopaedic institutions.
6. A verified copy of the report and list of needs from the Ministry of Social Welfare of Slovenia.

We are requesting your office to acknowledge the receipt of this and inform us if UNRRA has accepted our material and reports and if we can expect in the shortest time some supplies.

/s/ Dr. Krzisnic,

Minister of Social Welfare

FROM: JUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT
General Dept.
Economic Division

TO: UNRRA JUGOSLAV MISSION
BELGRADE

No. 2447
7 Sept. 1945

We are forwarding to you the supporting material for UNRRA's use for all 'old people's and poor homes in all federal states:

I.

The Federal State of Serbia with Voivodina and Kosmet.

We are giving you the number of homes and their population in the territory of Serbia with Voivodina and Kosmet. At the same time we are giving you the figures on our plans for the future.

1. Existing homes	44
2. Population	2260
men	1152
women	1108
3. Necessary capacity	4400
4. Necessary future number of homes	79
5. Copy of such homes	6950
men	448
women	2520

The homes are now in Belgrade - Leskovac, Kraljevo, Gornj Milanovac, Ivanjica, Cacak, Negotin, Bor, Zajecar, Vlasotinci, Pozarevac, Krusevac, Pirot, Caribrod, Jagodina, Kragujevac, Smederevo, Prokuplje, Novi Sad, Sombor, Subotica, Odzaci, Bezdin, Backi Petrovac, Kula, Bacz, Titel, Bac. Palanka, Conoplja, St. Becej, Senta, Selenci, Petrovgrad, Pancevo, Vrsac, Vel. Kikinda, Mramorak, Srem. Mitrovica, Zemun, Sid, Petrovaradin, Ruma, Vukovar.

We could not send, earlier, the requested list of needs because we had not the necessary information. The new information has been gathered by the different national committees.

The number of existing homes is not sufficient for the large number of people who need care in them. Besides this it must be taken into consideration that the projected homes will not be available for use for a long time.

Since the war, the number of unprotected people has increased very much as a result of slaughter, war operations, air raids, bombardment, burning, looting, etc.

The supplies to the homes are coming in by horse carts which is very slow and difficult. To supply the homes we need modern means of transportation.

II.

Federal State of Croatia:

The number of existing homes and people living in them and the homes we intend to establish is:

1. Existing homes	40
2. Population	1120
3. Desired capacity	3000
4. Number of people outside homes	1028

The places where we have homes are: Petrinja, Imotsko, Makarska, Metkovic, Vrgorac, Blato, Dubrovnik, Korcula, Mandaljevo, Orebic, Vela Luka, Divljake, Opatija, Susak, Rijeka, Labin, Lovrana, Pazin, Pula, Rovinj, Vodnjan, Volovsko, Lasinja, Osijek, Split, Kanjiza, Stari Grad, Supetar, Trgir, Vis, Primosten, Sibenik, Cakovec, Lober, Varazdin, Benkovac, Ugljan.

This information is gathered by the national committees.

We changed our plan from establishing a smaller number of homes with a large capacity to a large number of small homes with a smaller capacity. The reason is that it is very difficult under present circumstances to supply homes with a large number of inhabitants. Because of the destruction of burning, looting and killing of the occupator, the number of people who should be placed in old peoples homes increased. Therefore, we need the necessary equipment both for existing homes and projected homes.

The supplies are coming in under very difficult conditions because of a lack of communication. The maintenance of the homes is accompanied with great difficulty.

III.

Federal State of Slovenia:

We are giving the number of homes, people living in them and the homes planned for the future:

1. Existing Homes	52
2. No. of people in homes	3874
men	1557
women	2304
3. Projected new homes	68
4. No. of peasants for them	5432
5. No. of peasants outside the homes	64852

The homes are in: Vojnik (near Celje), Ptuj, Muretinci, Vrbijska, Kranjska, Gora, Komenda, Begunje, Podestce, Radovljica, Bled, Kr. na Gorica, Kropa, Vrhnika, Sostanj, Vransko, Hrastnik, Celje, Slovenske Konjice, Sevnica, Slovenjgradec, Smartno, Cerknica, Domzale, Mozirje, Ljubljana, Menges, Ponikvah, Stanezice, and Stara Loka.

Because of the war and the misdeeds of the occupator the number of old and exhausted people who need care increased very much. The occupator burned, killed, looted and deported several districts of Slovenia so that we have some areas where people are without any means, homes, or families. This information was gathered by the national committees. The supplies come in by train or truck but all is very difficult because there is no regular traffic.

IV.

Federal State of Bosnia-Herzegovina:

1. Number of existing homes	4
2. Population	116
men	70
women	46
3. No. of new homes planned	9
4. No. of persons	870
men	525
women	345

This information has been gathered from the written reports of the different national committees. The homes are in: Sarajevo, Mostar, Benja Luka and Travnik.

Because of the war operations and the fierce fights on the territory of Bosnia-Herzegovina, the existing homes are very poorly equipped. It is very urgent to establish new homes because the persons who should be in the homes are living under difficult conditions. The occupator burned during the four years, whole villages and the people are without roofs, clothes and other means of life.

The homes are supplied under difficult conditions because they have no means of communication (trucks).

V.

Federal State of Montenegro:

We are giving the number of homes, people in them and homes planned for the future in the territory of the Federal State of Montenegro.

1.	Existing homes	2
2.	No. of people in them	80
	men	52
	women	28
3.	Desired capacity	100
4.	New homes planned	8
5.	No. of persons for them	800
6.	No. of people outside the homes	1200

The existing homes are in Cetinje and Kotor (Stoliv). The information has been gathered from written reports of the National Committees. Because of the war operations, burning, slaughter, killing, air raids, etc., the biggest private properties are destroyed. Therefore, those people who have not been socially threatened before the war are now requesting support from the states; otherwise they would become beggars or starve. They are too old and exhausted to undertake any business and are living without any means. The supplies are coming in under very difficult circumstances because of no means of transportation.

VI.

Federal State of Macedonia:

We are giving the number of homes, population and homes planned for the future in the territory of the federal state of Macedonia.

1.	Existing homes	5
2.	Population	115
	men	58
	women	57
3.	No. of homes planned	9
4.	No. of persons for them	1200

The homes are in Skoplje, Bitolj, Veles, Kumanovo, Stip. The information is had from written reports of the national committees.

Because of the killing, looting and burning of the occupator, the figure of the unprotected old people increased. Therefore, it is foreseen to establish 9 new homes with a total capacity of 1200 persons.

The supplies are coming in under difficult circumstances because there is no means of transportation (trucks).

All this information we got from the different federal units and they were forwarded to us by the delegates of the Ministry of Social Welfare who were sent to collect it from the federal ministries of Social Welfare.

(signature illegible)

Chief of the Division of Social Aid

(TRANSLATED BY UNRRA)

FROM: Minister of Social Politics
(From Director of Dept. of Employee-Employer Relations,
and Social Insurance)

EXPLANATION

For the lists of requests we forwarded to UNRRA concerning the social insurance and institutions for employment in the period Nov. 1, 1945 to July 31, 1946. This explanatory statement is divided by federal states and we are so giving it to you.

I. SLOVENIA

A. Institutions for Employment:

Based on information from the official employment offices and their branches, we have now in slovenia 1792 unemployed persons. Among them are 1295 men and 713 women. In this figure is not included the unemployed persons from the area of Krajunski. Besides this thousands of refugees from internment camps, ex-prisoners of war, are still in hospitals or recovering at home and not registered. Therefore, we must foresee a figure of at least 10,000 unemployed for Slovenia. This figure will probably increase when demobilization is ordered.

For the future, to employ white collared workers will be very difficult. In the same position are persons who are back from prison, concentration camps, war, etc. This figure will be about 60% of the total unemployed, or 6,000. In the period 1938-41 unemployed during the winter months were 10,000 in Slovenia. We expect this figure will be doubled this winter. Therefore, the figure for next month of persons who will ask for support from our official employment office is expected to be 16-20,000.

The reasons for unemployment are that the factories and other industrial institutions are destroyed by bombing, insufficient raw materials, bad railroad communication and partly the transfer from war to peacetime industry. A very high number of unemployed people is among tradesmen because there are no goods for trading.

The number of transferred persons from devastated areas will rise to 8,000. This figure must be considered as the lowest because women, children and crippled are not included in it. Everyone is homeless and peasants are even without their cattle and tools for cultivating the land. For this reason many of them are trying in vain to find employment in industrial towns where industries cannot be developed as they are short in machinery. Big centers and factories which have been severely hit during the war have to solve first the problem of housing and feeding their workmen and then plan to repair damages.

The Federal Ministry has issued lately several new regulations with the purpose of trying to decrease the number of the unemployed, and some regulations about temporary help through the srez committees, but the results have not been satisfactory. To settle the question of unemployed we need most of all machinery to build our factories and raw material to run them. The largest number of the present institutions for protecting unemployed persons are not in usable condition and are without equipment. In the territory of Slovenia we have only seven homes for workers with 1210 beds. All these institutions must be repaired and supplied. There is no doubt that it will take a long time to bring this about. Besides this, all these institutions must be enlarged, particularly in the big industrial centers, such as

Jesenice, Maribor, Celje, Trbovje, Kocevja, Novo Mesto, Kranj and Ljubljana, or, by requisition, to secure temporary new homes and kitchens.

We expect that after the land work is finished that a big stream of land laborers will come in and therefor our needs are really very urgent. In project, we have to establish 34 new buildings for unemployed workers with a total capacity of 4,250 beds; (10 institutions each with 400 beds and other equipment, and 24 institutions each with 250 beds for transient service for laborers.)

B. Institutions for Social Insurance:

Based on partial information and statistics available we have 126,069 socially insured laborers in Slovenia. (90,374 men and 35,659 women). Of this figure we have a daily average incapable for work of 10,483 men and 6,559 women (16,945). Of sick laborers who need special care we have;

(a)	TB	1655 men
		<u>765 women</u>
		2410 total

(b) Cripples 1834

The largest number of institutions we have today, (hospitals, sanatoria, ambulantes, convalescent homes, etc., are looted, without equipment, medical and sanitary supplies, medical instruments, and food.

Today in Slovenia we have for the service of insured employees:

5 hospitals with 356 beds.
3 convalescent homes with 311 beds.
7 ambulantes.

All these institutions should be equipped with bedding, medical supplies, instruments, etc.

All the institutions have organized medical care in the same way as before the occupation. The medical service is well organized only the needs for chemical and medical supplies is great. With regard to the high number of social insured who need care and help, we are planning to establish two hospitals, each with 250 beds, one sanatorium with 80 beds, 5 convalescent homes each with 400 beds and 23 ambulantes.

II. BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

A. Employment Offices:

Based on statistical information and reports from different industrial and other centers, the number of unemployed in Bosnia-Herzegovina is 50,000, (40,100 men and 10,400 women). This figure is always increasing as demobilization occurs. Of this number, unemployed persons under 16 is 5,050, (boys 4,010 and girls 1,040). The reason for unemployment is in the devastation of the country and the lack of raw materials. From the information we got from the Central Committee for Repatriation about 6,000 persons (2,000 men and 4,000 women) escaped from our territory and are now unemployed.

We have four institutions for sheltering unemployed people, but they are looted and must be newly supplied. Their capacity is 160 beds, but we wish to enlarge the capacity to 280 beds.

B. Institutions for Social Insurance:

From the information we have from the Central Social Insurance Office the number of insured people in January and February 1945 was 49,103, (not divided by sex). The number of unemployed requiring medical services is unknown to us but from the statistics of 1939, (when we had 130,000 insured members), about 1,071,790 unemployed or members of their family were provided with medical help.

Special help is required for 160 TB cases and 20 cripples.

On the territory of our federal state we have today 23 hospitals with 630 beds, 2 convalescent homes with 250 beds and 71 ambulantes. But all these institutions are looted and without any equipment so they cannot be used. We are planning to establish one sanatorium with 130 beds and 3 convalescent homes with 200 beds. All these institutions should be established as quickly as possible and we are requesting your approval. Besides this, we need some means of transportation because communications are very difficult in our federal state.

III. MONTENEGRO

A. Employment Offices:

Based on the information we have from official sources the number of unemployed people is 1600, (910 men and 740 women). This number will probably increase after the demobilization. Of this figure 450 persons are under 16 years. The people became unemployed because of the destruction of war and a lack of raw materials. The number of unemployed fugitives from other states is 180. In all Montenegro we have only one home for unemployed which is in good condition. We are planning to establish five more homes.

B. Institutions for Social Insurance:

The approximate number of insured members is 7,065 men and 500 women. The local institution for social insurance which will be the only official authority for social insurance in Montenegro has no statistics and we can give you no information. Therefore, all the answers are approximate. We believe that about 3% of the insured would require medical service, (200 to 230). In the same way we believe that we have about 100 persons who need special care. Before the war we had no institution for social insurance in Montenegro except one ambulante. Therefore, it is justified when we are asking approval of one hospital with 100 beds, one sanatorium with 60 beds, one convalescent home with 60 beds and 18 ambulantes. To realize this plan we need sufficient means of transportation.

IV. MACEDONIA

A. Employment Agencies:

We are not in a position to give exact information as to how many unemployed persons we have in our area. Therefore, we are obliged to use the information which had been gathered by the occupator. The number of insured laborers during the occupation was 36,230. From this figure about 3,000 belong now to the federal state of Serbia. Until today we have 30,560 registered and insured laborers, and we are counting that the figure of the unemployed would be around 20,000. But this figure will probably increase because of the bad tobacco harvest (about 3,000), after demobilization (5,000), unemployed refugees from Aegea Macedonia (3,000), from the 5,000

burned homes (about 15,000), and about 50,000 transient laborers who are not constantly employed. The reasons for unemployment are that the textile industry is without raw materials, trade and commerce without goods and no means of communication. Besides this, some of the industries were damaged by bombing and some tobacco stations were burned. At present, we have no social institution for laborers in Macedonia.

With regard to this report and the really high figure of unemployed, we are planning to establish 5 homes with 1,000 beds and all the other necessary equipment.

B. Institutions for Social Insurance:

Based on registration, we have today 13,560 insured laborers, (9,240 men and 432 women), in Macedonia. An average of 6,500 laborers are requesting medical services monthly. This figure is not complete because it refers only to Skoplje while from the other districts we have no information. For special care, 31 TB's and 21 cripples. These figures are again only for Skoplje. But we know by experience that the number of TB laborers in Macedonia is very high. The situation of the social institutions for care is very bad. Today as before we are with no hospitals or other places where we can place our sick laborers.

To make it possible for the most urgent cases to secure care, the Ministry has reestablished in Skoplje 3 ambulantes and in other places 6. In places where we have no ambulantes, medical service is organized.

At present we have in Macedonia one hospital (state railroad employees) with 50 beds and 3 ambulantes. The ambulantes are looted and without any instruments or medical apparatus. This hospital exists only on paper because it is without furniture, medical supplies and other needs.

With regard to the health condition and social situation, we are planning to establish 2 hospitals with 250 beds, 1 sanatorium with 80 beds, 5 convalescent homes with 400 beds and 23 ambulantes. All these institutions should be provided with furniture, textiles, medical instruments and apparatus, food, etc.

V. CROATIA

A. Institutions for Social Insurance:

Based on the information we have received from different social insurance institutions, (The Federal Institution for Social Insurance for Laborers and Workers, the General Mining Cash Insurance in Zagreb, the Organization of Transport Laborers in Zagreb, the State Insurance for Railroad Employees), the number of insured laborers is 255,931 (195,414 men and 60,517 women). From this number there are about 305,999 requests for medical assistance. For special medical assistance, as TB, we have had 20,338 requests. For taking care and recovering we have in Croatia four hospitals with 251 beds, 4 convalescent with 661 beds and 55 ambulantes. All these institutions need new equipment, textiles, medical supplies and food. Besides this, the mining insurance had even in pre-war times, difficulties with the shelter of their sick members. During the occupation conditions became worse and today it is quite impossible to speak of the shelter or protection of laborers.

After liberation, the first duty of the Ministry of Social Politics was to organize the health service of social insurance institutions, but of course to a very limited extent. Some physicians were moved to the southern areas where the need of doctors was greatest. To have the possibility of organizing a good service for social insurance we are planning to establish 4 hospitals with 400 beds, 4 convalescent homes with 300 beds, and 20 ambulantes.

VI. SERBIA

A. Employment Offices:

Based on information from official sources and on registration, the number of unemployed persons in Serbia is 3,252 (1371 men and 1881 women). For the moment we are not in a position to employ 2300 laborers, mostly women. Unemployment is caused by the destruction of light industry which engaged mostly women. Other reasons are that heavy industry is without machinery, fuel and raw material. For the harvest and other agricultural work about 21,000 land laborers were settled on devastated territory. Today we have in Serbia 6 hotels (beds only) for 1,000 persons. Most of them are closed because the buildings are delapidated and no furniture is in them so the laborers are obliged to sleep in straw on the floor. To make it possible to shelter the unemployed workers for the next season it will be necessary to open kitchens and hotels. We need for this purpose 20 buildings and 20 kitchens with complete equipment.

B. Institutions for Social Insurance:

Based on the official information we received, the number of socially insured laborers is 179,963 (132,108 men and 47,855 women).

About 4,948 laborers are requesting medical assistance daily. Special care is needed by 16,950 TB's and 1,377 cripples. Concerning the question of placing sick people in institutions, the situation is bad and it is connected with the whole situation after the war. Hospitals, sanatoria and other similar institutions are crowded with soldiers. Besides this, we have no furniture or instruments because all was destroyed or looted by the occupator. At present, we have 8 hospitals with a capacity of 455 beds, which we would like to increase to 880. Two sanatoria with a capacity of 50 beds, desired capacity 90; 1 convalescent home with a pre-war capacity of 140 persons, today out of use; 20 ambulantes with a monthly capacity of 30,000, desired capacity 50,000; ambulantes for miners with a daily capacity of 450, desired capacity 700. The equipment of all these institutions is unsatisfactory. The material is worn out, damaged or looted during the occupation.

Some of the insured laborers have been sent to the state hospitals, clinics and sanatoria, but these institutions are accepting them only if they have free beds.

With reference to all this information, we are planning to establish 5 hospitals with a capacity of 500 beds, 5 sanatoria with a capacity of 900 beds, and 32 ambulantes. All these institutions must be supplied with instruments, apparatus, medical supplies, food and means of transportation.

RECAPITULATION - ALL JUGOSLAVIAA. Employment Offices:

No. of unemployed; 84,852
 Anticipated unemployed; 160,000

<u>KIND OF INSTITUTION</u>	<u>PRESENT INSTITUTIONS</u>		<u>PLANNED FOR FUTURE</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Capacity</u>
Shelters and kitchens	18	2390	76	8040

B. Institutions for Social Insurance:

No. of insured laborers 631,626
 " " sick members and families 24,806 (daily average)
 " " TB cases 39,989
 " " crippled 3,252

<u>KIND OF INSTITUTION</u>	<u>PRESENT INSTITUTIONS</u>		<u>PLANNED FOR FUTURE</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Capacity</u>
Hospitals	39	1742	14	1600
Sanitoria	2	50	9	1250
Convalescent Homes	10	1362	18	
Ambulantes	163	-	186	

We hope that you will get a clear picture from this supporting material and that our requests and lists of needs are based on facts; and we hope you will enlarge the figure of some of the most urgent articles.

/s/ Illegible

DIRECTOR OF DIVISION OF SOCIAL INSURANCE

(TRANSLATED BY UNRRA)

FROM: Ministry of Social Politics
Federal State of Serbia
Division for Protecting Mothers, Children & Youth

TO: Central Ministry of Social Politics
General Dept.

DATE: 31 August 1945
No. 14.579

Our Ministry received your request to forward you information about the number of children, war orphans, socially threatened and crippled children in institutions, etc. We are giving you the following information:

Question No. 1.

We started on the 9th of August to estimate the numbers of war orphans and children who need social care but are living with their families, and the total number of children and youth living in the territory of Serbia. This should be the basis upon which we intend to organize the protection of children and youth in Serbia. This material was gathered in connection with the federal statistic department and okrug, srez and local committees, and we expect to finish it on the 9th of September. The number of children in the territory of Serbia, divided in two groups by age, was before the capitulation of the former government of Yugoslavia:

Dep't.	Children till 11 years	Childr. & youth from 11-19
Belgrad (town)	38,386	31,636
of Belgrade	99,222	39,439
of Podrinja	84,404	27,820
of Pozarevac	62,562	27,749
of Valjevo	56,521	21,774
of Kragujevac	54,327	24,189
of Morava	57,965	28,027
of Zajecar	63,551	32,062
of Uzice	51,062	20,210
of Cacak	85,130	36,874
of Krusevac	72,338	32,561
of Toplica	45,942	21,550
of Mla	65,532	32,458
of Pirot	51,121	22,417
of Leskovac	65,077	27,062
of Vranje	54,922	24,927
Total in Serbia:	1,008,152	451,065
Boys	512,329	226,923
Girls	495,823	224,142

Question No. 2.

The number of war orphans in the territory of Serbia with Voivodina, Kassovo, Metohija and Sanjak is:

<u>BY AGES</u>	<u>BOYS & YOUTH</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
to 11 yrs 12,226	10124	9726	
11-19 " 7,624			
			19,50

Questions No. 's 3 and 4:

The number of half war orphans and other socially threatened children and youth who should be helped by supplying them with clothing, shoes and food:

		<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
to 4 yrs.	104,000	54,080	49,920
5 to 9 yrs.	94,250	48,010	46,240
10 to 14 "	58,500	29,835	28,665
14 to 18 "	<u>68,250</u>	<u>34,125</u>	<u>34,125</u>
	325,000	<u>166,050</u>	<u>158,950</u>
		Total =	325,000

Question No. 5:

We have received the information from the srez and local committees.

Question No. 6:

The details of how the children became orphaned we will forward to the Ministry when we have the facts.

Question No. 7:

There was no movement of children in Serbia during the war.

Question No. 8:

About 88,180 fugitive children came to Serbia during the war. Only 8,000 of them are placed in children's homes. The largest number of these fugitive children are at present in Bulgaria or in Banat, and only a small number have gone back to their federal units.

This Ministry is planning to organize new children's homes and enlarge the old ones. These homes will be only for war orphans but for the socially threatened children some money support for their families is seen in the budget.

Ministnik for Prot Ch. M. and Youth

/s/ S. Aranjelovic

FROM: Principal National Committee for Voivodina
Novi Sad

TO: Division of Social Politics
Federal State of Serbia
Autonomous District of Voivodina

1. The present number of children up to 18 years old is 450,000. We have not enough information to subdivide by age and sex.

2. Number of full war orphans: 1800

a) Division by sex: boys 884
girls 916

b) Division by age:

to 12 months	80
1 to 3 yrs.	126
4 " 6 "	77
6 " 10 "	504
11 " 14 "	208
15 " 18 "	45

of the total number of war orphans 450 are placed in children's homes and 1350 are with foster families.

