

# UNRRA (EUROPEAN REGION).

Regd. No.

Volume II

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19.6.45.

RECORD

SUBJECT

DISPLACED PERSONS DIVISION

PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS FOR HANDLING DISPLACED PERSONS IN

REPORTS. GREECE.

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

33528D) Wt P470/22 5m 7/44 H J R & L Gp 51

Referred to	Date	Referred to	Date	Referred to	Date
Mr Van Houten	17/11				
Mr Delorme	5/11				
Mr. Herbert George	6/11				
Dr. Hengood	12/2				
Madame Jagoze	13/2				
Mr. [unclear]	12/3				
Mr. [unclear]	6/2/47				
Registry	4/26/47				

**NOTE.**-Do not retain this File unnecessarily.

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



## INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM



TO : George Rabinoff, Director, Welfare Division, ERO  
FROM : Charles Alspach *cha*

INDEXED

SUBJECT Report on Distribution of Donated Clothing in Greece DATE 12 December 1945

Attached are two copies of a report concerning the distribution of donated clothing in Greece covering the period February 1944 to October 15, 1945, which was prepared by Miss Constance Votey, Distribution Specialist, Donated Clothing.

I suggest that these reports be sent to the country missions where they will be most helpful — probably Italy and Czechoslovakia.

Attachments 2

Reports and Statistics Branch: 21.12.45  
Copy to: Welfare  
Supply  
Mr Dudley Ward



1 July 1945

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SUMMARY OF DONATED CLOTHING DISTRIBUTION IN GREECE

FEBRUARY 1944 to JUNE 30, 1945.

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1. SITUATION PRIOR TO THE UNRRA PERIOD

A. Under German Occupation:

In February 1944 the first shipments of relief clothing arrived in Greece, consigned to the Swedish-Swiss Joint Relief Commission. From that date until the liberation in October, 1944, the Joint Relief Commission distributed 249 tons of clothing, or approximately 500,000 garments. This clothing was the gift to Greece of the Greek War Relief Association of U.S.A. and Canada and the various Red Cross Societies. Because clothing distribution presents more complicated problems than food distribution, a separate system of clothing distribution committees was established throughout the country, making full use of indigenous charitable agencies where they existed. The work of these Committees was supervised by regional Joint Relief Commission representatives, and clothing was allocated to them on a basis of indigent populations.

B. During the ML Period

Clothing distribution, which was continuing under joint ML and Joint Relief Commission auspices, was interrupted in December 1944 by Civil War. Because of the urgency of the need, plans for resuming the distribution were worked out immediately after hostilities ceased, in spite of the difficulties presented by disruption of transport and communications and the continued unsettled condition of some parts of the country.

To protect the interests of the donors of the clothing and to promote equitable distribution, a Central Clothing Committee was established in January 1945 under the chairmanship of the Joint Relief Commission. The Committee was composed of representatives from the Greek Government, ML, UNRRA, Greek War Relief Association, the various Red Cross Societies, and indigenous agencies concerned with clothing distribution to institutions and indigent persons. The donating agencies, except the American Red Cross and the Greek Red Cross, agreed to pool all clothing in order that plans could be developed on a national scale to meet the greatest needs and to avoid duplication. This Committee is still functioning as the recognized agency for determining all policies on a national level which govern distribution of clothing for free issue.



During the ML period, and in spite of the interruption of the Civil War, 1900 tons of clothing, or approximately 3,800,000 garments, were distributed to Athens and the provinces. There has been criticism of the fact that some of this did not get beyond the provincial warehouses and distribution centres until the winter was over. Those who criticised could have had no clear picture of the difficulties involved in moving large quantities of such bulky materials from the central warehouses at Piraeus to every region of the country where it could be available for immediate distribution to the people as soon as roads were again passable and some means of local transport could be found. It was real achievement.

In the provinces the system of clothing distribution committees so carefully established and supervised by the Joint Relief Commission, had almost completely broken down during the Civil War. Committees had disbanded, and some of their members had fled from their homes, been taken as hostages, or killed. Mail and telegraph communications had ceased, so the central organization at Athens could no longer get in touch with its regional representatives even to learn if they were still at their posts.

## II. SITUATION DURING THE UNRRA PERIOD

On April 1, 1945, when UNRRA officially took over responsibility from ML, it was agreed to continue the Central Clothing Committee as the national policy-making board for free clothing distribution. ML and Joint Relief Commission withdrew from the Committee, and the Greek Government accepted the chairmanship and strengthened its representation. At the request of the donors of the clothing, the Greek Government assumed responsibility for distribution, and UNRRA accepted responsibility for assistance in formulating distribution plans and for observing distribution to ensure that it was equitable and without prejudice.