3. The number of half war orphans: 4200

By sex: boys 2300
girls 1900

By age: to 12 months 248
1 to 3 yrs. 478
4 " 6 " 495
7 " 10 " 1283
11 " 14 " 1213
15 " 18 " 490

4. I. The number of socially threatened children: 3500
(Children under 2 and 3 are not included in this figure)
Girls: 1670
Boys: 1830

II. The number of children who need social care: 588
Boys: 380
Girls: 208

(Children under 2 and 3 are included in this figure if they are crippled or morally threatened.)

a) Physically incapable 490

1. Blind 45
2. Deaf & Dumb 201
3. Crippled 184

b) Mentally Incapable 60

c) Morally threatened 98

Subdivision by age and sex: I boys 1830 girls 1670
II boys 380 girls 208

Ages of All Children Under 4 by groupings:

	I	II	1	2	3	b	c
0 to 12 mo.	120	7	2	0	5	0	0
1 " 2 yrs.	473	75	6	35	24	5	5
4 " 6 "	675	111	9	40	31	16	15
7 " 10 "	946	148	10	45	60	13	20
11 " 14 "	836	127	10	46	34	15	22
15" 18 "	450	120	8	35	30	11	36

5. We got the number of the children in the territory of Voivodina in such a way that we took the total population of Voivodina (about 1½ million) and from this figure we received the persons who are listed in election lists or all persons over 18 years old. Other information concerning the war orphans, children who need care and children who are socially threatened we got through registration. The information about children's homes and other institutions for social care are based on actual facts.

6. The reasons why the children became war orphans are:

- a) Slaughter in Backa and Baranje when the Hungarian army entered Yugoslavia in 1941 and the big slaughter in Backa in January 1942.
- b) Punishment expedition in Srem particularly the villages in Prus-Kagora, 1941-45.
- c) Movement of the firing line (people caught between) in Srem 1944-45.
- d) Because of war operations in Banat, Backa, Baranja and Srem in 1944-45.
- e) Deportation, prison camps and fascist terror.

7. When the war operations started from Jan. to May 1945 in Croatia, Slavonia and Srem a large number of people escaped from these areas to Voivodina. At this time, 8000 children were cared for in Backa by our organizations. But at the end of May 1945 when their home territory was liberated, they moved back. During the period Dec. 1944 to today we have sheltered children from other federal units as from Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro, Macedonia and even from Serbia. So we have today more than 3500 children from other federal states than Voivodina. These children will remain in Banat till their own federal units are capable of caring for them. Besides the children from other federal units, about 450 children from our own territory are placed in children's homes.

8. The Division for Social Politics in collaboration with the members of the central committees have the duty to shelter and protect socially threatened children. Their task is divided into:

1. To shelter and to place children from other federal units in the homes in Voivodina.
2. To shelter and protect children from Voivodina.

Up to the present time, more than 12,000 children went through our

children's homes, children's camps and other social institutions and the half of them have been war orphans. To educate and to protect them we established 70 children's homes, 2 children's settlements, 6 children's hospitals, 4 assembly centers and 1 convalescent home. All the institutions were established with limited means but with good will, understanding and generosity. The results were satisfactory especially if we are considering that the Voivodina has a responsibility to supply the hospitals of our allies (Bulgarian) to care for the refugees who come back from Germany, the p.o.w.'s, of more than 10,000 fugitives from Croatia and Slavonia, etc.

9. Today we have in Voivodina 27 children's homes, 6 children's hospitals, 3 children's assembly centers, 2 children's settlements, 2 homes for babies, 1 home for morally threatened children, 1 apprentice home, 1 home for deaf and mute children, 1 convalescent home for children. (list attached.)

10. We want to stress the fact that all the homes are located in the houses of enemies of the nation and that the furniture has the same origin.

11. With regard to your request about our future plans, we are giving the following information:

- a) As it can be seen from the attached list, the present capacity of our homes is 765, but we have in Voivodina more than 9650 unprotected children. These 765 places are occupied by children who must come from other federal states, especially by children on their way back from Bulgaria. Therefore, the 9650 will remain unprotected. As it seems to us there exists a possibility of getting supplies from UNRRA. We are now working on a large plan to settle in general the question of unprotected children in Voivodina. We are attaching to this report the list of needs we are requesting from UNRRA which includes food, bedding, clothing, shoes, etc.
- b) As Voivodina is today without a single home for special purposes, we plan to establish the following institutions.
 1. One home for deaf and mute children. We have a building for this home and now we are working to furnish it and bring in the necessary equipment. The needs for this home are attached. The home is in Indjia.
 2. One home for blind with a capacity of 100.
 3. One home for crippled children, capacity 200.
 4. Two convalescent homes in Fruska Gora (Sren)

12. To give a clear picture of the conditions under which the homes are working, we must say the Central Ministry of Social Politics has granted us a financial credit. With this credit we are trying to get the necessary food and materials which would otherwise be unavailable to us. But in spite of the fact that we have sufficient financial means, we are not in a position to buy all we need because the articles are not on the market. Therefore, we need UNRRA's help.

Equipment is not sufficient and the furniture is worn out. We made a separate list of needs for the existing children's homes and a separate list of needs of socially threatened children. Besides all this we need for transportation 5 trucks and 3,000 litres of gasoline.

L I S T

of Children's Homes and other Institutions
for Child Welfare on the Territory of
Serbia (Kosovo and Vojvodina)

Location	Actual number or chil.	Foreseen Capacity Capacity
<u>Home for re-education of youth (boys)</u> Belgrade, Kraljevica Marka 9	48	50
<u>Home for re-education of youth (girls)</u> Belgrade, Tolstojeva 2	53	53
<u>Children Home (for boys and girls)</u> Belgrade, Sokobanjska 13	156	160
<u>Home for Apprentices, Belgrade</u> Milendarska 1	200	200
<u>Home for Deaf and Mute Children</u> Jagodina	130	190
<u>17 Day Nurseries in Belgrade</u>	1,620	-
<u>3 Day Nurseries in Kragujevac</u>	150	-
<u>1 Day Nursery in Uzice</u>	50	-
<u>1 Day Nursery in Cacak</u>	80	-
<u>3 Day Nurseries in Pozarevac</u>	150	-
<u>1 Day Nursery in Paraćin</u>	90	-
<u>1 Day Nursery in Jagodina</u>	100	-
<u>1 Day Nursery in Caribrod</u>	60	-
<u>1 Day Nursery in Sabac</u>	60	-
<u>4 Day Nurseries in His</u>	200	-
<u>1 Day Nursery in Bor</u>	60	-
<u>Home for pre-school children, Belgrade</u> Kneza Aleksi. Karadjordjevia	93	100
<u>Home for pre-school children in</u> Vel. Popovac	43	50
<u>Home for pre-school and school children</u> Belgrad, Zvezanska 7	615	400
<u>Home for pre-school and school children</u> in Raca Kragujevačka	213	250
<u>Home for pre-school and school children</u> in Vucje	50	300
<u>Home for pre-school and school children</u> in Josanica	65	65

Location	Actual number of chil.	Capacity	Foreseen Capacity
<u>Home for pre-school and school children in Sv. Petka</u>	39	50	
<u>Home for pre-school and school children in Ravanica</u>	71	100	
<u>Home for pre-school and school children in Bogovadj</u>	92	100	
<u>Home for pre-school and school children in Negotin</u>	112	350	
<u>Home for pre-school and school children in Mataruska Banja</u>	58	450	
<u>Home for Primary school children in Sv. Stevan</u>	33	100	
<u>Home for Primary School Children in Grljenje</u>	30	50	
<u>Home for Primary school children, Elemen- tary and Technical school children, Mls.</u>	108	120	
<u>Home for Primary school children, Elemen- tary and Technical school children, Brus.</u>	85	100	
<u>Home for Primary school children, Elemen- tary and Technical school children, Uzice.</u>	24	200	
<u>Home for Elementary school children in Belgrade, Krunika 8.</u>	122	150	
<u>Home for Elementary school children in Kragujevac</u>	100	200	
1. 9 Day Nurseries in Belgrade	--	--	1,000
2. Day Nursery in Leskovac	--	--	280
3. Day Nursery in Smederevo	--	--	150
4. Day Nursery in Kraljevo	--	--	150
5. Day Nursery in Bajina Basta	--	--	150
6. Day Nursery in Uzice	--	--	80
7. 1 Day Nursery in Jagodina	--	--	80
8. 1 Day Nursery in Cuprija	--	--	90
9. 1 Day Nursery in Paracin	--	--	100
10. 1 Day Nursery in Vranje	--	--	80
11. 1 Day Nursery in Pirot	--	--	90
12. 1 Day Nursery in Trgaviste	--	--	70
13. 1 Day Nursery in Presevo	--	--	70
14. 1 Day Nursery in Vladicin Han	--	--	60
15. 1 Day Nursery in Surdulica	--	--	50
16. 1 Day Nursery in Prokuplje	--	--	50
17. 1 Day Nursery in Negotin	--	--	90
18. 1 Day Nursery in Knjazevac	--	--	60
19. 1 Day Nursery in Zajecar	--	--	80
20. 1 Day Nursery in Valjevo	--	--	80
21. 1 Day Nursery in Cacak	--	--	80
22. 1 Day Nursery in Krusevac	--	--	70
23. 1 Day Nursery in Trstenik	--	--	50
24. 1 Day Nursery in Novi Pazar	--	--	60

25. 1 Day Nursery in Bor	-	-	80
26. Home for pre-school children by Bor	-	-	50
27. Home for pre-school children in the monastery Zave	-	-	50
28. Home for pre-school and prin. school children in Lazevac	-	-	50
29. Home for pre-school and prin. school children in Miljkovac	-	-	60
30. Home for pre-school and prin. school children in Niska Banja	-	-	200
31. Home for pre-school and prin. school children in monastery "Gestrolin"	-	-	50
32. Home for pre-school and prin. school children in Mali Grnic	-	-	70
33. Home for pre-school and prin. school children in Raljinac	-	-	150
34. Home for pre-school and prin. school children in Jartinovei	-	-	400
35. Home for pre-school and prin. school children in Vranjska Banja	-	-	200
36. Home for pre-school and prin. school children in Banja Koviljaca	-	-	220
37. Home for primary school children in Utkica	-	-	40
38. Home for primary school children in Gradelica	-	-	150
39. Home for Primary School Children in Lebane	-	-	40
40. Home for primary school children in Pridvorica	-	-	40
41. Home for primary school children in Rionici	-	-	50
42. Home for primary school children in Belanovica	-	-	150
43. Home for primary school children in Prokadijanu	-	-	50
44. Home for primary school children in Blazac	-	-	100
45. Home for primary and middle school children in Belgrade, Garasatinova 34	-	-	150
46. Home for primary and middle school children in Belgrade, Engleska 50	-	-	150
47. Home for primary and middle school children in Obrenovac	-	-	50
48. Home for primary and middle school children in Smederevo	-	-	200
49. Home for primary and middle school children in Valjevo	-	-	110
50. Home for primary and middle school children in Aleksinac	-	-	50
51. Home for primary and middle school children in Vrnjaska Banja	-	-	700
52. Home for primary and middle school children in Knjazevac	-	-	100
53. Home for primary and middle school children in Novi Pazar	-	-	100
54. Home for primary and middle school children in Pirot	-	-	100
55. Home for primary and middle school children on Mlava	-	-	50
56. Home for primary and middle school children in the Banja Kursunlija	-	-	100

<u>57. Home for Children of the Girls</u>			
<u>Domestic Science School in Proilovica</u>	-	-	100
<u>58. Home for Apprentices (girls) in</u>			
<u>Belgrade</u>	-	-	200
<u>59. Home for Apprentices (boys) in</u>			
<u>Belgrade</u>	-	-	400
<u>60. Home for Street Waifs (boys) at Pionir</u>	-	-	250
<u>61. Home for Crippled Children in Belgrade</u>	-	-	150

L I S T

of Children Homes and other Institutions
on the territory of Vojvodina

Curr. Numb.	Location	Number of Children	Capacity
1.	Apatin	35	100
2.	Banatsko Selo	100	100
3.	Backo Gradiste	62	60
4.	Vojlovica	34	50
5.	Vrsac	200	200
6.	Vrsac, Convalescent Home	100	100
7.	Deboljaca	50	50
8.	Elemerir	40	40
9.	Indjija, Home for Deaf & Mute Chil.		70
10.	Jabuka	200	200
11.	Jarkovac	50	50
12.	Jasa Tomic	180	210
13.	Kovacia	100	100
14.	Kraljevicevo colony	576	600
15.	Kraljevicevo, hospital	20	50
16.	Krusedol	160	200
17.	Moltrin	100	100
18.	Nakovo, colony	426	500
19.	Nakovo, hospital	10	60
20.	Novi Sad	25	60
21.	Novi Sad, Assembly Center	50	50
22.	Omeljica	100	100
23.	Padej	91	100
24.	Pancevo	95	100
25.	Pancevo, Assembly Center	100	100
26.	Pancevo, hospital	30	30
27.	Petrovgrad	25	50
28.	Petrovgrad, Assembly Center	100	100

Durb.	Location	Number of Children	Capacity
29.	Sv. Hubert	260	300
30.	Soltur	130	150
31.	Sombor	40	50
32.	Srbobran	130	130
33.	Stari Becej	200	200
34.	Stari Becej, hospital	10	50
35.	Starcevo	81	100
36.	Subotica	25	30
37.	Uzdin	80	80
38.	Hajfeld	200	400
39.	Hanfeld, hospital	20	60
40.	Cesterog	100	100
41.	Coka	80	100
42.	Sid	80	80
		Total: 4,495	5,360

Certified that this is a true copy
of the original
Director of Division for Protection
of Mothers, Children and Youth

sgnd. Milica M. Kicevac

(translated by UNRRA)
(undated)

FROM: Federal State of Croatia,
TO: Central Ministry of Social Politics,
Div. for Protecting Mothers, Children and Youth.
SUBJECT: Information about Childrens Homes and other
Social Institutions for Children.

With reference to your Request V, No.1545 of August 2nd, we are forwarding to you the reports on the social protection of children and youth in Croatia, based on the information we have at present.

We are attaching the list of needs which we sent to you under No. 1050 on the 5th of May 1945 when our territory was not yet fully liberated. This new report is made now on factual information and it is approved by specialists. In the former report we mentioned the figure of 42,000 children who need social care and protection, but new information indicates that this figure must be increased to 100,000. We are giving an explanation for this new figure.

	<u>NO.</u>	<u>CHILDREN</u>
Childrens Homes	126	7483
Nursery Schools	153	7672
Residential Schools (internat)	65	6500
Educational Institutions	3	313
Apprentice Homes	4	270
Home for Deaf	1	74
" " Mentally Incapable	1	36
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	353	22348
In organized colonies		7000
Unprotected placed with families		40000
Completely unprotected		<u>30000</u>
		99348

Therefore, our list of needs for this kind of social care should be increased to the figure of 99,348, but the figure of 200,000 socially threatened children remains the same. For all these children we need besides schools and kitchens, all other materials for life because they are without clothing, shoes, etc.

/s/ Ivan Dransnik

Minister of Social Politics

FEDERAL STATE OF CROATIA
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL POLITICS
BUREAU FOR SOCIAL PROTECTION AND SUPPLY

CHILDREN HOMES
AND
ASSEMBLY CENTERS

Department	Location	small child.		pre- school		prim. school		elem. school		Total	Total
		b	g	b	g	b	g	b	g		
Banija	Glina I										87
	Glina II										88
	Dabrna										40
	Gvozdansko					29	16	1			56
	Kostajnica			6	14	15					57
	Petrinja I										45
	Petrinja II										55
	Prijeka	25	19			1	1				46
	Rujevac										59
	Sisak	30	20			12	8	4			92
	Seliste									648	23
Biok.Neret.	D. Vrela										72
	Imotski										62
	Makarska										117
	Opuzen										50
	Vigoras										64
	Zapstrog									435	70
Bjelovar	Bjelovar										100
	Krizeveci										4
	town										25
	Lovrecina										25
Dubrovnik	Virje									157	
	Blato				2	1	8		6		17
	Cavtat					30	8				38
	I Dubrovnik					24	22				46
	II Dubrovnik										42
	III Dubrovnik	1	6				13		20		40
	IV Dubrovnik										30
	Korcula										
Gor. Kotar	Vigani			4	10	17	3	9		256	43
	Skrad	5	14	22		17	34	5	11	108	108
Croatian Coast	Bakar			7	6	38	37	10	4		102
	I Crikvenica										38
	II Crikvenica										121
	Malinska										52
	Rijeka										32
	(internat)										
	Rijeka I										54
	(dom)										
	Rijeka II										60
	Rijeka III			3	2	1					6
	Rijeka IV					15	13	16	15		59
	Rijeka V										34
	Rijeka VI										58
	Susak			5	2	14	9	18	1	665	49

[illegible]

Department	Location	small child.		pre-school		prim. school		elem. school		Total	Total
		b	g	b	g	b	g	b	g		
Split	Split pup. circle	41	16	89	59	282	259	64	34		844
	Split Cyril & Method	1				1		60			61
	Split (Susanka)	1		10	11	9	17				48
	Split (Workers)							55	19		74
	Split (Bribircka)			2		60		28			90
	Split (Marijanska)	4	3	7	5						19
	Sibenik Drnis I			19	11	108	61	6	3		208
	Knin										18
	Krapanj										80
	Murter			10	4	23	18	6	3		61
	Zlarin I			1	3	24	19	9	9		61
	Zlarin II			19	8	6	4				37
	Varazdin Biskupac	11	6			20	9				46
	Marusevac			1	2	7	5				15
Virovitica	Slatina										5
	Suhopolje										12
Zadar	Benkovac										
	Bibinje										
	Biograd										26
	Bozovo										
	Pasman										
	Posedarje										
	Preko										
	Zadar										41
Zaglav											
Zagreb	Hrv. Leskovac	5		23		46					74
	Vel. Tabor			8		50	2	13	1		71
	(Desinic)										
	Sestine		1		6	3	38		14		62
	Zagreb	8	6	7	10		28		16		75
	Radnicka St.										
	Dezeliceva	7			1		7		17		27
	Kukuljevic.	15	10	3	3		8		19		58
	Goljak 2								18		18
	Sestinski dol	1		2		12		31			46
	Jordanovac		1	1	3		14		1		20
	Selska 32										93
	Panovac										4
	Vrhovac		10		14		38	12	25		99
	Selska st.	5		1	1	16	2	2	4		20
	Josipovac					22	23				45
Sv. Duh											

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CHILDREN DAY-NURSERIES

<u>Department</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>No. of Children</u>	<u>Deprt. Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Banija</u>	Petrinja	92	<u>92</u>	92
<u>Bjelovar</u>	Krizeveci	60		
	Klostar	50		
	Virja	50	<u>160</u>	160
<u>Biok.Neret.</u>	Dobranje	50		
	Makarska	71		
	Metkovic	100		
	Vrgovac	80	<u>301</u>	301
<u>Dubrovnik</u>	Babino Polje	51		
	Plato	23		
	Cavtat	5		
	Dubrovnik	46		
	Korcula	39		
	Lastovo			
	Smokvice			
	Trpanj	57		
	Vela-Luka	24		
	Zrnova		<u>245</u>	245
<u>Croatian Coast</u>	Pag	150		
	Rijeka (d'Annunzio)	80		
	Rijeka (Sv.Vinko)	60		
	Rijeka (Sacro Cuore)	75		
	Rijeka (Oratorio Sales.)	9		
	Rijeka (Madri Benedeti)	16		
	Susak (Municip. Committee)	156		
	Susak (Deprt. Committee)	70	<u>616</u>	616
<u>Istra</u>	Beli	60		
	Cres	8		
	Cunski	20		
	Galezina	120		
	Martinsnjica	48		
	Krmed			
	Veliki Losinj	79		
	Mali Losinj	135		
	Nerezine	70		
	Osor	20		
	Opatija	90		
	Lovrana	84		
	Pod Labin			
	Pemta Kriza	18		
	Rasa			
	Rovinj			
	Selo Rovinjsko			
	Sosici			
	Strmac			
	St. Jakob	10		
	Sv. Nedelja			
	Sv. Petar	8		
	Unije	40		
	Vodnjan	115		
	Volovsko		<u>925</u>	925
<u>Osijek</u>	Vinkovci	30	<u>30</u>	30
<u>Split</u>	Split (Lucac)	94		
	Split (Manus)	74		

Department	Location	No. of Children	Dep't. Total	Total
<u>Split</u>	Split (town)	93		
	Split Dobri	57		
	Split Town	75	<u>393</u>	393
<u>Middle Dalmat.</u>	Bistrivica	91		
	Blaca	28		
	Bovlja	36		
	Brasce	40		
	Brusje on Hvar	32		
	Dvornice	53		
	Drvenik	70		
	Dugo-Polje	248		
	Donje Selo (Solta)	30		
	D. Seget	68		
	D. Blizna	51		
	Dolac	28		
	Dograde	43		
	Golinj	52		
	Dep't. Gornji	90		
	Gljevi	40		
	Gustirna	42		
	Gornje selo (Solta)	25		
	Grohot	20		
	G. Litno	34		
	Gomilica	26		
	Jesenice	114		
	Jelsa	66		
	Kressavo	56		
	K. Sutorac	52		
	Komiza	41		
	Kucine	42		
	Lokva	33		
	Mrtvica	45		
	Marana	56		
	Nerezisce	55		
	Orljak	24		
	Omio	45		
	Postire	70		
	Postrana Kraj	44		
	Povlje	36		
	Pozorac	30		
	Postrana-village	62		
	Pazanj	20		
	Rastovac	35		
	Stari Grad at Hvar	53		
	Sumartin	44		
	Stinj	36		
	Stinje-village	24		
	Stomorsko	17		
	Stratok	93		
	Sred.Selo(Solta)	14		
	Solin	40		
	Slatina	57		
	Sapin-Dolac	42		
	Trbonije	23		
	Vrbanj	54		
	Vrsine	82		
	Vinisce	42		
	Vranjic	35		
	Vis	33		
	Zedno	32		
	Zrnovica	123	<u>2,917</u>	2,917

Department	Location	No. of Children	Dept. Total	Total
<u>Sibenik</u>	Sibenik-town I	80		
	Sibenik-town II	77		
	Sibenik-town-Gorica	99		
	Crnica	<u>79</u>	<u>335</u>	335
<u>Varazdin</u>	Ljubescica	80	<u>80</u>	80
<u>Virovitica</u>	Gradina	50		
	Grubisino Polje	50		
	Molve	55		
	Virovitica	<u>80</u>	<u>235</u>	235
<u>Zadar</u>	Benkovac	52		
	Biograd	<u>47</u>	<u>99</u>	99
<u>Zagreb</u>	Kastel	70		
	Marinci	55		
	Rude			
	Sopot	60		
	Samobor	45		
	Taborsko	61		
	Vinagora	40	<u>331</u>	331
<u>Zagreb-grad</u>	Selska st. 95	24		
	Gunduliceva st. 12	35		
	Selska (Tresnjevka)	45		
	Vrhovac 29	50		
	Kaptol	34		
	Lascina	39		
	Rabska (Kanal)	35		
	Hrambasiceva	31		
	Zadarska (Horvat)	45		
	Stojanoviceva			
	(Nova st)	84		
	Kumiscak	34		
	Krajiska	35		
	Bosutska	116		
	Miramarska 1 00	46		
	Sofijin put 3	40		
	Jordanovac	50		
	Dezeliceva 17			
	Supilova 5	35		
	Horvacanska st.	65		
	Ivkanceva	<u>70</u>	<u>913</u>	913

7,672

Number of homes: 153
(Day Nurseries)

INSTITUTES FOR CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM MENTAL DISEASES

<u>Department</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Total</u>
Zagreb	Velika Gorica	36

HOMES FOR APPRENTICES

<u>Department</u>	<u>Location</u>			<u>over</u>	<u>Total</u>
Zagreb	Preradoviceca st. 17	13yrs.	14 yrs.	15yrs.	23
	Radnicka st. 18				23
	Nova Ves 16	1	3	51	64
	Zvonimirova 12				160
<hr/>					
Total	Institutes; 4			Children;	270

FEDERAL STATE OF CROATIA
Ministry of Social Politics
Dept. for Social Welfare and Supplies

CHILD COLONIZATION

Department	Location	small child		pre- school		prim. school		elem. school		Total
		b	g	b	g	b	g	b	g	
Bjelovar	Budrovac					20	3			23
	Djurdjevac			2	1	45	16	27	16	107
	Javorovac					6	2			8
	Plavsinac					3	2			5
	Srdinac					1	2	3	1	7
	Virje				1	42	25	20	11	99
Osijek	Osijek			20	19		12			59
Varazdin	Krapina			42	34	62	57	2	5	202
	Varazdin			13	10	3	3	2		31
Zagreb	Mraclin			34	34	11	14			93
	Sv. Nedelja			54	58	24	22			158
	Zagreb			19	14	4	44	1	1	43

No. of Children: 835

EDUCATIONAL HOMES FOR CHILDREN

Department	Location	pre- school		prim. school		elem. school		Total	
		b	g	b	g	b	g		
Mid. Dalmatia	Korcula	1	19	10	73	31	12	4	150
Varazdin	Bedekoviceva 2			14	4	8	26		52
Zagreb	Amrusevo 3								111

No. of Children: 313

MINISTRY OF SOCIAL POLITICS OF DEMOCRATIC FEDERATIVE YUGOSLAV
Department for Protection of Mothers, Children and Young People

FEDERAL STATE SLOVENIAQuestionnaire

K 1

Present number of children

Ordinal Numbers	Age	Boys	Girls	
1	0 - 12 months	17.401	16.762	34.163
2	1 - 4 years	59.114	58.036	117.150
3	4 - 8 "	59.026	58.088	117.114
4	8 - 11 "	38.612	38.226	76.838
5	11 - 15 "	30.864	30.614	61.478
6	15 - 19 "	52.446	51.758	104.204
Total		257.463	253.484	510.947

K 2

Number of total war orphans

1	0 - 12 months	235	217	452
2	1 - 4 years	437	552	989
3	4 - 8 "	542	717	1.259
4	8 - 11 "	943	982	1.925
5	11 - 15 "	1.185	997	2.182
6	15 - 19 "	1.509	1.479	2.988
Total		4.771	4.944	9.715

K 3 & 4

Number of socially threatened
War half-orphans and other
socially threatened children

1	0 - 12 months	12.309	10.365	23.166
2	1 - 4 years	30.257	28.226	58.483
3	4 - 8 "	32.155	31.557	63.712
4	8 - 11 "	20.889	21.440	42.329
5	11 - 15 "	20.235	20.292	40.527
6	15 - 19 "	10.813	7.266	18.081
Total		126.660	119.638	246.298

Number of children who need spe-
cial care:

1) Blind

a) with physical defects

1	0 - 12 months	9	8	17
2	1 - 4 years	58	41	99
3	4 - 8 "	41	32	73
4	8 - 11 "	38	27	65
5	11 - 15 "	44	38	82
6	15 - 19 "	134	61	195
Total		324	207	531

2) Deaf and Dumb

Ordinal Numbers	Age	Boys	Girls	
1	0 - 12 months	12	14	26
2	1 - 4 years	71	59	130
3	4 - 8 "	69	76	145
4	8 - 11 "	58	53	111
5	11 - 15 "	69	62	131
6	15 - 19 "	85	59	144
Total		364	323	687

3) Cripples

1	0 - 12 months	14	15	29
2	1 - 4 years	82	87	169
3	4 - 8 "	103	76	179
4	8 - 11 "	137	89	226
5	11 - 15 "	212	164	376
6	15 - 19 "	541	154	735
Total		1,089	626	1,714

b) Mentally undeveloped

1	0 - 12 months	-	-	-
2	1 - 4 years	-	-	-
3	4 - 8 "	4	3	7
4	8 - 11 "	37	18	55
5	11 - 15 "	58	41	99
6	15 - 19 "	69	54	123
Total		168	116	284

c) Morally threatened and educationally neglected

Ordinal Numbers	Age	Morally threatened			Educationally neg.			Total
		Boys	girls	total	Boys	girls	Total	
1	0 - 12 mont.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	1 - 4 years	-	-	-	132	179	311	311
3	4 - 8 "	-	-	-	274	313	587	587
4	8 - 11 "	7	24	31	253	348	601	632
5	11 - 15 "	32	56	88	335	366	701	789
6	15 - 19 "	55	138	193	3	12	15	208
Total		94	218	312	997	1,218	2,215	2,527

- K 5. All the information we got partly from our statistics and partly by registration.
- VI. During the war several offensives and action against the population have been made by the occupator and therefor we have whole areas burned and inhabitants killed. That is the reason why we have orphans all over Slovenia.
- VII. The children from the devastated areas of other federal states were sent to Slovenia. We have for instance 250 children from Serbia, Bosnia, Montenegro and Dalmatia and they are placed with families. About 100 children are in the convalescent home in Plavnica. During the war 150 children who escaped from the Ustaai were accepted by the Slovenia people and placed in families in Bela Krajina. It is impossible to send the children back because they have no relatives.
- VIII. Complete war orphans, (6000), are placed in children's colonies or homes. One part of the socially threatened children are cared for in convalescent homes, children's camps, etc.
- IX. Ljubljana.
1. Internate of Notre Dame, property of School Sisters for middle and prime school education. Normal capacity, 60. At present, 20. Desired capacity, 100.
 2. Home Franjo Topčarev (owner) for middle school education. Normal capacity, 28. Present, 26. Desired capacity, 200. We need a new home with entire equipment.
 3. Dom Princess Zorka -(owner Ministry of Social Politics) - for Middle School. Normal capacity, 45. Empty now as being repaired, (150,000 dinars). We need for this home linen for 200 beds, 100 pillow cases, 60 blankets, 120 towels, 40 beds. Dishes and kitchen equipment for 50 persons.
 4. Marjanisce (owner Vencencijev organisation for children of middle and prime school). Normal capacity, 400. At present, 70. Others are on holiday. We need a credit of $\frac{1}{2}$ million dinars for repairs. Other needs are 200 beds, 600 sheets, 200 mattresses, 200 pillows, 400 pillow-cases, 400 towels, 400 blankets, 400 napkins and kitchen equipment for 400 persons.
 5. Lictentours Institution for prime and middle school children. Normal capacity, 350. Present, 60. Others on holiday. We need beds and other equipment for 350 persons.
 6. Monastir of Ursulinski, an internat for middle school and prime school, kindergarten, day nursery school, all with normal capacity of 350. At present, 120. We need linen, dishes, beds with mattresses for 350 persons.
 7. Home in Oraznov - for students. Normal capacity, 60. Now in repair. Need complete equipment for 60 persons.
 8. Home for high school students, girls, normal capacity 30, at present 20. Need a new building with complete equipment for 1,000 persons.
 9. Home of Holy Mary (owner, the Sisters of Silesia), for children of prime and middle school Normal capacity, 60. At present 16. Need equipment for 60 persons.

10. Home in Zelena Jama (owner Vencencijev Organization), for pre-school, prime school and middle school children. Normal capacity, 120. Present, 90. We need beds and bedding, mattresses and blankets for 120 children and dishes for 120 persons.
11. Teachers Home (owner Teacher's Cooperative) for middle school youth, normal capacity, 120. At present, 40. Others on holiday. We need beds, bedding and blankets, underwear, dishes, for 120.
12. Home for Deaf and Mute children. Normal capacity 100. At present 30. Others on holiday. Needs equipment for sleeping rooms, workshops, dining rooms, kitchens, for 100 persons. Besides this, we would like to have some literature about the education of children from England, the U.S.A., and the Soviet Union. We need further apparatus for the deaf children, spirometers, apparatus for controlling the lungs and heart and other new investigation on this topic.
13. Institution for minor children in the country. (owner Ministry of Social Politics). For boys normally threatened - normal capacity, 150. At present, 35. The institution is being repaired. We need a complete workshop for shoemaker, tailor and mechanic. Further equipment for sleeping rooms for 220 children with 220 beds, 120 mattresses, 120 blankets, 240 pillow cases, 480 sheets, dishes and kitchen equipment for 150 persons. Literature and books.
14. The Home of St. Joseph, (owner Sisters of St. Vincent), for mentally incapable children. Normal capacity, 25. At present, 15. We need a larger building for 200 children with all equipment.
15. Institution of Sisters of Notre Dame in Smihelje at Novo Mesto. Internat for middle and prime school children. Normal capacity, 120. At present, 30. Others on holiday. The repairs require a credit of 100,000 dinars. We need equipment for bedrooms, dining rooms and kitchens for 120 persons.
17. Makinje at Kamnik, institution for middle school children. Normal capacity, 100. At present, 30. Need a credit for repairs of 80,000 dinars and equipment for 100 persons.
18. Senicija at Skofjaca Loka (owner Local Committee of Skofja Loka), institution for politically threatened children, normal capacity, 40. At present, 25. We need a new home with equipment for 200 persons.
19. Cajaniski Home at Jesenice. The tower is the local committee of Jesenice. Internate for apprentices. Normal capacity, 40. At present, 40. We need a home and equipment for 200 persons.
20. Petricek Home in Celje. Owner the Local Committee of Celje. For politically threatened pre-school and school children. Normal capacity, 100. At present, 113. We need beds, bedding, workshops, dining rooms and kitchen equipment for 120 persons.

21. Health Home in Celje. Owner the local committee or orphans under three years, normal capacity 20, at present 20. Some repairs are necessary and we need 900.00 dinars. Besides this, we intend to enlarge the home to a capacity of 200.
22. Children's Home in Zalac for pre-school and school age, the owner the local committee of Zalac. The normal capacity, 40. At present 16. We need equipment for 50 children.
23. Children's Home in Konjizach, owner the local committee of Konjizach. Normal capacity, 30. At present, 30. Only orphans. We wish to enlarge it to a capacity of 200.
24. Maribor Children's Home. Owner national committee of Maribor. For pre-school and school age children. Desired capacity, 300.
25. Turnisce Home for Politically Threatened Youth. Owner the local committee of Maribor. It is being repaired and its capacity will be 200.
26. Cermoz. In a castle. Owner is local committee of Armoz for politically threatened youth. At present 1000. We need equipment and furniture for sleeping rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, etc., for 1000 persons.

X

1. Children's home in Smolednik, capacity 50. At present 69 pre-school and 51 babies. We need tables and other equipment for 150 children, especially toys.
2. Children's Home in Ljubljana, capacity 50. At present there are 50 children and 51 babies. We need complete equipment for 100 children.
3. In Ljubljana we have 7 children's nursery schools with a capacity of 30 to 50 children each, the total: 280 children.
4. Children's Convalescent Home in Tapna, capacity 25. Needs beds, bedding and dishes.
5. Prevalje, Children's Convalescent Home - capacity 253. We need full equipment for this Home.
6. Poor Home in Slovenska Bistrica. 50 orphans. We need full equipment.
7. Home for child invalide. Prevalje. At present 48 children. Need full equipment.
8. Donja Lendava. In the home are at present 148 children. We are trying to find a building and we wish to enlarge the home to a capacity of 200 children.
9. Murska-Sobota. Home has 90 children. Need full equipment.
10. Kindergarten in Slovenska Bistrica.- 40 children.
11. Kindergarten in Lutomer - 50 children.
12. Kindergarten in Strigova - 50 children.

- 13. Kindergarten in Cernoz - 60 children.
- 14. Kindergarten in Sredisca - 50 children.
- 15. Home in Lokovec - 50 children - at present 50. Need full equipment.
- 16. Children's Home at St. Michael - 40 children need full equipment.
- 17. For undernourished children in Ljubljana, Maribor and Celje, 1300 loaves of bread are distributed daily.

XI. 1. All the homes which we named have together a limited capacity of 3,931 children.

2. It is necessary to establish:

- a) Home for Blind Children, capacity 250. We need a building with full equipment.
- b) For morally threatened girls - a home with a capacity of 250.
- c) A home for morally threatened older girls with a capacity of 200. We need a building full equipment and workshops.
- d) In homes for politically threatened children with a total capacity of 1500.
- e) For children who are serious invalids we need four homes with a capacity of 200 each, and full equipment.
- f) For children of prime schools and middle schools, we intend to establish 60 internats with a total capacity of 10,000.
- g) Homes for high school youth. Five with full equipment and capacity of 1,000 students.

h) In Slovenia we have the following schools:

3	high schools	with a capacity of	5,000
54	middle	" " " "	10,000
1004	prime	" " " "	208,000

In the school kitchens for students, food is prepared for 2500 persons. In school kitchens for middle schools, 52,000 meals are served and in kitchens for prime schools 62,400 meals are served. For second breakfast, bread and marmalade is served for 52,000 children.

- 3. The different needs are given in articles 9 and 10 where the needs of the homes are set forth. We have to supply with clothing and underwear 128,000 children.
- 4. Besides this, we need full equipment for 21,965 mothers with new born babies because they are without any means.

5. Each home has a director, an econom, a housekeeper, some trained people for administration and education. If the home is attached to a school then teachers are provided. We need two large and one small truck for supplies.

Holiday Colonies:

1. The existing holiday colonies could care for 1450 children.
100 Planica
150 Kranjska Gora
120 Bled
118 Bohinj
450 Predvor
480 Portorosa
62 Ponikve pri Velikih Lascah
2. For holiday colonies we need 15 more homes each with a capacity of 100, and we will divide the children into two groups - one for July and one for August.
3. Twenty homes at the sea coast.
" " 500 metres above sea level.
Ten " more than 500 metres above sea level.

Supplies for Homes:

1. Planica. The home is only for temporary use.

Kranjska Gora. Some hotels should be used for homes. No beddings. Needs are 400 sheets, 100 blankets, 150 plates and cups.

Bled. Children are placed in three homes. No beds, no plates, cups or dishes. We would need 120 blankets, 480 sheets, 120 plates, 120 cups, 120 sets of cutlery.

Bohinj. We got for this year the Hotel Bellevue for our use - no blankets, no sheets.

Djak Home. We need 220 sheets, 55 blankets, 55 plates, 55 cups, 55 sets of cutlery.

Predvor. Children are sleeping in wooden double-deckers. If someone has his blanket and sheet he must bring it. We need 450 blankets, 1080 table cloths, 450 plates, 450 cups, 450 sets cutlery and kitchen equipment for 450 person

Portorosa. The children are living in one large and three small hotels. The kitchen equipment is borrowed. Needs are in bedding and kitchen equipment.

Ponikve, Veliki, Lascak. All the equipment in the home is borrowed. We need 62 blankets, 248 sheets, 62 sets of cutlery, 62 cups, 62 plates and kitchen equipment.

2. Besides this we need for each home one small pharmacy unit and some spades and toys.
3. We have sent to the colonies the poorest children because they were under-nourished and poorly clothed. In all the colonies except Predvorve have children from 6 to 15 years old. In Predvor all the children are older than 10 - they have no shoes, hose or underwear.
4. We need a large and a small truck for supplies.

(TRANSLATED BY UNRRA)

FROM: MINISTRY OF SOCIAL WELFARE BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA,
Div. for Protecting Mothers, Children & Youth.

1. We are not in a position to estimate the number of children in our territory until we have the figures on the total population.
2. The number of full war orphans are in Bosnia & Herzegovina: 20,000. Of this number there are in homes 4300. Unprotected children remaining are 15,700. Some of these children have been sent to foster families.
3. The number of half war orphans and socially threatened children is:

Boys	47,000
Girls	<u>43,000</u>
	90,000
4. The number of children who need special care is unknown because we have no information regarding them, nor a Home where we could care for them, except the Home for Morally Threatened Children which we are now rebuilding.
5. This information we have received from the Okruzne and srez Committee.
6. The children become orphans because of the deportation of their parents, mass killing, burning, and punishment expeditions. The children in the eastern part of Bosnia, Krajina and Herzegovina suffered most.
7. A large number of children were moved from the devastated areas to Serbia, Voivodina and Croatia and they are still there. Little by little they are coming back either to their homes or to the children's homes. Difficulties are that we have not sufficient homes to shelter all the children.

Based on information from Croatia about 38,000 children from Bosnia-Herzegovina were deported to them. Only 400 are placed in homes and where the others are we have no information.
8. Besides the 31 existing Homes, this Ministry is going to open 21 more Homes. For the socially threatened children who could not be placed in the Homes, we are opening Nursery Schools and School Kitchens.

PLANS FOR CHILDREN'S HOMES:

1. The existing Homes can not care for more children because their capacity is now over-reached, and all the Homes are terribly crowded.
2. It is difficult to find buildings which would be appropriate for Homes because in some places all the Houses are destroyed or burned. This Ministry has done all which has been possible. New buildings should be established in Nevesinje, Foca, Prnjavor, Visegrad, Bogatice, Gradiska, Drvar, Bahuc, etc.
3. Of the total number of homes we foresee two homes for morally threatened children of both sexes.

SUPPLIES FOR THE HOMES:

1. The equipment of the Homes is not at all satisfactory. All the Homes are in the same state as they have been since liberation and it means without furniture, bedding, children's clothing, underwear and shoes, and of course that is a handicap for the whole program.
2. We need for each home;
 - a) One complete small pharmacy (60)
 - b) 10 disinfection units
 - c) 30 Apparatus for testing the mental capacity of pre-school and school-age children.
3. For 90,000 socially threatened children we need food, clothing and shoes.
4. The Homes are directed by the staff (Director, Economist, Educator, Housekeeper and Doctor). The supervision of the Homes from the Ministry of Social Welfare is very difficult because we have no means of transportation. Therefore, we need some trucks for supplies and other materials, ambulances, (one for each okrug), and two small cars for visiting the Homes.

/s/ Dr. Nicolie Covic, Nacelnik

DIVISION FOR MOTHERS AND CHILDREN

Bosnia-Herzegovina

(TRANSLATED BY UNRRA)

FROM: Ministry of Social Politics, Bosnia-Herzegovina

TO: Central Ministry of Social Politics,
Div. for Protection of Mothers, Children and Youth

DATE: 15 August 1945

With reference to your request No. 1545/45 we are forwarding to you the necessary information:

I. We have children's homes in the following places:

	<u>CHILDREN</u>
1. Mala Kladusa with a capacity of	100
2. Bos. Gradiska	150
3. Mostar I	150
4. Mostar nr. II	80
5. Trebinje	120
6. Sarajevo, State Children's Home I	200
7. Sarajevo, State Children's Home II	100
8. Sarajevo, State Children's Home III	100
9. Sarajevo, State Children's Home IV	200
10. Sarajevo, State Vakuf Home	200
11. Sarajevo, Egypt-Orphanage	100
12. Sarajevo, Betleem Orphanage	100
13. Sarajevo, Merhamet Orphanage	100
14. Reljevo, State Children's Home	120
15. Kiseljak, State Children's Home	120
16. Visoko, State Children's Home	100
17. Travnik, State Children's Home	50
18. Jajce, State Children's Home	60
19. Bugojno, State Children's Home	60
20. Livno, State Children's Home	80
21. Kreka, State Children's Home	200
22. Breko, State Children's Home	120
23. Banja Luka, State Children's Home	250
24. "Trapisti" near Banja Luka, St. Children's Home	100
25. "Nazaret" near Banja Luka, St. Children's Home	100
26. Sanski Most, State Children's Home	100
27. Bos. Dubica, State Children's Home	100
28. Ljubuski, State Children's Home	100
29. Gradacac, State Children's Home	100
30. Drvar, State Children's Home	100
31. Glanac, State Children's Home	<u>100</u>
TOTAL:	3,660 children

II. In all the homes 3660 children are placed.

III. Kinds of Homes:

1. Homes for pre-school children	6
2. " " school age "	19
3. " " middle school age "	1
4. " " apprentices	4

IV. There is a need for equipment, bedding, underwear, children's clothing and shoes. The larger number of homes have no dishes, furniture, and they are handicapped in fulfilling their duty. It is very difficult to maintain the hygienic level of the Homes because no medical supplies or nurses are available.

V. We intend to establish new home in the following places:

	<u>CAPACITY</u>
1. Stolac, Children's Home for school children	200 children
2. Ljubuski, Children's Home " " "	100
3. Mostar, Children's Home for Apprentices	100
4. Lukavac, Children's Home for pre-school and school children	400
5. Ostrozac, Children's Home for pre-school and school children	500
6. Bieljina, Children's Home for school children	200
7. Sarajevo (Pod. Hrasnovi) Home for school children	100
8. Ilijas, Home for pre-school children	200
9. Sarajevo, Home for Elementary school children	300
10. Kiseljak, Home for school children	200
11. Sarajevo, Children Home for Apprentices	100
12. Zovik, Home for street waifs	100
13. Sarajevo, Home for street waifs	200
14. Bakovici, Home for pre-school and school children	500
15. Children's Home for Elementary School Children	300
16. Prijedor, Home for pre-school and " "	200
17. Bos. Kostajnica, Home for School Children	100
18. Prnjavor, Home for pre-school and school children	100
19. Derventa, Home for pre-school and school children	200
20. Teslic, Home for pre-school and school children	100
21. Bijelo Polje, Home for pre-school and Schl. "	100
22. Zenica, Home for pre-school and school children	200

TOTAL: 5,000 children

VI. For crippled children we have no home but we are gathering information as to the number in our territory and we are working on organization and establishment of such a home.

VII. On the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina we have day nursery schools in:

1. Sarajevo	6 with 800 children
2. Mostar	1 " 60 "
3. Gracanica	1 " 60 "

We are planning to establish nursery schools in each of the sized cities and larger industrial centers. Approximately 50 nursery schools would be sufficient for a beginning.