UNRRA was immediately confronted with certain fundamental problems which have been exceedingly difficult to solve.

The Government had far too little distribution machinery outside the capital area. Food committees were not equal to the added burden of clothing distribution. In many of the provinces there were no representatives of the central Government, so authority was lacking to establish any machinery. Money was not available to meet warehousing, transport, and other costs of distribution.

The lack of complete and firm Government organization in the provinces resulted in lack of checks and controls, with the possibility of considerable pilferage loss. Government officials or Committee chairmen to whom inland shipments were consigned were often not at their posts, and no responsible receipt was secured. Distribution, in provinces lacking clear governmental authority, had to be organized on the spot through whatever local persons were able and willing to assume responsibility. There has, therefore, been little uniformity of procedure and recording, making it difficult for UNRRA observers to obtain accurate figures on



distribution to the ultimate recipients.

The fear psychology, developed under four years of occupation and intensified by the Civil War, broke down community leadership, leaving the people without initiative, distrustful of each other, unwilling to share with each other.

The scope and urgency of the need for clothing far exceeded available supplies. Individual and commercial clothing stocks had been almost exhausted, and every one needed everything at once. Prices of even second-hand clothing had risen to fantastic levels.

Unfortunate and exaggerated publicity on clothing gifts to Greece had raised unrealizable hopes of the quantity and quality of clothing available to the people through UNRRA and voluntary agency sources.

Since April 1 the UNRRA Regional Welfare Division staff members have devoted much of their time to problems of clothing distribution. As a result of their efforts each Region now has a central committee, composed of representatives from UNRRA and the Government and leading citizens, which takes responsibility for equitable allocation and distribution throughout the region. Each region has been surveyed, and lists have been made up of those villages where clothing has not yet been distributed. Estimates have been filed with headquarters for the clothing still needed for free issues in each region. Distribution centres have been established where local staff is employed, opening bales, sorting clothes by item and size, and repacking for the individual villages. Each such centre is responsible for a specific list of villages. Record systems have been inaugurated and procedures set up for the handling of complaints. UNRRA personnel have observed and supervised distribution in as many villages as possible, but shortage of staff reduces this to a sampling practice.

There is now an orderly clothing distribution process functioning in every section of the country. To achieve this has required of our regional staff many hours of negotiation with local officials and committee members and patient search for storage space and for used paper for record keeping, miles of dangerous driving in fifteen-hundredweights over blown-out roads, days of mule-back riding beyond the farthest roadheads.

On a national level, the authority of the Central Clothing Committee has been strengthened, national policies on free issue of clothing have been clarified and proclaimed by UNRRA and the Government, uniform directives go out through Government channels to provincial officials and simultaneously through UNRRA HQ to UNRRA regional officials. Improved methods in programming, accounting, and physical handling have been developed. An appropriation has been made of funds sufficient to pay all reasonable distribution costs throughout the country.



### III THE PRESENT SITUATION

In every region distribution machinery, improved methods of determining need, and adequate record systems have been established, but transport is still lacking to move clothing supplies out to the villages in any prompt and orderly fashion.

The imbalance in stocks, such as the short supply <sup>of</sup> men's trousers and women's clothing suitable for village wear, still creates difficulties in allocations. Unclear bale markings and lack of standard-sized packages complicate warehousing and accounting systems. Some confusion and ill feeling is caused by lack of understanding among local communities in Greece of the collection, sorting, and packing problems encountered in the donating countries. Local committees are still fearful of criticism and often too insecure to withstand inevitable pressure and criticism. The need for neutral representation on committees and participation in distribution is definitely indicated to assure non-discrimination.

On the national level, inward shipments of donated clothing are being allocated and coastal shipments programmed to reach regional centres not later than October 1. If this schedule can be maintained, clothing will reach rural distribution centres before winter closes the roads. Plans are handicapped by lack of definite information from Washington on inward shipping schedules and available supply.

Basic policies of the Central Committee have been interpreted throughout the country and are generally accepted and adhered to. Briefly those are: donated clothing must be distributed free, with no handling charges passed on to the recipients; distribution must be without discrimination among individuals or between areas; distribution must be to individuals and not to organizations or special groups; the recipient must be in genuine need.

From April 1 to June 30, 1600 tons, or approximately 3,200,000 garments were issued from the national warehouse at Piraeus to regional warehouses for distribution throughout the country. In a few more weeks the last of these garments will have reached the ultimate recipient. In evaluating how far this distribution has gone toward meeting the clothing needs in Greece, consideration must be given to two factors: most of the clothing is used, and almost two-thirds of its original durability is gone; much of it was manufactured for urban use and does not stand up well under the rougher usage in rural areas.