- VIII. We intend to establish school kitchens at each school and the okrugs have obtained the necessary credit and financial support to begin this program as soon as possible.
- IV. In Kasin Dol is a convalescent home for 500 children and we are working now on a plan to rebuild a similar home in Cavtat on the coast with a capacity of 150 children and in Praca for 200 children.
- X. For the moment we have no children's summer camps but we hope to have next spring 20 camps for the most urgent cases.
- XI. We have only one children's hospital and this is in Sarajevo but the Ministry of Social Politics is now working to establish a second one in Prijedor.
- XII. Middle school internats are under the control of the Ministry of Education but the Ministry of Education will send us as soon as possible all war orphans to be cared for by us. We have interests in:

1. Mostar	414 pupils
2. Trebinje	440 "
3. Banja Luka	173 "
4. Bocanska Gradiste	76 "
5. Tuzla	200 "
6. Prijedor	<u>216</u> "

1519 total

To make it possible to fulfill our plans we need complete equipment and other necessary supplies for 30 existing children's homes, 21 children's homes to be planned, 50 children's nursery schools, 200 school kitchens, 20 camps, 2 convalescent homes, and 10 middle school internats.

/s/ Novak Mastilovic

MINISTER OF SOCIAL POLITICS

(TRANSLATION BY UNHRA)

5 4

No. 4640
Aug. 20, 1945

FROM: MINISTRY OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND HEALTH,
MONTENEGRO

TO: MINISTRY OF MONTENEGRO
BELGRADE

1. The present number of children: 120,000

a. Division by sex: boys 68,000
girls 52,000

b. Division by age:

0 to 12 mo.	6,812
1 " 3 yrs.	21,048
7 " 10 "	25,360
10 " 15 "	25,090
15 " 19 "	21,000

2. Full war orphans without either parent: 3500
(This figure was increased by cable to: 6000)

a. Division by sex: boys 1,800
girls 1,700

b. Division by age:

0 to 12 mo.	230
1 " 3 yrs.	500
3 " 6 "	700
6 " 10 "	1,120
10 " 14 "	560
14 " 18 "	590

From this number of complete war orphans only 175 are placed in homes. One part of the children were sent to Bulgaria and Voivodina but as the children are expected to return in a short time we must count them as displaced. All the other children are either in families or with relatives.

3. The number of half war orphans: 11,500

a. Division by sex: boys 6500
girls 5000

b. Division by age:

0 to 12 mo.	500
1 " 3 yrs	1,000
3 " 6 "	1,500
6 " 10 "	3,500
10 " 14 "	2,000
14 " 16 "	2,000
16 " 18 "	1,000

4. (i) Number of socially threatened children: 60,000
(ii) The number of children who need special care is unknown.

5. We obtained these figures by registration.

6. The largest number of war orphans are children of killed Yugoslav fighters and the others are children of persons who were killed by the occupator; for instance, in the srez of Savnik 500 children were orphaned after the 5th offensive of the enemy. We have similar cases in other parts of our Federal State where the Fascistic local and foreign organisations slaughtered and killed masses of people; as in Kolasin, Podgorica, Cetinje, Bar, Zabljak, and other places.

7. To give immediate help to the children our Federal State sent 952 children to Bulgaria and 180 to Vojvodina. When these children return those who have parents will rejoin them, but those who are orphans must be placed in Homes which are not sufficiently well equipped.

8. The Ministry undertook the following measures for the protection of war orphans:

To repair existing Homes so they could be used for war orphans, but as it is very difficult to get material for building and equipment, we could not get the results which we need.

9 & 10. We are forwarding to you the lists of the needs for the existing Homes and for the Homes we plan to secure.

Acting Director,

Division for Social Welfare,
Milo Medigovic.

Certified to be a true copy of the original.
Milica Peditjer,
Bureau for Protection of Mothers & Children.

LIST

of Children Homes and other Institutions for Child Welfare on
the territory of Montenegro.

<u>Number</u>	<u>Place where the home is</u>	<u>Actual Figures</u>	<u>Capac.</u>	<u>Foreseen</u>
1.	Central Children Home in Kotor	115	450	
2.	Children Home in Milocer	-	350	
3.	Children Home in Ulcinj	-	100	
4.	Children Home in Metkovic	-	100	
5.	Children Home in Petrovac	-	100	
6.	Children Home in Plovlje	-	200	
7.	Children Home in Berane	-	50	
8.	Children Home in Brankovica near Danilovgrad	-		200
9.	Children Home in Andrijevice	-		200
10.	Children Home in Kolasin	-		200
11.	Children Home in Kotor (Hotel Slavia)	-		400
12.	Children Home in Bar	-		200
13.	Convalescent Home in Zabljak	-	-	1,000
14.	Convalescent Home in Ostrog	-	-	200
15.	Children Hospital in Budva	-	-	40
16.	Children Hospital in Podgorica	-	-	100
17.	Maternity Ward at the Srez Hospital in Berane	10	-	-
18.	Maternity Ward at the Srez Hospital in Cetinje	10	-	-
19.	Maternity Ward at the Srez Hospital in Podgorica	10	-	-
20.	Maternity Ward at the Srez Hospital in Kotor	10	-	-
21.	Maternity Ward at the Srez Hospital in Danilovgrad	10	-	-
22.	Maternity Ward at the Srez Hospital in Budva	10	-	-
23.	Maternity Ward at the Srez Hospital in Bar	10	-	-
24.	Maternity Ward at the Srez Hospital in Kolasin	10	-	-
25.	Maternity Ward at the Srez Hospital in Bijelo Polje	10	-	-
26.	Maternity Ward at the Srez Hospital in Plovlje	10	-	-
27.	12 foreseen Maternity Wards in 12 srezes with the total capacity of 300 beds	-	-	300
28.	Day Nursery in Podgorica	100	-	-
29.	Day Nursery in Plovlje	100	-	-
30.	Day Nursery in Cetinje	100	-	-
31.	9 foreseen Day Nurseries with total capacity of 300 children	-	-	300
		515	1,350	3,140

FROM: Division for Protecting Mothers, Children and Youth
 TO: Ministry of Social Politics, Federal State of Macedonia

1. At present we have 225,826 children. No figures on age or sex. We got the above mentioned figure through Okrug registration and their neighborhoods. From the following cities we received no information: Veles, Rostusa, Skoplje, Carevo Selo, Belovo, Sveti Nikola, Stip, Gostivar, Radoviste, Kicevo, Resan, Debar, Valandovo, Kavadarci, Tetovo, Kumanovo, Ohrid, Prilep and Strumica.

Information is lacking not only for the towns but for their surrounding areas.

2. Full war orphans without parents: 5,000. (No figures on age or sex). Of this figure (5000) we have in homes 51, with private families 9, not sheltered 4940. This figure was obtained from the last action of Anti-Fascistic Women's Organization of Macedonia and we would like to stress that this undertaking is not yet finished. Other information we got from the national committees.

3. Number of half war orphans (without one parent) 2,658:

Boys	1394
Girls	1264

No division by age. This figure was obtained by registration held by the National Committees.

4. The number of socially threatened children: 160,000. Based on the information we got from the National Committees the number of war orphans, socially threatened children is 3750. Mr. Slobodan Vidakovic, the well known sociologist, published in his book "The Communal Protection of Mother and Child" (edited 1938) that in Yugoslavia there were about 1,205,000 socially threatened school-age children and 3,312,000 babies and pre-school age children. He said in his book that Macedonia is the part of Jugoslav which economically and culturally is in the background. We think that in 1939 we had in Macedonia about 120,000 socially threatened children. Today, because of the war and based on the information we have received from the community of Skoplje there are in Skoplje alone more than 1000 extremely poor families. If we are counting that each family has an average of four children and the situation is similar in other towns of Macedonia, (we will not even speak of the small villages), then the figure of 160,000 socially threatened children is justified. Therefore, when we are making our list of needs we will take this figure for socially threatened children.

II. Number of children who need social care:

1. Blind	150
2. Deaf and mute	89
3. Crippled	?
4. Mentally Handicapped	?

5. Morally threatened. We got all this information by registration and enrollment. We had much support in this work from the AFZ of Macedonia using Mr. Vidakovic's book and from the National Committees.

6. We have been asked the reasons as to how the children became orphans - by slaughter, looting, burning, etc., and the name when and where this was done. The children became orphans because of the reasons you asked but it is not possible to give details.

1.	In the neighborhood of Skoplje (6 villages with town)	1,187	hses
2.	In the neighborhood of Tetovo (1 village)	2	"
3.	In the neighborhood of Gostivar (11 villages)	396	"
4.	In the neighborhood of Restus (8 villages)	70	"
5.	In the neighborhood of Kumanovo (21 villages)	312	"
6.	In the neighborhood of Kratovo (8 villages)	139	"
7.	In the neighborhood of Kriya Palanka (8 villages)	41	"
8.	In the neighborhood of Stip (9 villages)	219	"
9.	In the neighborhood of Kocane (14 villages)	651	"
10.	In the neighborhood of Carevo Selo (2 villages)	94	"
11.	In the neighborhood of Radoviste (1 village)	98	"
12.	In the neighborhood of Strumica (6 villages)	35	"
13.	In the neighborhood of Berovo (3 villages)	282	"
14.	In the neighborhood of Djevdjelijska (10 villages)	236	"
15.	In the neighborhood of Vales (6 villages)	21	"
16.	In the neighborhood of Sveti Nikola (5 villages)	97	"
17.	In the neighborhood of Negotin (4 villages)	121	"
18.	In the neighborhood of Kavadar (13 villages)	172	"
19.	In the neighborhood of Prilep (2 villages)	31	"
20.	In the neighborhood of Kicevo (8 villages)	200	"
21.	In the neighborhood of Debar (6 villages)	100	"
22.	In the neighborhood of Bitolj (13 villages)	148	"
23.	In the neighborhood of Ohrid (13 villages)	532	"
24.	In the neighborhood of Struga (13 villages)	160	"

175 villages

5,314 hses.

7. We have been asked if some children were moved from devastated areas, i.e., from one federal state to another. Is it possible to bring them back; if not what are the difficulties.

Exact information about the movement of the children we do not have, but we know that the population of the western part of Macedonia left their villages en masse because of the fighting and terror of the occupator. For instance, Galenik, Lazarevopolje, etc.

A large number of fugitive have come back to their former homes but it is to be expected that some will not return because their houses are destroyed and their property looted.

8. We have been asked what plan the Ministry of Social Welfare has for sheltering the war orphans and protecting the socially threatened children. The Ministry of Social Welfare requested all the national committees to send them the lists of war orphans and other poor children in order to know how many children should be placed in homes. But in spite of all cables, telephone calls and even visits by delegates we could not get the necessary information from the national committees. The proposal of this Ministry to establish 6 institutions each with 600 children was refused because of the reduction of the budget for the period July to December 1945.

9. We have been asked to make a list of newly established and repaired homes, with all details:

- 1) The name of the home and where it is.

Home for Poor Men	Skoplje
" " " Women	"
" " " Children	"
" " Mixed Poor	Bitolj

- 2) What kind of homes we have for children of pre-school, school age, crippled, etc. The poor homes for men and women are for children of school age and the poor children's home in Skoplje is for pre-school children.

In Bitolj the Home is mixed for pre-school and school age children because in Bitolj there is a great housing shortage.

- 3) What is the normal capacity of the homes? The normal capacity for the poor man's Home is 60, poor women 50, children 40 and for the Home in Bitolj, 100.

- 4) What is the number of children in the Homes at present?

We have at present children in:

Poor Men's Home	Skoplje	65
" Women's Home	"	50
" Children's Home	"	29
Mixed Home for Poor	Bitolj	<u>37</u>
		181

- 5) The needs of the Homes:
All Homes are in very bad condition. Therefore, we need complete equipment for existing Homes as well as those for which we plan.

10. To make a List of all other institutions for the help and protection of children.

- 1) Nursery Schools:

We have in Skoplje 4 nursery schools and in Stip - 1.

Room	I	76
"	II	38
"	III	45
"	IV	60
Stip		<u>?</u>
		219

In the day nursery schools in Skoplje the children receive four modest meals daily. About Stip we have no information. Besides this the Homes are giving to the children incomplete education because they have not enough teachers. The needs for equipment are mentioned in a separate list.

- 2) Do we have public children's kitchens and school messes?
They are under the care of the Ministry of Education.

- 3) Children's Camps:

In Macedonia we had during the summer of 1945 10 children's camps:

1. In Prilep for	100 children
2. In Stip for	50 children
3. In St. Jovan (Kr. Palanka) for	60 children
4. In Dojran for	150 children
5. In Pehov for	150 children
6. In Bitolj at Perister for	140 children
7. In Kallisto (Struga) for	100 children
8. In St. Naum (Ohrid) for	300 children
9. In Matka (Skoplje) for	200 children
10. In Tetovo for	57 children

- 4) Holiday Colonies:

These colonies are under the care of the Ministry of Education.

- 5) Recovering Camps:

These are under the care of the Ministry of Health.

- 6) Children's Hospitals:

These are under the care of the Ministry of Health.

- 7) Children's Assembly Centers:
These are under the care of the Ministry of Health.
- 8) Maternity Wards:
Under care of Ministry of Health.
- 9) Homes for Mothers and Babies:
These are under the care of the Ministry of Health.
- 10) Children and Family Colonies:
None.
- 11) Concentrated Children's Settlements:
None.
- 12) Apprentice Homes.
None.
- 13) Remarks:
In Skoplje we have a mixed home of the Catholic Sisters with 37 children. They are receiving very modest food and are educated in a very pious way. In Bitolj there is a mixed children's Home of the French Catholic Sisters under the name of "Elpida Karamandijeva" and they have 33 children. They are receiving 5 meals daily and are educated in a very pious spirit.

We plan for children's home in the following way:

- 1) What is the capacity of the existing homes: 800 children.
- 2) How many buildings would be necessary for new children and how many children could they accommodate?
For sheltering and protecting 11,200 children.
(The number of war orphans and socially threatened children),
we need 33 more Homes.

7 Homes for pre-school children:
500 children each to be located in Skoplje, Krasovo, Stip, Prilop, Kumanovo, Stranica and Strugl with a total of 3,500.

7 Internats:
Each for 600 children in Skoplje, Debar, Bitolj, Ohrid, Tetovo, Veles, and Kumanovo with a total of 4,200.

17 Nursery Schools:
Each for 100 children in the main industrial district:
2 in Veles, 2 in Kumanovo, 2 in Bitolj, and 2 in Prilop.
In railroad centers: 2 in Skoplje, 2 in Veles and 2 in Djeviljani.
In towns: 1 in Ohrid, 4 in Stranica and 1 in Tetovo.
2 Homes for street waifs with 900 children each: in Dedin Kapija and Engela near Skoplje or in Ovce Polje.

- 3) How many of the Homes should be used for children with special handicaps:
Of the 38 Homes, (Skoplje 3 poor homes and Bitolj 1, will be transferred to children's internats) 2 homes for socially threatened children with special education.

Supply of the Homes:

Describe the present situation in regard to supply and equipment.

The state of the Homes is indescribable. No equipment, no materials. Bad with buildings, bad with food, bad with clothing, bad with teaching staff.

- 1) Give list of needs in connection with Article No. 1
This information is given in the list for
160,000 socially threatened children
- 2) Give the requests for special needs such as medical supplies, education, with details of ages of the children to make it possible to divide the material as necessary.

The needs would be for 22 nursery schools,
7 internats for school age children,
7 children's homes for pre-school
children, 2 homes for socially threatened
children and 10 children's camps. For these
institutions we would need 48 complete dispensaries
and 48 small pharmacies.

- 3) Give the list of all needs in food, clothing, shoes, etc.

This is given in the list of needs for 3,000 children
fugitives from Aegeic (Greek) Macedonia.

Besides this material we need 76 typewriters, 76 accounting machines, 3 busses, 20 trucks, 3 light trucks, 3 motor cycles and 3 ambulances.

FROM: MINISTRY OF SOCIAL WELFARE
DEPARTMENT FOR INVALIDS

No. 3297
Date: 6 September 1945

TO: Ministry of Social Welfare
Dept. of Economics
BELGRADE

Attached we are forwarding to you the lists of the needs of all federal states except Serbia which request we have not yet received and please send it to UNRRA Belgrade as supporting material for the social welfare and care of invalids, of the families of invalids, of the families and parents of soldiers of the Yugoslav army who have been killed and of victims of the Fascistic terror.

I

FEDERAL STATE OF CROATIA:

Invalids and victims of the former war 1914-1918: 28,535

Invalids	12,650
Families of Invalids	14,500
Parents " "	1,250
Brothers & Sisters	135

The figure of invalids of the new Yugoslav army is not yet complete but according to our present information is 5,486.

The first figure (28,538) we received from the official financial institution based on the report of 6 April 1941. The second figure (5486) we received from the orthopaedic workshops in Zagreb. In this figure invalids from Istria are not included, because we have no information from this area but we know only that a large number of seriously wounded from this district were sent for recovery to different Dalmatian islands.

In the territory of the federal state of Croatia exist some temporary invalids homes with a limited capacity but the largest number of invalids are without care and without homes.

It is very urgent and important to establish five large invalids homes in different centers of Croatia with a total capacity of 3000 beds. In connection with this it would be necessary to establish one invalid hospital or orthopaedic invalid hospital. Further, we need one hospital for TB and one improving institution for rheumatism because we have a large number suffering from these diseases.

The biggest difficulties we have with food supplies and transportation. The question of shoes is hopeless and 3,000 invalids are waiting for clothing. We need some beds and bedding to complete the equipment of the existing homes and those planned.

The Ministry of Social Welfare of the federal state of Croatia takes special care in the employing of invalids. Up to now, we have succeeded in employing invalids in both public and private employment related to their former capacity. In the invalid homes exist several educational courses; i.e., telegraph, cooperatives, forestry, etc.

The capacity of the orthopaedic workshops should be doubled which is mentioned in the special list of needs for orthopaedic materials.

IIFEDERAL STATE OF SLOVENIA:

Based on the official information, we have in Slovenia 10,350 invalids and families of invalids from the last war:

Invalids from Yugoslav Army (present)	7,837
Victims of fascistic terror incapable of working	92,600
Wives of war invalids	972
7 temporary invalids homes - capacity	1,032 beds
In private hospitals	673

It is estimated that for 1,825 invalids we need very urgently some homes because they are without any care. All the existing homes are badly supplied, without sufficient beds, mattresses, sheets, pillows, underwear and clothing.

The medical supply is in the same state and the homes lack soap, toothpaste, shaving equipment, etc.

For the orthopaedic workshops in Ljubljana we have already requested new machinery. If we shall get this machinery, we will be capable of meeting all the orthopaedic needs of war and civilian invalids in Slovenia.

We have established different courses for invalids such as co-operatives, bookkeeping, typing, etc., but we have no materials for them; not even typewriters.

IIIFEDERAL STATE OF BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA:

During the war all the official books of the financial divisions were burned and we are not in a position to give you the figures of the invalids from the last war.

At present we have invalids from the Yugoslav Army numbering 12,500 but this figure is not complete because every day new invalids appear and a large number of them are now cared for in invalid homes in other federal units and on the dalmatian islands.

About 700,000 men, women and children lost their lives during the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina as victims of the fascistic terror and occupation. At present we have in Bosnia & Herzegovina four temporary invalids homes with a capacity of 1250 beds, and four more are planned with a capacity of 700 beds. The difficulties in establishing new homes are tremendous. First of all to get a building and then the furniture, but to get bedding and linen has been quite impossible. All the equipment in the present homes is old, worn out, and should be replaced. The largest number of invalids both in and out of homes are without clothing and shoes. With the aid we have had to the present, only 20% of the invalids are dressed.

It will be very necessary to establish an invalid hospital with 80 beds, supplied with instruments and sanitary material.

The orthopaedic workshop in Sarajevo has now a monthly capacity of 50 artificial legs but it will be necessary to increase it to 300.

All the invalids homes, hospitals, workshops, etc., need machinery, furniture, textiles, instruments, shoes, clothing, dishes, school equipment and means of transportation. Besides this, we need summer camps, colonies, etc.

IVFEDERAL STATE OF MONTENEGRO:

From the last war we have in Montenegro 10,556 invalids and families of invalids. This figure is divided:

Invalids	3,122
Family members	5,930
Parents	1,123
Brothers & Sisters	<u>381</u>

TOTAL: 10,556

The invalids of the National Liberation War are 4,000 who are living in the territory of Montenegro. The number of Montenegrin invalids living in other federal states is unknown to us.

We have been working to establish an invalid home with a capacity of 180 beds but before we finished it it was taken from us by the Ministry of War. All the invalids are very short of food, clothing, shoes, and other elementary necessities of life.

FEDERAL STATE OF MACEDONIA:

In the territory of the Federal State of Macedonia are now registered 510 invalids of the last war. Invalids from the Yugoslav army are 350 and 1035 were killed. Victims of the fascistic terror are 480. We have looked forward to establishing:

- 2 invalid homes
- 2 invalid hospitals
- 1 orthopaedic workshop
- 1 school for education of invalids
- 2 camps
- 2 colonies
- 2 spas

The big need in invalid equipment is for shoes, clothing, etc., as is set forth in the special list of needs.

VIAUTONOMOUS VOIVODINA:

On the territory of Voivodina, the following is the latest information concerning 7700 invalids from the last war:

Invalids	3,100
Families	3,660
Parents	690
Brothers & Sisters	<u>250</u>

7,700

Invalids of this war are 10,870. Victims of the fascistic terror are 31,000. In Voivodina we have 5 invalids homes; in Sombor, Subotica, Petrograd, Bela Crkva and Zemun. We are planning to establish a larger invalid home in Novi Sad and Apatin and to enlarge the existing home in Tamarin, the present capacity of which is 60 beds. The figures we now have on seriously injured invalids would warrant the enlargement of the present homes to a total capacity of 3,000. The need for supplies of food, clothing and other materials are given in an attached list. For recovery the invalids were sent to the spas, Rusanda in Melenci at Slankamen. The Ministry of Social Welfare for Voivodina has established some courses for new education of war invalids.

Your attention to the question of the invalids is greatly appreciated because the war invalids should be the inheritors of Yugoslavia who deserve to be rehabilitated first.

(signature illegible)

Chief, Department for Invalids

(TRANSLATED BY UNRRA)

ORTHOPAEDIC INSTITUTE

No. 6709

8th September 1945

Belgrade

TO THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL POLITICS D.F.J.

Belgrade

In the following we are sending you the justification for the requested material, machines and tools for orthopaedic workshops in the country.

I.

Federal State of SerbiaA. Actual conditions:

1. Pre-war figures. There was in pre-war time on the territory of Serbia the Orthopaedic Institute in Belgrade, which had been working for 8,500 invalids and the orthopaedic Workshop at Nish, which was completely neglected in pre-war time. The production in the institute, beside the repairings, was as follows:

Prothesis in leather and metal	25
Artificial limbs in wood	25
Orthopaedic and simple shoes	
(for those who are receiving prothesis)	338

2. Present figures. According to the number of invalids in homes and those who are registered before being sent home, the institute in Belgrade is going to work for 8,500 old and about 6,500 new invalids, total 15,000 invalids on the territory of Serbia and Vojvodina. Beside this, as the best organized institution, it is going to work for serious cases from the territory of all federal states and especially those who are living in areas where the orthopaedic service has not yet been organized (Macedonia).
3. Special Difficulties. Special difficulties concerning the orthopaedic work consist in the fact that actually we have the most complicated and expensive apparatus and prothesis for legs, who are mostly needed for the wounds, coming from serious injuries of explosions and mines, and which could not be treated because of the lack of material and supplies. Such apparatus and prothesis for legs require much time for their production (about 80 hours in comparison to 20-30 hours, which are needed for a hand prothesis).
4. Purpose. Following the registered cases in our offices and the experience we had in most cases, the duty of the institution in Belgrade will consist in supplying the invalids as follows:

Artificial limbs of leather, wood and metal.....	6,000
Corsets for tuberculosis of backbone and similar..	2,500
Artificial arms.....	1,500
Orthopaedic shoes for shortening legs.....	5,000
Shoes for invalids who are receiving prothesis....	10,000

B. Undertaken Measures. We are preparing the re-establishment of the old Orthopaedic Institute at Nish and a workshop at Novi Sad. The Orthopaedic Institute in Belgrade, which was gravely damaged, is being completely reorganized and the most important buildings are repaired, and the technical personnel is already at work.

As the number of orthopaedic specialists is limited to the half and even to the third, the work is organized with workers of similar branches, who are working under the supervision of proved orthopaedists. There is a lack of material, and therefore we are working with synthetic materials. The machines are out of date, (from 1920), and already worn out. In spite of all these difficulties the production has increased, and has developed as follows:

The production in 1945:

	<u>Jan.</u>	<u>Feb.</u>	<u>Mar.</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>
<u>Prosthesis</u>								
Of wood & wooden parts for other prosthesis	2	9	33	64	42	96	119	125
<u>Prosthesis</u>								
Leather and metal apparatus and corsets of leather.	19	13	12	35	42	51	79	86
<u>Orthopaedic and other Shoes.</u>	77	100	175	221	281	381	529	527

Beside this, different repairs have been made and other services were available, which in addition to the above mentioned, increases the figure of services offered to invalids to an average of 1,000 invalids per month.

Actual tasks of production. With the lack of means, as at the present moment, the Institute in Belgrade, which is working for the whole country and separately for the territory of Serbia and Vojvodina, has the following purposes:

<u>Kind of Articles</u>	<u>Monthly</u>	<u>Per Year</u>
Larger prosthesis and apparatus	200	2,500
Orthopaedic and other footwear	600	7,000
Crutches	500	6,000
Bandaging work (belts) and other accessories	200	2,500

For the moment, the essential thing to do is to supply regularly the institution with adequate tools and material, as to enable us to employ completely the technical personnel now available, and to import new machines instead of the old ones we are in possession of. We also need some hand machines, as there are none in the institution.

Principal needs of the institution are in material, which had been taken away by the Germans. Leather, textile, rubber and metals. There is also a lack of tools and machines, which have not been renewed since 1920 and are already worn out.

Besides this for the physical therapy treatment of invalids we need the equipment for a hospital with 150 beds and for a department for physical treatment, in which at the same time, other 50 invalids could be treated. There is a special need for a surgical equipment for operations and reamputations in the orthopaedic hospital, for the major part of invalids had been operated in the field, and need corrections.

Plans for Improvement: The principal problem besides the above mentioned lack of material, tools and machines, is the technical personnel. Therefore, the plans for improvement are based on the enlarging of technical staff. It is done by taking other workers from other branches and instructing and supervising them in the institute itself.

For the orthopaedy we usually take cartmakers, woodcutters and modelists, for leatherwork saddlers and locksmiths, who later become specialists in their work.

The institute in Belgrade will have about 300 workers and by that time will be able to increase the production. In the next half year it will be as follows:

<u>LARGER APPARATUS AND PROSTHESIS</u>	<u>MONTHLY</u>	<u>PER YEAR</u>
Larger prosthesis and apparatus	300	3,600
Orthopaedic and other footwear	1,000	12,000
Bandaging work and others	200	2,500
Crutches	1,000	12,000

Because of the large number of invalids placed in the territory of Serbia who are waiting for artificial limbs, it is necessary to re-establish the orthopaedic workshop at Nish, completely neglected before the war. There should be beside the workshop a hospital of middle capacity with the department for physical therapy treatment.

Following the project the workshop should have:

Orthopaedists for wood	10
Orthopaedists for leather and metal	10
Shoemakers	10
Assistants	40

<u>THEIR OBJECTIVE OF PRODUCTION WILL BE:</u>	<u>MONTHLY</u>	<u>PER YEAR</u>
Larger prosthesis in wood	30	1,000
Larger prosthesis in metal and leather	30	1,000
Orthopaedic footwear	120	1,500

FEDERAL STATE OF CROATIA

On the territory of the federal state of Croatia, there were orthopaedic workshops in Zagreb and at Split, working for approximately 12,000 invalids.

	<u>Zagreb</u>	<u>Split</u>
Different prosthesis for limbs	60	10
Different apparatus	10	-
Orthopaedic shoes	30	-
Simple shoes	35	-
Crutches	15	-
Supporting arches	20	-
Repairs, belts and other accessories	63	-

NEW INVALIDS. Following the information of the State Orthopaedic Workshop in Zagreb and others, there are by now 5,500 inscribed invalids. Institutions of that territory will have to equip the invalids of Montenegro (Split and Dubrovnik) until the orthopaedic service for Montenegro is not established.

The further mentioned figures consist of following cases:

Both legs amputated above knees	40
" " " below "	70
Both arms amputated above elbows	20
" " " below elbows	30
Without one arm	600
" " forearm	500
Without one leg above or below knee	2000

The above purpose has to be fulfilled by the old workshops above mentioned and the new one established after the liberation in Dubrovnik. The actual capacity of these workshops is:

Immediate prosthesis	70
Different large prosthesis	80
Orthopaedic shoes	200
Crutches	100
Supporting arches, repairs and others	140

The number of workers employed in these workshops is:

Specialists	37
Assistants	31

The greatest difficulties are the lack of material and that is why we are working with synthetic materials and the machines are already worn out. We need also orthopaedic specialists, but in the meantime we are trying to train the staff already available.

The most important needs are in material that is not to be found in the country any more, as for example leather, metal, rubber and textiles, and also in special machines and tools.

Besides this, we need urgently instruments and equipment for an orthopaedic hospital for the correction of amputations, mostly done in the field. As there is no similar institution in Croatia, a hospital with 200 beds and a physical therapy ward is very much needed. Special departments for physical therapy of smaller capacity have to be established at the workshops in Split and Dubrovnik, besides those at invalid homes (at present 5 in number).

If we receive in time the requested supplies, we should be able to organize the workshops, and the capacity of the same will increase as follows;

	<u>PER MONTH</u>
Different prosthesis for legs and arms	400
Different apparatus	120
Orthopaedic shoes	400
Ordinary shoes	520
Crutches	400
Supporting arches	200
Abdomen hernia trusses	40
Different repairs on orthopaedic and other shoes	320
Other orthopaedic accessories	120

FEDERAL STATE OF SLOVENIA

On the territory of Slovenia in pre-war times there had been only one orthopaedic workshop in Ljubljana which had been working for approximately 4,700 invalids.

The production of this workshop in pre-war time was as follows:

Prosthesis	12
Apparatus	1
Orthopaedic shoes	75
Simple Shoes	60
Bandages	2

Following the information from the Commission for urgent help, the War Crimes Commission and the Commission for War Damages, we have 6,628 invalids from the last war. Of this number there are:

Invalids without one leg	3452
Invalids without both legs	573
Invalids without one arm	1551
Invalids without both arms	209
Totally blind	93
Partially blind	734
Deaf	316

The orthopaedic workshop in Ljubljana has to work for the above mentioned cases with the present capacity per month:

Prosthesis	11
Apparatus	1
Orthopaedic shoes	35
Simple Shoes	20

51 workers are employed in this workshop.

The difficulties are here also in lack of material, machines, tools and technical personnel.

We are planning to establish a large center for invalids in Ljubljana which will have beside the orthopaedic workshop an invalid home, a hospital and a dental clinic. For the hospital we need equipment for 200 persons, instruments for orthopaedic operations, etc. At the time we are planning to establish a new orthopaedic workshop in Celje.

If we should obtain the necessary tools and raw materials and the capacity of the machinery is fully used, we would be able to provide monthly:

Prosthesis and appliances	25
Orthopaedic shoes	90
Ordinary shoes	75

FEDERAL STATE OF BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA

1. Before the war we had in Trebinje an orthopaedic workshop but the capacity of it is unknown.

2. Based on information from the Commission on War Damage, the figure of 12,500 invalids is estimated. They are divided:

Invalids with both legs amputated	165
" " one " " above the knee	1995
" " " " below the knee	1415
" " " hand " above the elbow	400
" " " " below " "	295

3. Bosnia and Hercegovina suffered mostly during this war because the population took part in the fighting and therefore the number of invalids is extremely high.

4. For fitting the prosthesis we have two workshops; one in Sarajevo (moved from Trebinje) and one in Banja Luka. The workshop in Sarajevo delivers 50 prostheses per month and in Banja Luka 10.

5. The difficulties are in the scarcity of raw materials, tools and in the worn out machinery.

With regard to the enormous number of invalids who are waiting for their prosthesis, the capacity of the workshop in Sarajevo should be increased to 300 prostheses monthly and in Banja Luka to 150.

Besides these two workshops we need an orthopaedic hospital for 100 persons for orthopaedic operations and physiotherapeutic treatment. At the same time we are planning to establish some workshops for light workers, particularly for land laborers who because of their injuries are incapable of working in the land. For such an education we need tools and all other instruments for training.

The raw materials are completely destroyed especially material for prosthesis, such as rubber, metal and textiles.

* * * * *

FEDERAL STATE OF MACEDONIA

Before the war we had no orthopaedic workshops in our territory. But for such a large area as our federal state is - we need at least one orthopaedic workshop because it is impossible to continue to send invalids to the institution in Belgrade, now the nearest place. Therefore, we are planning to establish one workshop in Skopje which would employ:

Specialized workers in wood	20
Specialized workers in leather	20
Shoemakers	20

With this staff we would attain a monthly capacity of:

Major prosthesis	120
Smaller prosthesis	120
Orthopaedic shoes	120

It will be advisable to establish an institution which would take care of the invalids who are waiting for their prosthesis and who would be taught, under medical supervision, to use their appliances. This institution should be connected with the Department of Physiotherapy.

FEDERAL STATE OF MONTENEGRO

Before the war we had no orthopaedic workshops in Montenegro. We have no reliable information as to the number of war invalids from the last wars.

We are counting on a figure of 4,000 invalids from this war who need prosthesis. Therefore, we need to establish for them two orthopaedic institutions, one in Cetinje and the other in Podgorica, but the places where they must be established are not definitely fixed because we would like to open such institutions where the railway and truck communications are the most convenient. Further, we need a smaller orthopaedic hospital with a department for physical therapy - we emphasize the fact that communications in Montenegro are very bad and all the institutions have to be established in the districts where the number of invalids is largest. The planned institutions would employ:

orthopaedic specialists for wood.....	5
orthopaedic specialists for leather & metal.....	5
Shoemakers.....	20

The monthly capacity would be:

Major prosthesis.....	12 - 15
Smaller prosthesis.....	20
Shoes.....	50

The main duty of these workshops would be to repair the appliances and to prevent the invalids going on difficult journeys.

RECAPITULATION

The general problems of all the workshops are the lack of raw material which was looted by the occupator, for instance, textile, leather, metals, rubber, tools and machinery, and no trained staff.

As we have insufficient specialists for orthopaedic work, we are now employing untrained workers who are working under the supervision of our old staff, and the results are adequate because they are better than pre-war times. But to reach the maximum of their capacity it is necessary to provide them with good tools, machinery in good condition, and with raw material.

The smallest delay in a work shop means misery for the invalids who are impatiently awaiting their new prosthesis to enter again upon life.

DEATH TO FASCISM - FREEDOM TO THE PEOPLE!

DIRECTOR OF ORTHOPAEDIC INSTITUTION

/s/ Engineer Danilo K. Dancovic

Political Captain

/s/ Stepan Galac

(Translated by UNHRA)

July 15, 1945.

To the

Ministry of Commerce and Supply
Office of Foreign Trade
Division for Special Supplies

Belgrade

Attached we are sending you the demands of food, children's clothing, shoes, linen and other needs for children's homes as following:

1. For 362 homes with 72,500 children, orphans whose parents lost their lives in the Yugoslav Army, or were killed as gossips or as other victims of the fascist brutality.
2. For 470,000 children half orphan of war, social threatened children and youth, whose father were killed as fighters in the Yugoslav Army, or were shot as gossips or lost their lives cause the fascist terror, and are now without any responsible guardian and without any means.
3. 658,000 other children living with their families but who are requesting help in shoes, linen and food.

The complete figure of the unprovided children - orphan of war-children of the killed fighters of the Yugoslav Army, who must be placed in children's homes, rose in Bosnia and Hercegovina to 15,000. Though Ministry received the information from the federal state Bosnia and Hercegovina through the official report No. 791 from the 15th June 1945. The same situation is with the children in Macedonia, who lost their fathers in the Yugoslav Army and are without any means and have to be placed in children's homes, their number increased to 7,500, which was stated by the report from the presidium of ASNOM No. 3181 from the 11th June 1945.

For all the other federal units we made the requires on hand of uncomplete and scarce informations (mostly from April 1944), because the real statements are now to be collected.

Beside the 542,500 children and youths of the killed soldiers from the Yugoslav Army, or of the killed gossips and other victims of the fascist terror, the figure of social threatened children and youths till 18 years, who are living in economically destroyed families and requiring help in shoes, clothing and food is (following uncomplete informations) in Jugoslavia 658,000 children and youths of different ages.

We are requesting you to deliver us the mentioned goods through UNHRA as soon as possible to provide our children, who suffered so immensely during this war.

Death to fascism - Freedom to the people

Minister
of Social Politics D.F.J.

Dr. Krzisnik

I. Textile and leather for shoes for children
and children's homes

1.	Blankets				19,950 pcs
2.	Wintershirts for boys	till 6	years		199,950 "
3.	" " " "	from 6 - 9	"		266,500 "
4.	" " " "	" 9 - 14	"		133,300 "
5.	" " " "	" 14 - 18	"		66,650 "
6.	Winter drawers for boys	till 6	"		199,950 "
7.	" " " "	from 6 - 9	"		266,600 "
8.	" " " "	" 9 - 14	"		133,300 "
9.	" " " "	" 14 - 18	"		66,650 "
10.	Night shirts for boys	till 6	"		360,150 "
11.	" " " "	from 6 - 9	"		480,200 "
12.	" " " "	" 9 - 14	"		240,100 "
13.	" " " "	" 14 - 18	"		120,050 "
14.	Summer linen shirts for boys	till 6	"		360,150 "
15.	" " " "	from 6 - 9	"		480,200 "
16.	" " " "	" 9 - 14	"		240,100 "
17.	" " " "	" 14 - 18	"		120,050 "
18.	Summer linen drawers for boys	till 6	"		360,150 "
19.	" " " "	from 6 - 9	"		480,200 "
20.	" " " "	" 9 - 14	"		240,100 "
21.	" " " "	" 14 - 18	"		120,050 "
22.	Winter under shirts for boys	till 6	"		280,050 "
23.	" " " "	from 6 - 9	"		373,400 "
24.	" " " "	" 9 - 14	"		186,700 "
25.	" " " "	" 14 - 18	"		93,350 "
26.	Linen pajamas for boys	till 6	"		360,150 "
27.	" " " "	from 6 - 9	"		480,200 "
28.	" " " "	" 9 - 14	"		240,100 "
29.	" " " "	" 14 - 18	"		120,050 "
30.	Winter shirts for girls	till 6	"		199,950 "
31.	" " " "	from 6 - 9	"		266,600 "
32.	" " " "	" 9 - 14	"		133,300 "
33.	" " " "	" 14 - 18	"		66,650 "
34.	Winter drawers for girls	till 6	"		199,950 "
35.	" " " "	from 6 - 9	"		266,600 "
36.	" " " "	" 9 - 14	"		133,300 "
37.	" " " "	" 14 - 18	"		66,650 "
38.	Winter under shirts for girls	till 6	"		280,050 "
39.	" " " "	from 6 - 9	"		480,200 "
40.	" " " "	" 9 - 14	"		240,100 "
41.	" " " "	" 14 - 18	"		120,050 "
42.	Winter under shirts for girls	till 6	"		280,050 "
43.	" " " "	from 6 - 9	"		273,400 "
44.	" " " "	" 9 - 14	"		186,700 "
45.	" " " "	" 14 - 18	"		93,350 "
46.	Linen slips for girls	till 6	"		360,150 "
47.	" " " "	from 6 - 9	"		480,200 "
48.	" " " "	" 9 - 14	"		240,100 "
49.	" " " "	" 14 - 18	"		120,050 "
50.	Linen drawers for girls	till 6	"		360,150 "
51.	" " " "	from 6 - 9	"		480,200 "
52.	" " " "	" 9 - 14	"		240,100 "
53.	" " " "	" 14 - 18	"		120,050 "
54.	Summer stockings for boys (up to knee)	till 6			360,150 "
55.	Summer stockings for boys (up to knee)	from 6 - 9	"		480,200 "
56.	Summer stockings for boys (up to knee)	from 9 - 14	"		240,100 "
57.	Summer stockings for boys	from 14 - 18	"		120,050 "

58.	Stockings for girls (short)	till 6	years	360,150	pcs
59.	" " " "	from 6 - 9	"	480,200	"
60.	" " " "	" 9 - 14	"	240,100	"
61.	" " " "	" 14 - 18	"	120,050	"
62.	" " " (up to knee)	till 6	"	360,150	"
63.	" " " " " "	from 6 - 9	"	480,200	"
64.	" " " " " "	" 9 - 14	"	240,100	"
65.	" " " " " "	" 14 - 18	"	120,050	"
66.	" " boys (short)	till 6	"	260,150	"
67.	" " " "	from 6 - 9	"	480,200	"
68.	" " " "	" 9 - 14	"	240,100	"
69.	" " " "	" 14 - 18	"	120,050	"
70.	Winter dresses for boys	till 6	"	99,975	"
71.	" " " "	from 6 - 9	"	133,300	"
72.	" " " "	" 9 - 14	"	66,650	"
73.	" " " "	" 14 - 18	"	33,325	"
74.	Summer " " "	till 6	"	360,150	"
75.	" " " "	from 6 - 9	"	480,200	"
76.	" " " "	" 9 - 14	"	240,100	"
77.	" " " "	" 14 - 18	"	120,050	"
78.	Winter coats " "	till 6	"	99,975	"
79.	" " " "	from 6 - 9	"	133,800	"
80.	" " " "	" 9 - 14	"	66,650	"
81.	" " " "	" 14 - 18	"	33,325	"
82.	" stockings for boys	till 6	"	199,950	"
83.	" " " "	from 6 - 9	"	266,600	"
84.	" " " "	" 9 - 14	"	133,300	"
85.	" " " "	" 14 - 18	"	66,650	"
86.	Winter stockings for girls	till 6	"	199,950	"
87.	" " " "	from 6 - 9	"	266,600	"
88.	" " " "	" 9 - 14	"	133,300	"
89.	" " " "	" 14 - 18	"	66,650	"
90.	Winter dresses for girls	till 6	"	199,950	"
91.	" " " "	from 6 - 9	"	266,600	"
92.	" " " "	" 9 - 14	"	133,300	"
93.	" " " "	" 14 - 18	"	66,650	"
94.	Winter coats for girls	till 6	"	99,975	"
95.	" " " "	from 6 - 9	"	133,300	"
96.	" " " "	" 9 - 14	"	66,650	"
97.	" " " "	" 14 - 18	"	33,325	"
98.	Summer dresses for girls	till 6	"	360,150	"
99.	" " " "	from 6 - 9	"	480,200	"
100.	" " " "	" 9 - 14	"	240,100	"
101.	" " " "	" 14 - 18	"	120,050	"
102.	Pullovers for boys	till 6	"	99,975	"
103.	" " " "	from 6 - 9	"	133,300	"
104.	" " " "	" 9 - 14	"	66,650	"
105.	" " " "	" 14 - 18	"	33,325	"
106.	Pullovers for girls	till 6	"	99,975	"
107.	" " " "	from 6 - 9	"	133,300	"
108.	" " " "	" 9 - 14	"	66,650	"
109.	" " " "	" 14 - 18	"	33,325	"
110.	Caps for boys	till 6	"	180,075	"
111.	" " " "	from 6 - 9	"	240,100	"
112.	" " " "	" 9 - 14	"	120,050	"
113.	" " " "	" 14 - 18	"	60,025	"
114.	Caps for girls	till 6	"	180,075	"
115.	" " " "	from 6 - 9	"	240,100	"
116.	" " " "	" 9 - 14	"	120,050	"
117.	" " " "	" 14 - 18	"	60,025	"
118.	Winter scarfs for children	till 6	"	360,150	"
119.	" " " "	from 6 - 9	"	480,200	"
120.	" " " "	" 9 - 14	"	240,100	"
121.	" " " "	" 14 - 18	"	120,050	"
122.	Gloves for children	till 6	"	360,150	"
123.	" " " "	from 6 - 9	"	480,200	"
124.	" " " "	" 9 - 14	"	240,100	"
125.	" " " "	" 14 - 18	"	120,050	"

126.	Towels for children				2,250,750	
127.	Handkerchiefs				2,422,750	
128.	Linen for bed sheets (large 160 cm)				39,100	
129.	Linen for pillow-cases	"	"	"	19,550	m.
130.	Linen for bath towels	"	"	"	9,775	m.
131.	Linen for medical gowns	"	"	"	84	m.
132.	Linen for medical assistants (large 140 cm)				1,448	m.
133.	Linen for hospital gowns	"	"	"	3,620	m.
134.	Special linen for pillow cases				13,685	
135.	Material for warm hospital coats				3,620	m.
136.	Worker-dresses				371,025	
137.	Material for mattresses				9,775	pcs.
138.	White thread for linen				1,000,000	yds
139.	Black thread for linen				500,000	"
140.	White basting thread				250,000	"
141.	Thread in different colours for stockings				500,250	
142.	Thread for shoemakers				1,000	
143.	Soles for shoes				15,000	lhr.
144.	Slippers for children	till 6	years		360,150	prs.
145.	"	from 6 - 9	"		480,200	"
146.	"	" 9 - 14	"		240,100	"
147.	"	" 14 - 18	"		120,050	"
148.	Shoes for boys	till 6	"		99,975	"
149.	"	from 6 - 9	"		133,300	"
150.	"	" 9 - 14	"		66,650	"
151.	"	" 14 - 18	"		33,325	"
152.	Shoes for girls	till 6	"		99,975	"
153.	"	from 6 - 9	"		133,300	"
154.	"	" 9 - 14	"		66,650	"
155.	"	" 14 - 18	"		33,325	"
156.	Galoshes for children	till 6	"		360,150	"
157.	"	from 6 - 9	"		480,200	"
158.	"	" 9 - 14	"		240,100	"
159.	"	" 14 - 18	"		120,050	"
160.	Sandals for children	till 6	"		360,150	"
161.	"	from 6 - 9	"		480,200	"
162.	"	" 9 - 14	"		240,100	"
163.	"	" 14 - 18	"		120,050	"
164.	Rain-coats for children	" 6 - 9	"		480,200	pcs.
165.	"	" 9 - 14	"		240,100	"
166.	"	" 14 - 18	"		120,050	"
167.	Material for kitchen shreds				2,172	m.
168.	Flannel				180,000	

Food for children

1.	Coffee (2 gr. a day for each child)	76,095	kgs
2.	Tea " " " " " "	76,095	"
3.	Chocolate (200 gr. daily)	600,500	"
4.	Sugar (400 gr. ")	8,479,625	"
5.	Tin-milk	4,160,000	"
6.	Cocoa (300 grms daily)	6,482,700	"
7.	Oil (300 " ")	2,160,900	"
8.	Fat (300 grms ")	6,482,700	"
9.	Rice (300 " ")	6,482,700	"
10.	Semolina	200,000	"
11.	Cod-liver oil	200,000	"

Workshops

1. Shoemakersshops (for each home one)	362
2. Dressmakersshops " " " "	362

Sewing machines

1. Sewing machines one for other 42 homes	42
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Means of transportation

1. Trucks	10
2. Light trucks	36
3. Ambulances	36
4. Bicycles	362

Pots and dishes for children homes

I.					
1.	Pots with lids	50	ltrs.		126
2.	" " "	40	"		84
3.	" " "	30	"		84
4.	" " "	25	"		126
5.	" " "	15	"		84
6.	" " "	10	"		126
7.	" " "	5	"		84
8.	" " "	3	"		84
9.	" " "	2	"		84

II.						882 pos
1.	Casserols with lids	50	ltrs.		126	
2.	" " "	40	"		84	
3.	" " "	30	"		84	
4.	" " "	25	"		126	
5.	" " "	15	"		84	
6.	" " "	10	"		126	
7.	" " "	5	"		84	
8.	" " "	3	"		84	
9.	" " "	2	"		84	

III.						882 pos
1.	Deep plates				9,775	
2.	Small plates				8,500	
3.	Cups for tea or coffee				9,755	
4.	Spoons				9,755	
5.	Forks				9,755	
6.	Knives				9,755	
7.	Tea Spoons				8,500	
8.	Dishes (different sizes)				1,500	
9.	Jars				420	
10.	Enamel pails				420	
11.	Glasses				83,375	
12.	Mincing machines				42	
13.	Ladles				420	
14.	Strainers				724	
15.	Strainers for fruit				724	
16.	Dutchers-axes				42	
17.	Balances-scales				42	
18.	Hearth plates (big)				42	
19.	Kitchen knives				3,420	
20.	Hearth small				42	
21.	Tin-plates for stoves				3,620	
22.	Zinc-plates for tables				7,240	
23.	Cettle-boilers	150-180	ltr		42	
	Cettle-boilers	200-250	"		42	

School-tools for children

1. Note-books for writing	5,042,100
2. Note-books for counting	5,042,100
3. Note-books for drawing	1,600,700
4. Chalk	25,000
5. Rubber for ink-writing	840,350
6. Rulers triangular big	25,000
7. Rulers triangular small	840,350
8. Pencils	1,200,000
9. Ink	25,000 ltr.
10. Globe	25,000
11. Physical maps of Yugoslavia	25,000
12. Physical maps of Europe	25,000
13. Fountainpens	120,000
14. Maps of other continents	25,000
15. Pastel colours	100,000 pcs.
16. Coloured plasteline	50,000 kgs.
17. Brushes for painting	100,000
18. Satchels	840,350
19. Circles	360,000
20. Pens	1,680,000
21. Penholders	340,325
22. Shining paper in different colours	360,150 sheet
23. Coloured pencils	360,150 boxes
24. Boxes for writing equipment	840,350
25. Sponges (big)	25,000
26.	
27. Assistance (pomocna sredstva za ociglednu nastavu)	25,000

Material for sport

1. Tools for gymnastic	362
2. Footballs	362
3. Tennis rackets	724
4. Tennis nets	362
5. Tennis balls	1,610
6. Skies	1,610 prs.
7. Football shoes	3,620
8. Tennis shoes	3,620
9. Skio dresses	1,610
10. Gymnastic dresses	1,610
11. Bathing suits for boys from 6 - 9	240,100
12. " " " " " 9 - 14	120,050
13. " " " " " 14 - 18	60,025
14. Bathing suits for girls from 6 - 9	240,100
15. " " " " " 9 - 14	120,050
16. " " " " " 14 - 18	60,050
17. Dresses for tourism	3,620
18. Materials for library and clubs	362
19. Chess	724
20. Domino	724
21. Ping-pong	362
22. Different toys	724

Different material for children and children homes

1.	Beds for babies and children till 6 years	21,750
2.	Beds for children from 6 - 12 "	29,000
3.	Beds for children " 12 - 18 "	21,750
4.	Beds for employees	10,375
5.	Night tables	42,000
6.	Porcelain wash basins	3,620
7.	Wash basins	3,620
8.	Hearth	362
9.	Ventilators	362
10.	Tubs	724
11.	Showers	724
12.	Scissors for dressmakers	362
13.	Typewriters and tables	362
14.	Ink-stands	420,175
15.	Movie apparatus	362
16.	Wireless sets	362
17.	Hand pumps for springs	362
18.	Rugs for feet	1,610
19.	Wall clocks	362
20.	Alarm clocks	362
21.	Bulbs	7,240
22.	Gas-lamps	362
23.	Bed-slats for small beds	50,750
24.	Bed-slats for normal beds	32,625
25.	Tool-sets for small repairs	362
26.	W.C. porcelain bowls	1,448
27.	Bombs thick	1,211,375
28.	Combs simple	1,211,375
29.	Nail-brushes	1,211,375
30.	Tooth brushes	1,211,375
31.	Tooth paste	7,268,250
32.	Basins for linen washing	1,211,375
33.	Toilet soap	7,268,250
34.	Laundry soap	2,422,750
35.	Hair-brushes	125,000
36.	Hair-clippers	362
37.	Hair-scissors	362
38.	Nail-scissors	125,000
39.	Nail-clippers	362
40.	Night-pots	60,568
41.	Shaving blades	35,000
42.	Shoe brushes	3,620
43.	Dress brushes	3,620
44.	Shoe cream	1,211,375

Material for 2,000 school kitchens each 250 children

1. Deep plates				500,000
2. Small plates				500,000
3. Cups for tea or coffee				500,000
4. Spoons				500,000
5. Forks				500,000
6. Knives				500,000
7. Tea-spoons				500,000
8. Dishes of different sizes				10,000
9. Jars				20,000
10. Enamel pails				20,000
11. Glasses				500,000
12. Mincing machines				2,000
13. Ladles				20,000
14. Strainers small				4,000
15. Strainers big				4,000
16. Dutch-axes				2,000
17. Scales for the kitchen				2,000
18. Kitchen knives				20,000
19. Tin-plates for stove				20,000
20. Zinc plates for the tables				40,000
21. Kettle-boiler 150-180 litres				2,000
22. Kettle-boiler 200-250 litres				2,000
23. Pots with lids	50 litres		6,000	
24. " " "	25 "		4,000	
25. " " "	10 "		4,000	
				<hr/>
26. Casseroles with lids	50 litres		6,000	
27. " " "	25 "		4,000	
28. " " "	10 "		4,000	
				<hr/>
29. Hearth plates big				14,000
30. Hearth plates small				2,000

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND SUPPLY
DIVISION OF EXTERNAL COMMERCE
INSTITUTION FOR SPECIAL SUPPLIES

15 July 1945

Attached we are sending you the lists of supplies for the institutions of this Ministry. (in the area DEFJ).

1. Textile and Leather
2. Food
3. Miscellaneous
4. Means of transportation
5. Workshops
6. - 9. Tools for workshops
10. Sewing machines for homes
11. - 13. Machines for workshops
14. Electromotors
15. Metals
16. Chemicals
17. Oil and lubricants
18. Rubber
19. Ready articles from 15-19 requested for orthopaedic institutions.

From the needs of textile and leather which are divided on divisions, the minimum quantity of supplies can be seen, as a completion to the list of supply nr. 2400/45, and for the period February-July 1946 from UNRRA.

III. The Division of Social Welfare has 78 homes for old and weak people, as for other social threatened people, needing urgent help.

IV. The Division for Social Assurance has all the Worker's Compensation institutions, Offices for Employment arrangements, offices for Minor's Assurance, offices for Health Assurance, Sanatoriums for T. B. patients, ambulances etc., which need a very urgent help.

V. The list of supplies for the Division for protecting mothers and children and youth was sent (our letter No. 2671/45)

VI. The Division for Invalids has homes for war invalids, orthopaedic homes and ambulances for invalids (from the last war and actual) out of homes and their families, who deserve our first and complete help.

All the supplies we are requesting are only the minimum and most important things (and as we have no definite lists), we hope that UNRRA will help us as quick as possible, because all the persons concerned are victims of the fascistic terror and hard war, as well as of hard work. They are all social threatened people.

Death to fascism -- Freedom to the people!

Minister
of Social Politics DEFJ

Dr. Krzysnik

I. TEXTILE AND LEATHER

	III	IV	VI	Total
1. Blankets	31,200	6,000	124,200	161,400
2. Linene shirts for men	23,450	2,500	44,800	70,750
3. Linen drawers for men	23,450	2,500	44,800	70,750
4. Towels	31,200	5,000	7,200	43,400
5. Clothes for men	11,650	1,000	109,100	121,750
6. Dresses for women	3,950	1,000	99,000	103,950
7. Linen (140 cm. large)	11,650	58,000	269,800	339,450
8. Linen for bath-towels m.	5,000	5,000	15,000	25,000
9. Linen for shirts, drawers etc.m.	20,000	50,000	20,000	90,000
10. Linen for pillow-cases	1,000	2,000	64,800	67,800
11. Linen for doctor's coats and hospital assistances	/	7,500	3,000	10,500
12. Linene for table sheets m.	5,000	7,500	5,000	17,500
13. Workers over-all pcs.	1,520	100	550	2,170
14. Material for paliasses "	15,600	/	60,000	75,600
15. White thread for sewing				12,000,000
16. Black thread " "				7,000,000
17. Thread for basting				3,500,000
18. Slippers prs.	15,600	2,000	3,680	21,208
19. Shoes for men "	11,650	3,950	28,800	44,400
20. Shoes for women "	3,950	1,000	49,000	53,920
21. Slips for women	3,950	1,000	29,000	33,950
22. Drawers for women	3,950	1,000	29,000	33,950
23. Stockings for men	46,000	2,500	38,200	86,700
24. Stockings for women	7,900	1,000	58,000	66,900
25. Coats for men	/	/	18,500	18,500
26. Coats for women	/	/	29,000	29,000
27. Pullover	/	1,000	350	1,350
28. Coats for sick persons	/	5,000	/	5,000
29. Surgery coats	/	100	/	100
30. Woolen bags for sleeping out of doors	/	300	/	300
31. Towels, compresses	/	100	/	100
32. Pajamas	/	2,000	/	2,000
33. Thread for shoemakers	/	/	1,500	1,500
34. Soles kg	/	/	10,000	10,000
35. "Blank" kg	/	/	3,000	3,000
36. Leather for modelising	/	/	2,000	2,000
37. Viki leather	/	/	3,000	3,000
38. Vrata ??? kg	/	/	10,000	10,000
39. Special hard leather for shoes	/	/	100	100
40. Box calf	/	/	50,000	50,000
43. Buckskin leather	/	/	5,000	5,000
44. Parchment leather	/	/	5,000	5,000
45. Brocade	/	/	1,000	1,000
46. Thread for shoemakers (4 stringes)	/	/	100	100
47. Thread for shoemakers (No. 3 and 4)	/	/	100	100
48. Linen thread (6 stringes)	/	/	100	100
49. Linen for shoemakers	/	/	20,000	20,000
51. Lannel	/	/	2,000	2,000
52. Woolen felt (13 m.)	/	/	2,000	2,000
53. Elastics for body belt	/	/	500	500
54. Shoe laces (1 m. long & 1/2 m)	/	/	20,000	20,000
55.	/	/	/	/
56. Whale bones 14-20 cm.	/	/	2,000	2,000
57. " " 20-26 cm.	/	/	3,000	3,000
58.	/	/	/	/
59. Thread for shoemakers No. 30&40	/	/	8,000,000	8,000,000
60. " " " 1	/	/	500,000	500,000

FOOD

1.	Coffee	30,500	kg.
2.	Coffee in beans	109,000	"
3.	Chocolate	200,000	"
4.	Sugar	1,860,000	"
5.	Tin milk	2,660,000	"
6.	Tin milk in powder	60,000	"
7.	Cocoa	650,000	"
8.	Condensed meat	2,000,000	"
9.	Oil	200,000	"
10.	Pork-fat	2,800,000	"
11.	Rice	3,250,000	"
12.	Gritz	250,000	"
13.	Tea	7,500	"
14.	Cod liver oil	15,000	"
15.	Toilet soap	250,000	"
16.	Soap	1,120,000	"

Miscellaneous

1	Linoleum for tables	60,600	m
2.	Tooth brushes	2,140,000	
3.	Tooth paste	2,800,000	
4.	Tight combs	200,000	
5.	Combs	1,000,000	
6.	Hair-clippers	400	
7.	Blades	6,000,000	
8.	Petrol-lamps	2,000	
9.	Hospital iron beds or material for them	40,000	
10.	Shoe-cream	10,200	
11.	Type-writers (cyril).	200	
12.	" " (latin).	100	
13.	Hearth-plates (small).	1,000	
14.	" " (big)		

Means of Transportation

1.	Small trucks	32
2.	Civilian cars	2
3.	Bycicles	50

Workshops

1.	Complete carpenter workshops	50
2.	Mechanics -- locksmith	50
3.	Shoemaker	50
4.	Clothes-repairing	50

Tools for mechanic workshops

1.	150 Complete locksmith workshops	
2.	Files	20
3.	Tweezers	100
4.	" with spring	100
5.	Screw-driver	30
6.	Emery-wheel (big and small)	40
7.	Angle-block	40
8.	Spiral piercer (15mm, 2,2; 2;2,5,2,8,3,3,5,4,4, 5,5,12,13,14,15,16;	100
9.	" " (5 mm.; 5,6,7,8,9,10,11,	300
10.	" " (17mm.; 18;19;20;	

Tools for mechanic workshops

(Cont'd)

11.	Squeezer	100
12.	Screw-auger 26 mm.	100
13.	" " 13 mm.	100
14.	" " 14 mm.	100
15.	Gajsfuser	40
16.	Tweezers without spring	30
17.	Centre-auger 26mm.	100
18.	" " 14mm.	100
19.	Screw-piercer with b. les 3 mm.	50 bxs.
20.	" " " " 3,5 mm.	50 "
21.	" " " " 4 mm.	80 "
22.	" " " " 4,5 mm.	50 "
23.	" " " " 5 mm.	100 "
24.	" " " " 5,5 mm.	80 "
25.	" " " " 6 mm.	100 "
26.	" " " " 6,5 mm.	80 bxs
27.	" " " " 7 mm.	100 "
28.	" " " " 7,5 mm.	60 "
29.	" " " " 8 mm.	40 "
30.	" " " " 8,5 mm.	40 "
31.	" " " " 9 mm.	30 "
32.	" " " " 9,5 mm.	30 "
33.	" " " " 10 mm.	100 "
34.	" " " " 11 mm.	30 "
35.	" " " " 12 mm.	20 "
36.	Rubb-auger from 5 - 15 mm.	20 "
37.	" " " 5 - 10 mm.	50 "
38.	" " " 8 - 16 mm.	50 "
39.	Fraiser (flat) 3 x 9 mm.	50
40.	" " 3,5 mm.	50
41.	" " 4 mm.	50
42.	" " 4,5 mm.	50
43.	" " 5 mm.	40
44.	" " 5,5 mm.	30
45.	" " 6 mm.	30
46.	Fraiser cylindrical from 8 - 30 mm.	300
47.	Gazgvint burgije od 10-k5	
48.	Saw for iron	1,000
49.	" " " (universal)	400
50.	French key (different sorts)	40
51.	Parallel borders with millimetrical division	7
52.	Knife for turner's lathe	5
53.	Let lampe za lepljenje	5
54.	Letkolne za grejanje	5
55.	Steel metre	40
56.	Model(for screws)	5

Tools for harness makers workshops

1.	Scissors for carver (cutter)	6
2.	Zumba	6
3.	Knives (for harness maker) cycle	10
4.	Needles " " "	10 dzs.
5.	" " " " No. 21 and 24	20 "
6.	Gimlet for harness maker (different sizes)	50
7.	Zumba	

Tools for shoemakers workshops

1.	150 complete shoemakers workshops	
2.	Tweezers for shoemaker	
3.	Hungarian tongs	30
4.	Cutting-out knife (for shoemaker)	50
5.	Paring-knive (crooked)	50
6.	Paring-knive (narrow for cutting-out)	50
7.	Patent ukivaca	100
8.	Shoemakers file	100
9.	Shoemaker's paring file	100
10.	" file (crooked)	400
11.	" piercer	200
12.	" " No. 1 and 2	1,000
13.	" " for sewing sole(all sizes)	1,000
14.	Small piercer for nailing	3,000
15.	Needles for shoemakers machines	500 dzs.
16.	" " basting (all sizes)	500 dzs.
17.	Amfusa obucarskih	
18.	Zicovada obucarskih	
19.	Visnajdera	

Tools for Carpenter Workshops

1.	Workshops for 150 workers	
2.	Carpenter's bench	6
3.	Biblhobel	6
4.	Smoothing-plane	6
5.	Moulding-plane	6
6.	Slanting-plane (American)	6
7.	Srophobel	6
8.	Grooving-plane	6
9.	Chisel	100
10.	Strap-saw from 15,20 and 26 mm.	500 mtr
11.	Knives for tight-machines	100
12.	Hollow-irn from 3 - 30 mm	100
13.	Pad-saw 30cm.	100
14.	" 60 cm.	100
15.	" 10 cm. with small teeth	50
16.	Hole-saw	50
17.	Screw-auger	50
18.	Square files 350 mm.	800
19.	" " 300 mm.	800
20.	" " 250 mm.	800
21.	" " 200 mm.	800
22.	Files (flat) 350 mm.	800
23.	" " 300 mm.	800
24.	" " 200 mm.	800
25.	" " 150 mm.	800
26.	" " 100 mm.	800
27.	" (halfround) 350 mm.	800
28.	" " 300 mm.	800
29.	" " 200 mm.	800
30.	" " 150 mm.	800
31.	" " 100 mm.	800
32.	" (triangular) 350 mm.	800
33.	" " 300 mm.	800
34.	" " 200 mm.	800
35.	" " 150 mm.	800
36.	" " 100 mm.	800
37.	" (round) 350 mm.	800
38.	" " 300 mm.	800
39.	" " 200 mm.	800
40.	" " 150 mm.	800
41.	" " 100 mm.	800
42.	Small files (flat) 350 mm.	800
43.	" " " 300 mm.	800
44.	" " " 200 mm.	800
45.	" " " 150 mm.	800
46.	" " " 100	800
47.	" " (halfround) 350 mm.	800
48.	" " " 300 mm.	800
49.	" " " 200 mm.	800

Tools for Carpenter Workshops;

50.	Small files (half round)	150 mm.	800
51.	" " (triangular)	350 mm.	800
52.	" " "	300 mm.	800
53.	" " "	200 mm.	800
54.	" " "	150 mm.	800
55.	" " "	100 mm.	800
56.	" " (round)	350 mm.	800
57.	" " "	300 mm.	800
58.	" " "	200 mm.	800
59.	" " "	150 mm.	800
60.	" " "	100 mm.	800
61.	" " (square)	350 mm.	800
62.	" " "	300 mm.	800
63.	" " "	200 mm.	800
64.	" " "	150 mm.	800
65.	" " "	100 mm.	800
66.	Framefile	200 mm.	800
67.	"	150 mm.	800
68.	"	100 mm.	800
69.	Knife-file	200 mm.	800
70.	" "	150 mm.	800
71.	" "	100 mm.	800
72.	Rasp (halfround for wood)		300
73.	Smoothing-file		600
74.	Rasp (straight)		100
75.	" (round)		100
76.	Saw-file for strap-saw		200
77.	" " saw		500
78.	Smoothing-saw		5
79.	Jointer-saw		5
80.	Testera'absecer		5
81.	Whet-stone "Mississippi"		50
82.	Whet-stone for carpenters		5
83.	Whet-stone for grinders		15
84.	Puncheon		50
85.	Sharp borer 3 - 10 mm		500
86.	Knives for adjusting		50
87.	Rotary-saw 15-50 cm. radius		30
88.	Scraping-knife		20
89.	" " (American)		20
90.	Hatchet for carriage 1,500 kgr.		5
91.	Piercer for piercing wood 45-70 mm. each 20 pcs.		40

Sewing Machines;

1.	Sewing machines	50
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Machines for Working Metals;

1.	Machines for sharpening knives for plane	2
2.	Turner's lathe - for working metal (distance between points 80 cm.)	2
3.	Turner's lathe - for working metal (distance between points 1 1/2 cm.)	2
4.	Shaping machine (500 m.)	2
5.	Plane shaping machine for working metal	2
6.	" " " " " " (200 m.)	2
7.	Complete machine for nickel-plating	2
8.	Fraising-machine "Universal"	2
9.	" " vertical	2
10.	Boring-machine (bigger)	3
11.	" " (smaller)	3

Machines for Working Metals:

12.	Saws for iron universal	3
13.	Grinding-machine for nickel-plating with motor	3
14.	" " " emery-wheels	3
15.	Machines excenter press	3
16.	" for fixing metals	3
17.	Ventilator (fan) with motor	4
18.	Electric jointer	4
19.	Electrical handborer for piercers 2-10 mm.	6
20.	" " " " till 15 mm.	6
21.	" " " " different sizes	6
22.	Electrical hammer (middle size) 80 kgr.	4

Shoemaker's Machines:

1.	Shoemaker's machines flat	2
2.	" " " leveramjaca	4
3.	" " " cylindrical	4
4.	Sewing-machines for harness K 25	4
5.	" " " tailors (big)	4
6.	Shoemaker's machine (press for fixing wry rings)	3
7.	" " " (" " " round rings)	3
8.	" " " for soles	4
9.	Harness machines with knives	2
10.	" " " " for cutting-out	2

Machines for Working Wood:

1.	Tight-machine "Universal"	2
2.	Copying-press for fashioning wooden legs	1
3.	Fraising machine for wood	1
4.	Grinding machine for filing wood	1
5.	Adjustare for wood with motor	2
6.	Strap-saw for wood with motor	2
7.	Saw gate for wood cutting	2
8.	Turner's lathe with tools	4
9.	Rotary saw	2
10.	Grinding machine for orthopedy in wood	2
11.	Fraising machine for wood carving	4

Electromotors:

1.	Electromotor	3 h.p.	4
2.	"	2 h.p.	4
3.	"	1 h.p.	4

Metals:

1.	Copper wire 5 mm.	500 kgr.
2.	" " 1 mm.	100 "
3.	Brass nails 10x13	100 "
4.	Brass screws 20x10	1,000 pcts.
5.	" " 30x18	300 "
6.	" " 35x35	200 "
7.	Iron nails 15x25	200 "
8.	Shoemaker's nails 12, 14, 16, 18, 20	300 kgr.
9.	Stefna	300 "
10.	Wire nails 25 mm for shoemaker	300 "
11.	Duraluminum tin (from 1.5, 2 size 2,000x1,000)	50 "
12.	Steel "Rapid" 20x20 (hardness kgr/mm)	300 "
13.	Round steel for knives and wood 13 mm	500 "
14.	Steel-springs (rolled) 1x15 mm	500 "
15.	Roller-bearing for orthopaedic	6,000 pcs.
16.	Buttons for corsats	5,000 "
17.	Shoemaker's rings (crooked and round)	2,000,000 "

Metals:

18. White rings for harness	50,000 pcs.
19. Rings all sizes	50,000 "
20. Patent jointers 3 and 6	50,000 "
21. Buckles for belts 4 mm.	5,000 "
22. " " " 25 mm. (double)	5,000 "
23. " " " 20 mm.	5,000 "
24. Steel wire from 0.5 mm.	200 pcs.
25. Nickel steel wire	200 pcs.

Chemicals:

1. Tin for soldering	100 gr.
2. Stick wax	2,000 "
3. Shoemaker's stick in sheets No. 000	400 "
4. Shellac in sheets	40 "
5. Vaseline	200 "
6. Hydrochloric	40 "
7. Nickel-tablets	100 "
8. Salt of sorrel	100 "
9. Kalofonium	400 "
10. Potassium nitrate	500 "
11. Glass paper Nr. 0	7,000
12. " " on linen for filing machine No. 243	5 rolls

Oils and Fats:

1. Linen oil	20 kgr.
2. Oil for sewing machines	20 "
3. Oil for fatting transmissions	300 "
4. Yellow oil	300 "

Rubber:

1. Rubber for crook No. 6	20,000 pcs.
2. " " sticks " 1	5,000 "
3. " " pilone " 11	2,000 "
4. " " articulation (elastic) 23 mm.	500 kgr.
5. " " " " 10 mm.	100 "
6. Rubber gloves for nickel plating	400 prs.
7. Elastic band from 10 - 30 mm.	3,000 mtr.
8. " " " 25 mm.	3,000 "
9. " " " 45 mm.	2,000 "
10. Rubber traps 2 m.	2,000 "

ORTHOPAEDICS:

1. Hernical truss (left)	200
2. " " (right)	400
3. " " (both sides)	400
4. Inlaying for shoes for flat feet	1,000
5. Crooks (different sizes) with rubber top	2,000
6. Sticks with rubber top	3,000
7. Artificial eyes (different sizes and colors)	200
8. Fist of wood, salt, rubber (right and left)	1,000
9. Carriages for crutches	100
10. Wheels for carriages for crutches	200
11. Tyres for wheels No. 10	100
12. Tubes (for wheels No. 10)	200

4 August 1945

Appreciation of the plan of the Yugoslav Ministry of Social Welfare for Orthopaedic Workshops;

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

The plan, and list of requirements for orthopaedic workshops presented to UNRRA by the Yugoslav Ministry for Social Welfare is designed to meet the immediate needs of the population of the country who have suffered as a direct result of the four years of war through which the country has passed.

It is estimated that a total of 30,000 persons are in immediate need of orthopaedic help. This figure is based on such reports as are available from military and civilian authorities, on the war casualties. Further, an estimated 10,000 orthopaedic cases remaining from the war of 1914-1918 are in need of assistance in the repair, replacement and maintenance of the appliances already supplied.

The plan presented is estimated to cover six months needs, in all expendable materials, with machinery which will be permanent, but without which the workshops cannot operate to their planned capacity. Planning is not based on the estimated total need of the country, since the Ministry is aware that it is not possible to meet this need in its entirety within this period, but is drawn up on a sound basis of the capacity for output in finished work in each of the shops in the plan. Nine workshops are planned for the Federation and their locations indicated, with the area each is to serve, on a map accompanying the original request. Of these workshops four are known to be in operation at the present time. Two, (those at Skoplje and Podgorica), are not yet established and one, at Nis, has only the building since all machinery and materials from that place were removed or destroyed by the Germans. Little definite information is available on the remaining two - one at Ljubljana and Banja Luka, but they are known to be in existence with a very limited number of tools available. Three of the workshops have been visited by a representative of UNRRA, those at Belgrade, Sarajevo and Split. All are working on a limited scale due to lack of materials, absence of tools and shortage of machinery. In Belgrade, a large proportion of the original machinery of the workshop was destroyed or seriously damaged by the allied bombing. In all the shops tools and machinery are wearing out and need replacing.

Whilst the primary work to be undertaken in this program will be for the invalids of the 1941-45 war, all shops will be responsible for civilian orthopaedic needs and will accept civilian patients, as far as possible, at the same time as they are caring for the needs of military and ex-military personnel.

In conjunction with the actual making of orthopaedic appliances, a certain programme of training is already started both to patients in the use of the appliances with which they are supplied, and to others who will be taken into the shops and trained to work at the making of those appliances.

The plan, as presented, indicates the numbers of workmen to be employed in each shop, and the amount of work which it is estimated can be turned out monthly by these workers. The request for materials, tools and machinery is based on these figures.

In the cases of the workshops visited, I have been impressed by the type of men in charge of each of these projects. All have been familiar with the work and have had previous experience for a number of years in the work of orthopaedic production. All are keen and energetic and, given the tools and material, these men give the impression that they would put out excellent results. Whilst the number of men fully trained in the mechanical work of producing orthopaedic appliances is somewhat limited there are a sufficient number to be responsible for the less skilled labour in the shops and more are being released from the army as soon as they can be fully utilized. Also, the training programme already in operation to some extent is helping to build up the numbers required for the full staffing of all nine workshops.

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Justification for supplies requested by the Yugoslav Ministry for Social Welfare for Orthopaedic Workshops:

The request for tools, machinery and supplies for the re-establishment of orthopaedic workshops throughout the country, made by the Ministry of Social Welfare of Yugoslavia, can be justified on the ground that,

- (a) The work to be accomplished by the use of these materials is the only means by which rehabilitation of those of the population who have suffered the loss of limbs and faculties through the action of the war, can be reasonably accomplished.
- (b) Workshops which were previously operating in the country are no longer able to function efficiently since machinery and tools have either been destroyed, carried away, or are wearing out and in need of replacement.
- (c) The number of population requiring orthopaedic appliances as a direct result of the war has immensely increased the need for these workshops, without which it is not possible to return that section of the population to their normal place in the nation's economy.

* * * * *

28 September 1945

Since the original statement above was written, a new and augmented request for supplies have been presented and is now being processed through the Yugoslav Government as UNRRA Supply Bureau functions. This is based on new information which shows definite increases in the staffing of the workshops with resultant increases in the numbers of patients handled and the output of completed appliances.

The nine workshops are indicated as employing a total of 1,510 workmen, (only the shop at Nis is not operating). The number of invalids to be served, monthly, throughout the federation is shown as 6,860. The material requested is estimated to cover this programme for a period of twelve months, from the time of receipt, after which time it is expected that no further supplies for this programme will be requested of UNRRA since from that point the country should be in a position to produce or procure whatever materials will be necessary for the continuation of the orthopaedic workshops programme.

In a recent release the Tanjug press agency quotes the figures of war invalids in need of support as 250,000 from the post war and 180,000 from the 1914-1918 war. These are not all in need of orthopaedic appliances nor will they be in invalid homes, but they are said to be in need of direct government assistance in one form or another. In relation to the figures given to UNRRA by the Ministry of Social Welfare these figures appear to be very high.

(Rec'd 16 July 1945)

Statement received from Orthopaedic Section of Ministry of Social Welfare;

EMERGENCY NEEDS - MEANS REQUIRED
FOR ORTHOPAEDIC WORKSHOPS IN
D. F. JUGOSLAVIA

About 30,000 invalids are supposed to need, in the immediate future, artificial limbs and other orthopaedic help. It is clear that we can not begin with work for all our invalids at the same time and therefore their total number can also be left out of consideration in our plans for the next six months, the real limits being set by our working possibilities, consisting of the:

- 1) Number of special trained workers, available at present and in the immediate future.
- 2) Workshops actually existing and to be re-organized and new workshops planned.

(New orthopaedic workshops are not against the principles of UNRRA; they shall serve for the rehabilitation of disabled men.)

The resulting number of invalids served can only be increased by means of the most efficient work; for which we must provide our small staff of workers with complete tools and machines in good working order and assure a constant supply of raw materials and half-completed products necessary for their work, lists of tools, materials, etc., required are attached to this report.

EMERGENCY LIST OF NEEDS REQUIRED FOR ORTHOPAEDIC
WORKSHOPS IN D. F. Y.

General Information:

1. From Balkan wars 1912 and 1913 and from the Great War 1914-1918 remained at the beginning of the last war in April 1941 still 8500 invalids using artificial limbs. They had the necessary service in State workshops for orthopaedia in Belgrade, Nis (abolished long before 1941), Zagreb, Split, Ljubljana, Celje, Trebinje and Banja Luka.
2. From the last war there are more than 40,000 invalids which need artificial limbs. Total numbers of old and new invalids reported over the country are given below, as registered to present time.

Serbia and Voivodina	.....	round	15,000
Croatia	.....		5,486
Slovenia	.....		6,628
Bosnia and Herzegovina	.....	round	12,500
Macedonia	.....		3,000
Montenegro	.....		4,000

The real figures must be greater (10-20%) general registration of invalids being still in process, the great mass of invalids being in family care, dispersed over the country.

3. By closer observation of the frequency of cases we find that of all mutilations about 2/3 are leg injuries with consequent loss of functions or leg amputations - which have their origin mostly in frozen legs or injuries by mines badly cured with insufficient means.

During the long first period of the war our army had literally no equipment either medical or other. Later things improved a little, but soldiers had still to cross mountains almost bare-footed, and without proper medical help, minor injuries developed to grave wounds. Cases which elsewhere in regular war end benignly, required here amputations with primitive surgical means, and such cases need now other surgical corrections (reamputations, etc). These facts explain the proportionally great number of invalids which need the most expensive and most complicated artificial legs and apparatus.

4. With insufficient means still left in the country our workshops in Belgrade, Zagreb, Ljubljana, Split and Banja Luka, which existed before and those newly established in Sarajevo and Dubrovnik, (being moved to Podgorica), started with work immediately after the Liberation. From the old staff of orthopaedic specialists remained only 1/2 in every workshop, but workers from similar professions, able to learn orthopaedia are already in course of training. We hope to gain new specialists in this way in 6-12 months time. For the most raw materials which the Germans pillaged and destroyed, we have to use inadequate substitutes and we must work with used, old and broken tools and machines. Our efforts yet had some success; as characteristic may be seen the increase of production in the orthopaedic workshop in Belgrade.

	P R O D U C T I O N I N 1945							
	Jan.	Febr.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug
Artificial legs in wood and wooden parts of combined legs.	2	9	33	64	42	96	119	125
Art. limbs & apparatus in leather-metal.	19	13	12	35	42	51	79	86
Orthopaedic & other shoes	77	100	175	221	281	381	529	527

Compared with actual needs of invalids the number of skilled orthopaedists in the country is disproportionally small for the big task to be accomplished, and the number of the workshops insufficient - the latter without most of the necessary technical means. In the immediate future we shall have new trained specialists; the problems of raw materials, tools and machines still remain to be solved. Present state in the country may be shown as follows:

	Belgrade	Zagreb	Split	Ljubljana	Sarajevo	Banja Luka	Dubr.	Nis
Buildings:	Heavy damaged (air raids). Partly repaired now.	Intact	Intact	Intact	Intact	Int.	Int.	Int.
Machines:	Insufficient (old and used) (1919!)							None
Tools:	Insufficient and used.							None
Number of workers actually:	220	72	15	51	50	10	15	0
<u>Monthly production of:</u>								
Protheses	221	100	10	12	50	10	10	-
Orth. and other shoes	527	250	60	55	-	-	-	-

All our plans are based only on the real working possibilities in the country, here we understand:

1. Total number of orthopaedist workers, old and new, which could be trained in course of the next 6 months (some of them being already in training in our existing workshops).
2. Workshops existing and new workshops which could be organized with proportionally modest means.

With regard to the limited traveling possibilities in our country (for instance, a journey from Montenegro to the capital takes several days) a permanent service for repairs of artificial limbs must be organized equally distributed over the whole State territory. Invalids must reach their centers (with medical aid and orthopaedic workshops) in a one-day journey. This requires establishing of new workshops in Skoplje and Podgorica and a new organization of the abolished workshop in Nis. (The workshop in Dubrovnik should be transported to Podgorica).

Planned production may be seen from following figures:

	Bel- grade	Nis	Za- greb	Split	Lju- blja na	Sara- jevo	Banja Luka	Podgorica Dubr.	Skop- lje
Number of workers.	300	70	360	360	70	120	70	40	120
Monthly Production.									
Protheses & Apparatuses	200	60	260	260	25	100	60	30	120
Orth. and other shoes.	600	120	460	460	200	200	120	50	150
Minor Orth. helps:	700	200	700	700	200	300	200	200	300
Invalids served:	1500	400	1220	1400	460	600	400	280	600

Considering the small staff of trained workers we must provide it with tools and machines - tools in good working order and with constant supply of raw materials necessary for efficient working, as only means to rise our production and number of invalids served. Here we hope to be helped by UNRRA to fulfill our duty in the service of Relief and Rehabilitation of disabled men.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ORTHOPAEDIC WORKSHOPS

Ready Made Items	Beograd	Zagreb	Ljubljana	Split	Banja Luka	Sarajevo	Podgorica	Skoplje	Nis	SVEGA	
1. Hernia belts left	200	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,000	each
2. Hernia belts right	400	300	200	200	200	200	100	100	100	1,800	"
3. Hernia belts both sides	100	100	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	550	pairs
4. Normal shoes size 42	2000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	10,000	"
5. Normal shoes size 43	2000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	10,000	"
6. Normal shoes size 44	1000	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	5,000	"
7. Normal shoes size 45	500	300	300	100	100	300	100	200	100	2,000	"
8. Arch support for flat feet	1000	1000	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	5,500	"
9. Crutches, diff. sizes with rubber ends	2000	2000	1000	1000	1000	3000	2000	4000	1000	17,000	"
10. Sticks with rubber ends	2000	2000	1000	1000	1000	5000	2000	3000	1000	18,000	each
11. For art. arms, hands, wooden, or felt & rubber, left & right	200	100	100	200	200	400	100	100	100	1,500	"

Requirements for Orthopaedic Workshops

Ready Made Items	Beograd	Zagreb	Ljubljana	Split	Panja Luka	Sarajevo	Podgorica	Skoplje	Nis	SVEGA
12. Artif. eyes diff. sizes & color	200	200	100	100	200	200	200	100	100	1,400 each
13. Wheeled chairs for invalids	40	20	40	10	10	20	20	20	20	200 "
14. Wheels for chairs above	200	100	100	50	50	100	100	200	100	1,000 "
15. Tires for chairs above	200	100	100	50	50	100	200	100	100	1,000 "
16. Pneumatics for chairs above	200	100	100	50	50	100	200	100	100	1,000 "

REQUIREMENTS FOR ORTHOPAEDIC WORKSHOPS

VEHICLES	Belgrade	Zagreb	Ljubljana	Split	Banja Luka	Sarajevo	Podgorica	Skoplje	T. S.	TOTAL
1. Semi-Lorries 3/4 ton	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	7 each
2. Motor cars for 4 pass.	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	7 "
3. Bicycles	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	7 "

REQUIREMENTS FOR ORTHOPAEDIC WORKSHOPS

[illegible]

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Requirements for Orthopaedic Workshops

MACHINE TOOLS FOR METALWORK	Belgrade	Zagreb	Ljubljana	Split	Banja Luka	Sarajevo	Podgorica	Skoplje	Nis	TOTAL
22. Arc. melting apparatus	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9 each
23. Electric hand drill machine for holes 2-10 mm	2	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	6 "
24. Electric drill machine for holes till 15 mm	2	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	6 "
25. Electric drill machine for holes above 15 mm	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	6 "
26. Electric press	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	5 "
27. Automatic shearing machine	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	6 "

WOODWORKING	Belgrade	Zagreb	Ljubljana	Split	Banja Luka	Sarajevo	Stojilje	Wig	TOTAL	
Voltage 220/330, normal sizes										
1. Thicknessing machine, middle size	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	6 each
2. Copying machines for 2 models, 1 long, 1 short	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	7 "
3. Spindle molding machine	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	8 "
4. Grinding machine for wood polishing	2	1	1	1	1	2	-	1	-	9 "
5. Planing, jointing & molding machine	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	7 "
6. Belt saw, band saw with motor	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	6 "
7. Frame saw machine, small	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	5 "
8. Lathe for woodwork, compl. w/motor, middle size	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	6 "
9. Polishing machine for woodwork, inside & outside	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	11 "
10. Milling cut machine for inside woodwork	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	6 "
11. Bench saw, disc saw, middle size	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9 "
12. Boring and mortising machine	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9 "
13. Mill for paints, colors	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	12 "

REQUIREMENTS FOR ORTHOPAEDIC WORKSHOPS

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REQUIREMENTS FOR ORTHOPAEDIC WORKSHOPS

BLACKSMITHS TOOLS AND MACHINES	Belgrade	Zagreb	Ljubljana	Split	Banja Luka	Sarajevo	Podgorica	Skoplje	Nis	TOTAL
1. Electric power hammer, wt. of mass 80 kgs.	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11 each
2. Cylindrical bellows 80cm	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11 "
3. Cast steel hammers	8	8	8	4	4	4	4	4	4	48 "
4. About sledge hammers 5 kgs.	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	22 "
5. Cast steel hammer 5 kgs	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11 "
6. Cast steel hammer 7 kgs	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11 "
7. Anvil chisels 1 and 1.50 kgs	8	8	8	4	4	4	4	4	4	48 "
8. Set hammers 40 mm, 0.70 kg, 50mm, 1,200 kgs	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	22 "
9. Round Set hammer 1.50kg	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	24 "
10. Chop of chisels 1 kg	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	24 "
11. Top-swage die 10-50 mm	50	50	40	25	25	25	20	20	20	275 "
12. Bottom-swage die 10-50mm	50	50	40	20	20	25	20	20	20	275 "
13. Filling blocks 20 mm	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	24 "
14. Forge vices 10, 20 & 30 kgs	6	6	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	36 "
15. Forge tongs flat	12	12	12	6	6	6	6	6	6	72 "
16. Forge tongs semicircular	12	12	12	6	6	6	6	6	6	72 "
17. Forge fire round covers	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	24 "
18. Flat chisels, diff. sizes	40	30	20	20	10	10	10	10	10	160 "
19. Cross cutting chisels, diff. sizes	40	30	20	20	10	10	10	10	10	160 "
20. Forge anvil 60 kgs wt.	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	12 "
21. Forge fire-place with regulations 220 x 300 mm	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	12 "

REQUIREMENTS FOR ORTHOPAEDIC WORKSHOPS

TOOLS FOR ORTHOPAEDISTS	Belgrade	Zagreb	Ljubljana	Split	Banja Luka	Sarajevo	Podgorica	Skoplje	Mis	TOTAL
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I

1. Complete sets of tools for orthopaedists in woodwork, similar to wheelwrights tools	50	20	10	10	10	20	50	20	10	200
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II

Items Necessary for completing existing tools in workshops.

2. Trying plane	5	4	2	2	2	5	2	2	2	26 each
3. Double plane	5	4	3	3	4	5	4	3	2	33 "
4. Smoothing plane	5	4	3	3	4	5	4	3	2	33 "
5. Side rebate plane	5	4	3	2	2	5	2	2	2	27 "
6. Compass plane	5	2	2	2	2	5	2	2	2	24 "
7. Jack plane	5	2	2	2	2	5	2	2	2	24 "
8. Filister plane	5	2	2	2	2	5	2	2	2	24 "
9. Carpenters hammers, 250kg	20	15	15	15	15	15	15	10	10	130 "
10. Carpenters hammers, 30kg	20	15	15	15	15	15	15	10	10	130 "
11. Hammers for window setting	5	2	2	2	2	5	2	2	2	24 "
12. Glass cutting diamonds	5	2	2	2	2	5	2	2	2	24 "
13. Iron chisels, 5-30 mm	100	80	50	40	50	100	40	50	30	540 "
14. Saws for bandsaws, 15, 20, 26 mm	60	60	50	40	30	30	-	60	-	330
15. Knives for thicknessing machine	10	10	10	-	-	-	10	10	-	50 "
16. Gauges	80	60	40	40	30	50	60	30	30	420 "
17. Tenon saw, normal cogs 30 cm length	40	30	30	20	15	15	30	15	15	210 "

REQUIREMENTS FOR ORTHOPAEDIC WORKSHOPS

TOOLS FOR ORTHOPAEDISTS IN LEATHER - METALWORK Nearly same as for Locksmiths	Beograd	Zagreb	Ljubljana	Split	Banja Luka	Sarajevo	Podgorica	Skoplje	Nis	TOTAL
I										
1. Complete sets of tools for 600 locksmiths	140	80	50	50	50	80	15	80	50	600 set
II										
Tools necessary to complete existing sets of tools										
2. Flat plyers	30	30	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	200 eac
3. Cutting nippers	30	30	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	200 "
4. Cutting nippers with spring & 2 joints	30	30	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	200 "
5. Screwdrivers, middle size	50	50	30	30	30	30	20	30	30	300 "
6. Emery stones, grinding stones, coarse & fine	40	40	20	20	20	20	10	20	10	200 "
7. Try squares	20	20	15	15	10	10	15	10	10	130 "
8. Twist drills	17	17	12	10	8	12	5	10	9	100 pa
9. Twist drills, 5-11	34	34	24	20	16	24	10	20	13	200 "
10. Twist drills, 17, 18, 19, 20	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	20 "
11. Cramp frames, iron	17	17	12	10	8	12	5	10	9	100 "
12. Twisted auger for 26 mm	170	170	120	100	80	100	50	100	90	980 "
13. Same for hole 18 mm	200	200	100	100	100	200	100	50	50	1100 "
14. Same for hole 14 mm	200	200	100	100	100	200	100	50	50	1100 "
15. Cutting nippers	50	50	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	310 "
16. Center bits 26 mm	200	200	100	100	80	200	100	100	100	1180 "
17. Center bits 14 mm	200	200	100	100	80	200	100	100	100	1180 "
18. Screw taps for screws 3 mm	80	70	60	50	40	50	30	60	60	500 boxes
19. Same for 3.5 mm	80	70	60	50	40	50	30	60	60	500 "
20. Same for 4 mm	80	70	60	60	60	60	40	60	60	550 "
21. Same for 4.5 mm	80	70	60	50	40	50	30	60	60	500 "
22. Same for 5 mm	80	70	60	50	40	50	30	40	40	450 "
23. Same for 5.5 mm	80	70	60	50	40	50	30	40	40	450 "

Requirements for Orthopaedic Workshons

(Continued)	Belgrade	Zagreb	Ljubljana	Split	Banja Luka	Sarajevo	Podgorica	Skoplje	Mis	TOTAL
24. Same for 6 mm	80	70	60	50	40	50	30	40	40	460 box
25. Same for 6.5 mm	80	70	60	50	40	50	30	40	40	460 "
26. Same for 7 mm	80	70	60	50	40	50	30	40	40	460 "
27. Same for 7.5 mm	80	70	60	50	40	50	30	40	40	460 "
28. Same for 8 mm	80	70	60	50	40	50	30	40	40	460 "
29. Same for 8.5 mm	80	70	60	50	40	50	30	40	40	460 "
30. Same for 9 mm	80	70	60	50	40	50	30	40	40	460 "
31. Screw taps for screws 9.5 mm	80	70	60	50	40	50	30	40	40	460 each
32. Same for 10 mm holes	80	70	60	50	40	50	30	40	40	460 "
33. Same for 11 mm	80	70	60	50	40	50	30	40	40	460 "
34. Same for 12 mm	80	70	60	50	40	50	30	40	40	460 "
35. Reamers, 5-15 mm	80	70	60	50	40	50	30	40	40	460 "
36. Reamers, 5-10 mm	80	70	60	50	40	50	30	40	40	460 "
37. Reamers, 8-16 mm	80	70	60	50	40	50	30	40	40	460 "
38. Milling cutters, disc.	80	70	60	50	40	50	30	40	40	460 "
39. Milling cutters, 3.5 mm	80	70	60	50	40	50	30	40	40	460 "
40. Same, 4 mm	80	70	60	50	40	50	30	40	40	460 "
41. Same, 4.5 mm	80	70	60	50	40	50	30	40	40	460 "
42. Same, 5 mm	80	70	60	50	40	50	30	40	40	460 "
43. Same, 5.5 mm	80	70	60	50	40	50	30	40	40	460 "
44. Same, 6 mm	6	6	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	31 "
45. Cylindrical cutters, face mills, 8-30 mm	500	500	300	300	200	400	100	300	200	2800 "
46. Parallel bench vice, middle size	8	7	5	5	4	6	3	6	6	50 "
47. Jaw vice, middle size	8	7	5	5	4	6	3	6	6	50 "
48. Hammers	17	17	12	10	8	12	5	10	9	100 "
49. Gaspipe thread tap	200	200	200	100	100	100	100	100	100	1200 "
50. Bow saws for iron	3000	2000	1000	500	1500	1000	500	1000	500	11000 "

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REQUIREMENTS FOR ORTHOPAEDIC WORKSHOPS

FILES	Belgrade	Zagreb	Ljubljana	Split	Banja Luka	Sarajevo	Podgorica	Skoplje	Mis	TOTAL
1. Coarse files, square 350 mm	200	150	50	50	50	100	50	100	50	800 ea
2. Same, 300 mm	200	150	50	50	50	100	50	100	50	800 "
3. Same, 250 mm	200	150	50	50	50	100	50	100	50	800 "
4. Same, 200 mm	200	150	50	50	50	100	50	100	50	800 "
5. Coarse files, flat 350 mm	200	150	50	50	50	100	50	100	50	800 "
6. Same, 300 mm	200	150	50	50	50	100	50	100	50	800 "
7. Same, 200 mm	200	150	50	50	50	100	50	100	50	800 "
8. Same, 150 mm	200	150	50	50	50	100	50	100	50	800 "
9. Same, 100 mm	200	150	50	50	50	100	50	100	50	800 "
10. Coarse files, semicircle 350 mm	200	150	50	50	50	100	50	100	50	800 "
11. Same, 300 mm	200	150	50	50	50	100	50	100	50	800 "
12. Same, 200 mm	200	150	50	50	50	100	50	100	50	800 "
13. Same, 150 mm	200	150	50	50	50	100	50	100	50	800 "
14. Same, 100 mm	200	150	50	50	50	100	50	100	50	800 "
15. Coarse files, triangular 350 mm	200	150	50	50	50	100	50	100	50	800 "
16. Same, 300 mm	200	150	50	50	50	100	50	100	50	800 "
17. Same, 200 mm	200	150	50	50	50	100	50	100	50	800 "
18. Same, 150 mm	200	150	50	50	50	100	50	100	50	800 "
19. Same, 100 mm	200	150	50	50	50	100	50	100	50	800 "
20. Coarse files, round 350mm	200	150	50	50	50	100	50	100	50	800 "
21. Same, 300 mm	200	150	50	50	50	100	50	100	50	800 "
22. Same, 200 mm	200	150	50	50	50	100	50	100	50	800 "
23. Same, 150 mm	200	150	50	50	50	100	50	100	50	800 "
24. Same, 100 mm	200	150	50	50	50	100	50	100	50	800 "
25. Smooth fine grain file, flat, 350 mm	200	150	50	50	50	100	50	100	50	800 "
26. Same, 300 mm	200	150	50	50	50	100	50	100	50	800 "
27. Same, 200 mm	200	150	50	50	50	100	50	100	50	800 "

FILES (Continued)	Belgrade	Zagreb	Ljubljana	Split	Benja Luka	Sarajevo	Podgorica	Skoplje	Mis	TOTAL
28. Same, 150 mm	200	150	50	50	50	100	50	100	50	800 ea.
29. Same, 100 mm	200	150	50	50	50	100	50	100	50	800 "
30. Smooth files, semicircle 350 mm	200	150	50	50	50	100	50	100	50	800 "
31. Same, 300 mm	200	150	50	50	50	100	50	100	50	800 "
32. Same, 200 mm	200	150	50	50	50	100	50	100	50	800 "
33. Same, 150 mm	200	150	50	50	50	100	50	100	50	800 "
34. Same, 100 mm	200	150	50	50	50	100	50	100	50	800 "
35. Smooth triangular files 350 mm	200	150	50	50	50	100	50	100	50	800 "
36. Same, 300 mm	200	150	50	50	50	100	50	100	50	800 "
37. Same, 200 mm	200	150	50	50	50	100	50	100	50	800 "
38. Same, 150 mm	200	150	50	50	50	100	50	100	50	800 "
39. Same, 100 mm	200	150	50	50	50	100	50	100	50	800 "
40. Smooth round files 350mm	200	150	50	50	50	100	50	100	50	800 "
41. Same, 300 mm	200	150	50	50	50	100	50	100	50	800 "
42. Same, 200 mm	200	150	50	50	50	100	50	100	50	800 "
43. Same, 200 mm	200	150	50	50	50	100	50	100	50	800 "
44. Same, 100 mm	200	150	50	50	50	100	50	100	50	800 "
45. Smooth square files 350mm	200	150	50	50	50	100	50	100	50	800 "
46. Same, 300 mm	200	150	50	50	50	100	50	100	50	800 "
47. Same, 200 mm	200	150	50	50	50	100	50	100	50	800 "
48. Same, 150 mm	200	150	50	50	50	100	50	100	50	800 "
49. Same, 100 mm	200	150	50	50	50	100	50	100	50	800 "
50. Slitting files 200 mm	200	150	50	50	50	100	50	100	50	800 "
51. Same, 150 mm	200	150	50	50	50	100	50	100	50	800 "
52. Same, 100 mm	200	150	50	50	50	100	50	100	50	800 "
53. Knife files, 200	200	150	50	50	50	100	50	100	50	800 "
54. Same, 150	200	150	50	50	50	100	50	100	50	800 "
55. Same, 100	200	150	50	50	50	100	50	100	50	800 "

REQUIREMENTS FOR ORTHOPAEDIC WORKSHOPS

BANDAGIST AND SADDLERS TOOLS											TOTAL
	Belgrade	Zagreb	Ljubljana	Split	Banja Luka	Sarajevo	Podgorica	Skoplje	Mis		
1. Saddlers shears	18	18	14	13	12	15	12	15	13		130 ea
2. Eyelet punches with suckers	40	40	20	20	10	30	10	20	10		200 "
3. Saddlers knives	30	20	20	10	10	20	10	20	10		150 "
4. Saddlers needles No. 21-24	2000	2000	1000	500	500	1000	500	500	500		8500 "
5. Saddlers awls, diff. sizes	700	400	100	100	100	200	100	200	100		2000 "
6. Revolving punching machine for holes 3-10 mm	15	10	3	3	3	5	3	5	3		50 "

REQUIREMENTS FOR ORTHOPAEDIC WORKSHOPS

SHOEMAKERS TOOLS	Belgrade	Zagreb	Ljubljana	Split	Ranja Luka	Sarajevo	Podgorica	Skoplje	Mis	TOTAL
I										
Complete sets of tools for 160 shoemakers	50	30	10	10	10	15	10	15	10	160
II										
Tools detailed:										
1. Shoemakers pincers nippers	35	20	5	5	10	25	5	10	5	120
2. Cutting nippers	35	20	5	5	10	25	5	10	5	120
3. Shoemakers hammers	35	20	5	5	10	25	5	10	5	120
4. Tailoring knives	500	400	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1600
5. Nip knives, curved	500	400	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1600
6. Same, narrow form type	55	45	10	10	10	25	10	25	10	200
7. Patent nailer	110	90	20	20	20	50	20	50	20	400
8. Heel rasp	140	120	40	40	40	70	40	70	40	600
9. Nip rasp	110	90	20	20	50	100	20	50	20	480
10. Curved rasp	600	500	100	100	100	200	100	200	100	2000
11. Shoemakers awl for basting	500	400	200	200	200	350	200	350	200	2600
12. Same, sizes 1 and 2	600	500	100	100	100	200	100	200	100	2000
13. Same for sole sewing, two sizes	600	500	100	100	100	200	100	200	100	2000
14. Nailing awls Nos. 2,3,4	1000	1000	500	500	500	1000	500	500	500	6000
15. Needles for sewing mach.	300	200	100	100	100	200	100	200	100	1400 pk
16. Basting needles of diff. sizes	300	200	100	100	100	200	100	200	100	1400
17. Burning irons	35	20	5	5	5	10	5	10	5	100 ea
18. Gelenkfoners, see picture annexed here, diff. sizes	35	20	5	5	5	10	5	10	5	100 "
19. Schmittioner, picture annexed here, diff. sizes	35	20	5	5	10	20	5	10	5	115 "
20. Tracing wheels	35	20	5	5	10	20	5	10	5	115 "
21. Wires conductors	35	20	5	5	10	25	5	10	5	120 "

REQUIREMENTS FOR ORTHOPAEDIC WORKSHOPS

METALS	Belgrade	Zagreb	Ljubljana	Split	Banja Luka	Sarajevo	Podgorica	Skoplje	Nis	TOTAL
1. Copper wire, 5 mm	110	90	20	20	20	50	20	50	20	400 kg
2. Copper wire, 1 mm	55	45	10	10	10	25	10	25	10	200 "
3. Brass nails	150	100	30	30	30	50	30	50	30	500 "
4. Brasswood screws, 20x10	150	100	30	30	30	50	30	50	30	500 "
5. Brass wood screws 30x18	110	90	20	20	20	50	20	50	20	400 "
6. Brass wood screws 35x35	150	20	50	20	20	50	20	50	20	400 "
7. Iron nails 15x25	300	200	100	50	50	100	50	100	50	1000 kg
8. Shoemaker iron nails	100	100	30	30	30	50	30	50	30	450 "
9. Same for heel nailing	30	20	10	5	5	10	4	10	5	100 "
10. Wire nails 25 mm long for shoemakers	110	90	50	20	20	50	10	20	10	380 "
11. Duraluminium tables	60	40	10	10	10	20	10	30	10	200 st
12. High speed steel for machine tools knives	500	400	100	100	100	200	100	200	100	1800 kg
13. Round steel for knives for wood	70	55	13	13	13	30	13	30	13	250 "
14. Spring steel 1x45 mm	200	150	50	50	50	100	50	100	50	800 "
15. Ball bearings for art. leg knees	2000	1000	300	300	300	500	300	500	300	5500 ea
16. Shoe eyelets round and crooked	200000	150000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	100000	50000	100000-800,000
17. Saddlers eyelets white	3000	2000	1000	500	500	1000	500	1000	500	10000 "
18. Saddlers eyelets crooked	3000	2000	1000	500	500	1000	500	1000	500	10000 "
19. Saddlers Rivets #3 & 6	3000	2000	1000	500	500	1000	500	1000	500	10000 "
20. Buckles for belts 4mm	550	450	100	100	100	250	100	250	100	2000 "
21. Same 25 mm	550	450	100	100	100	250	100	250	100	2000 "
22. Same 20 mm	550	450	100	100	100	250	100	250	100	2000 "
23. Steel wire 0.5 mm	300	200	100	50	50	100	50	100	50	1000 kg
24. Spring steel wire, 1.5 and 2 mm	150	100	50	25	25	50	25	50	25	500 "

Requirement for Orthopaedic Workshops

Metals - (Continued)	Belgrade	Zagreb	Ljubljana	Split	Benja Luka	Sarajevo	Podgorica	Skoplje	Nis	TOTAL
25. Brass in rods 20-80 mm	600	500	400	300	300	300	200	200	200	3000 kg.
26. Lead	50	40	30	30	30	30	20	20	20	270 kg
27. Round steel 10,14 & 16mm	600	400	400	300	300	400	200	200	200	3000 "
28. Round steel 18 mm	2000	1000	500	500	500	1000	500	500	500	7000 "
29. Round steel 20 mm	1000	800	500	500	500	700	500	500	500	5500 "
30. Round steel 22 mm	2000	1000	500	500	500	1000	500	500	500	7000 "
31. Round steel 26 & 30 mm	600	400	400	300	300	400	200	200	200	3000 "
32. Flat steel 28x15 mm	100	80	60	40	60	80	60	60	60	600 "
33. Flat steel 20x10 & 18x10	60	60	40	20	20	40	20	20	20	300 "
34. Flat steel 20x16 mm	60	60	40	20	20	40	20	20	20	300 "
35. Flat steel 30x7 & 14x6	60	60	40	20	20	40	20	20	20	300 "
36. Steel plate 2 mm thick	250	150	150	100	100	150	100	100	100	1200 "
37. Steel plate 1.5 & 2.5mm	250	150	150	100	100	150	100	100	100	1200 "
38. Iron plate 2 mm	150	100	100	50	50	100	50	50	50	700 "
39. Iron plate 1.5 & 2.5 mm	150	100	100	50	50	100	50	50	50	700 "

REQUIREMENTS FOR ORTHOPAEDIC WORKSHOPS

LEATHER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	TOTAL
1. Sole leather	4500	3500	800	800	800	1500	800	1500	800	15000	kg
2. Black leather	2000	1000	500	500	500	1000	500	1000	500	7500	"
3. Hard leather for model- ling on plaster models	1000	800	500	200	200	500	200	500	200	4100	"
4. Fix leather	1000	800	500	200	800	1000	500	500	200	5500	"
5. Neck leather	6000	4000	1000	1000	1000	1500	1000	1500	1000	18000	"
6. Inner sole leather	4500	3500	1000	1000	800	1500	1000	1000	1000	15200	"
7. Bux calf leather	20000	18000	12000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	-110,000
8. Lambs back	30000	25000	10000	10000	5000	10000	5000	5000	5000	5000	105,000ft
9. Bux bullock leather	20000	25000	10000	10000	5000	10000	5000	5000	5000	5000	105,000 "
10. Goats back	6000	4000	1000	1000	1500	1500	1000	1500	1000	18000	ft
11. Parchment drum skin	6000	4000	1000	1000	1000	1500	1000	1500	1000	18000	kg
12. Buck skin	3000	2000	500	500	1000	3000	800	1000	800	12600	ft
13. Driving belts 60 mm	6	4	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	20	met
14. Same 80 mm width	7	6	2	2	2	4	2	3	2	30	"
15. Same 100 mm width	11	9	2	2	2	5	2	5	2	40	"
16. Same 120 mm width	11	9	2	2	2	5	2	5	2	40	"
17. Same 150 mm width	11	9	2	2	2	5	2	5	2	40	"
18. Same 200 mm width	6	4	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	20	"

REQUIREMENTS FOR ORTHOPAEDIC WORKSHOPS

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RUBBER	Belgrade	Zagreb	Ljubljana	Split	Banja Luka	Sarajevo	Podgorica	Skoplje	Nis	TOTAL
1. Rubber ends for crutches size 6	10000	8000	4000	2000	2000	3000	2000	4000	2000	35000 ea
2. Same for sticks size 1	6000	6000	1000	1000	1500	5000	1000	1000	1000	23500 "
3. Same for pylon peg legs size 11	1000	1000	1000	1000	500	1000	500	1000	1000	8000 "
4. Rubber for articulation inside wooden feet 16mm	200	150	50	50	50	150	50	100	50	850 kg
5. Same, 24 mm	100	80	50	50	40	80	40	30	30	500 "
6. Rubber gloves for galvanizers	100	100	-	-	50	50	-	-	-	300 prs
7. Rubber elastic, thick, strong kind -10-25 mm	500	400	200	200	200	500	200	200	200	2600 met
8. Same, 30 mm width	500	400	200	200	200	500	200	200	200	2600 "
9. Same, 45 mm width	500	400	200	200	200	500	200	200	200	2600 "
10. Elastic for corsets	300	300	200	200	200	300	200	100	200	2000 "

REQUIREMENTS FOR ORTHOPAEDIC WORKSHOPS

TEXTILES	Belgrade	Zagreb	Ljubljana	Split	Banja Luka	Sarajevo	Podgorica	Skoplje	Nis	TOTAL	
1. Web drab linen girdle	8000	6000	3000	3000	3000	4000	3000	3000	3000	36000	met
2. Brocade for corset making	400	300	150	150	150	250	100	250	150	1900	"
3. Shoemakers twine 30&40	3000	2500	500	600	400	1500	400	1500	400	10900	"
4. Same, No. 1	100	60	30	30	30	40	30	40	30	390	"
5. Saddlers linen twine 4 x thread	50	20	20	20	20	25	20	25	20	220	kg
6. Same, for sewing machine Nos. 3 & 4	40	20	10	10	20	20	10	10	10	150	"
7. Tailors twine Nos 10,16, and 30	50	20	10	10	20	20	10	10	10	160	
8. Linen twine 6 x thread	50	20	10	10	20	20	10	10	10	160	kg
9. Shoemakers twine for welt sewing	250	150	120	120	120	120	100	100	100	1180	"
10. Shoemakers twine for sole sewing	250	150	120	120	120	120	100	100	100	1180	"
11. Shoemakers lining	8000	6000	3000	3000	3000	4000	3000	3000	3000	36000	met
12. Calico "American" cloth	1000	800	500	500	500	1000	500	500	500	5800	"
13. Flannel, thick kind	1000	1000	800	1000	500	500	500	500	500	6300	"
14. Wool felt 13 mm	75	50	10	10	10	15	5	15	10	200	"
15. Shoe laces 1m & 1.50	8000	6000	1000	1000	1000	1000	500	1500	1000	20000	ea
16. Slip over straps	200	150	80	80	80	100	80	150	80	1000	met
17. Corset laces, thick, strong kind	1200	800	400	400	400	500	400	500	400	5000	"
18. Overalls, dungarees	500	300	150	150	150	250	100	250	150	2000	ea

REQUIREMENTS FOR ORTHOPAEDIC WORKSHOPS

CHEMICALS	Belgrade	Zagreb	Ljubljana	Split	Benja Luka	Sarajevo	Podgorica	Skoplje	Nis	TOTAL
1. Soldering tin	50	40	30	20	20	30	20	10	10	230 kg
2. Glue, hot in cakes	400	400	300	200	150	120	100	100	120	1890 "
3. Shoemakers glue in flakes	100	100	70	80	40	80	40	80	80	670 "
4. Shellac in sheets	12	12	8	8	8	10	8	8	8	82 "
5. Vaseline, white	60	60	40	40	30	40	30	30	40	370 "
6. Electrolythic nickel 150 x 200 x 7 mm	20	20	10	10	10	20	10	10	10	120 "
7. Oxalic acid	20	20	10	10	10	20	10	10	10	120 "
8. Nickel salt, mixture complete	60	50	-	-	10	50	-	-	10	180 "
9. Collophony or belt jam	200	150	50	50	50	100	50	100	50	800 "
10. Salt amoniac $NH_4 Cl$	300	200	150	100	100	200	100	200	100	1450 "
11. Electrolythic copper 150 x 200 x 7 mm	30	30	10	-	10	10	-	10	-	100 kg

REQUIREMENTS FOR ORTHOPAEDIC WORKSHOPS

OIL & GREASE	Belgrade	Zagreb	Ljubljana	Split	Banja Luka	Sarajevo	Podgorica	Skoplje	Nis	TOTAL
1. Linseed oil	200	100	100	50	50	100	50	50	50	750 kg
2. Sewing machine lubricating oil	20	10	10	5	5	10	5	5	5	75 "
3. Transmission lubricating oil	165	135	30	30	30	50	30	75	30	575 "
4. Yellow grease	165	135	30	30	50	50	30	75	30	595 "

REQUIREMENTS FOR ORTHOPAEDIC

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MISCELLANEOUS	Belgrade	Zagreb	Ljubljana	Split	Zenja Luka	Karajewo	Odgorica	Kopljje	Wls	TOTAL
1. Emery paper, glass papers, for wood polishing	1600	1600	600	600	350	1100	350	200	600	7000 sh
2. Same on linen	4	3	2	2	1	3	2	1	2	20 rl
3. Whalebones	900	300	50	50	50	300	50	300	50	2050 ea
4. Whalebones	800	600	150	150	100	400	100	400	100	2800 "
5. Fibre for rolls, wheels, 35 mm	20	20	20	10	10	10	10	10	10	120 "
6. Fibre 25 mm	20	20	20	10	10	10	10	10	10	120 "

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