The table below shows the total quantities of donated clothing which have been distributed up to the present:



	<u>Months</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Garments</u>
During the occupation	6 1/2 m.	249	500,000
During the ML period	5 1/2 m.	1900	3,300,000
During the UNRRA period	3 m.	1600	3,200,000

TOTAL	3749	7,500,000
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Less estimated pilferage and other transport loss	750,000
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Less estimated unusable material	750,000
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Total garments reaching the Greek people	6,000,000
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-Constance Votey  
Clothing Consultant

UNRRA GREECE MISSION

Oct. 26, 1945

SUPPLEMENT TO SUMMARY OF DONATED CLOTHING DISTRIBUTION IN GREECE

During the past four months the failure of the Greek Government to implement plans for the sale of clothing, except in the Capital Area, has thrown a spotlight on the comparative efficiency of Central Clothing Committee operations. The source of Central Clothing Committee strength rests first in its membership, largely foreigners with no political entanglements and therefore better able to withstand the multitudinous hammering pressures which continually bear down on the Committee, and second, in its chairmanship vested in an able, sincere, and untiring volunteer who, holding no high government post, remains in office through successive changes in government.

With full recognition of the undesirability of creating a nation of indigents, but faced with the prospect of another winter haunted by deaths from freezing, the Central Clothing Committee has demanded and secured from the Ministry of Supply large stocks of shoes, blankets, and winter clothing imported by UNRRA for sale but, due to Government fumbling, still in Pireaus warehouses. Ten days after the transfer, these stocks, which had lain in government warehouses for many months, were moving out to the provinces for free issue to the people.

A less favorable aspect of donated distribution is that the greater part of the donated clothing from last April's drive will not reach the Greek people before winter because it is not yet in Greece. Nearly 5,000,000 pounds of the 8,000,000 allocated from that drive have not arrived, and, according to latest advices, only 50 tons were scheduled for October loadings. This means that Greece cannot hope to receive any large quantity before December, when rough seas and icy roads will hamper distribution. But when it does come, unless something unforeseen intervenes, it will be distributed under non-discriminatory policies that have now been affirmed throughout the country and by procedures that are well beyond the experimental stage. In other words, it will reach



the people as promptly as transport can move it and workers can sort and issue it.

There are problems still unsolved, some of which are inherent in any used clothing distribution. All clothing items are in short supply in Greece and universally needed, but those items most urgently needed, namely heavy, durable clothes for out-door labor and rural wear, are the ones most infrequently collected in any used clothing drive. Greek War Relief Association and UNRRA contributions of used army boots have been of tremendous help, but no similar solution has been found for women and children, many of whom, unfortunately, can not wear narrow-width American shoes. Unfavorable recipient reaction to out-worn garments is being overcome by issuing as "used textiles" those garments suitable only for re-making. Committees responsible for issuing clothing try conscientiously to give equal value to each recipient, but this is almost impossible with clothing in all stages of wear. Complaints continue to come in on the condition of the clothing, reflecting the natural disappointment of the person who has been unhappily shabby for so long when he is presented with additional shabby clothing. It is recognized that the foregoing are unavoidable factors, and attention is called to them as the most probable explanation of many of the complaints now reaching the U.S.A.

Problems which, it would seem, should not be inherent in the situation are: (1) the lack of clear and consistent reports from Washington, London, and Cairo on availabilities and loading programs. Weeks of effort have been wasted, in a situation where time is not a luxury commodity, in planning distributions which did not take place because expected arrivals failed to arrive. (2) There should be no misunderstanding as to the proportion of Greece's clothing needs that can NOT be met by donated clothing. Aside from the shortage in essential items, mentioned above, used clothing can not be substituted for new clothing on anything but a temporary basis, as some two-thirds of its durability has been exhausted by its previous wearers. This factor should be taken into full account in balancing donated clothing allocations against total requirements estimates.

To summarize the present situation, distribution is proceeding in a fairly satisfactory manner and will be much more satisfactory when UNRRA non-donated clothing, for sale at controlled prices, appears on the market. Discrimination still exists but is usually caused by local distribution committees yielding to demands of employed groups, outstandingly the low-salaried civil servants. Instances are still reported of charges for clothing to cover the local transport costs. Immediately upon receipt of such reports, the Central Clothing Committee directs the responsible local officials to make refund. And, insofar as UNRRA has been able to learn, these refunds have been made. Charges of political discrimination are becoming infrequent, although committee members are fairly generally accused of favoring their relatives and friends.

Whole villages dressed in patches held together by rags are now an unusual rather than a usual sight. Over 3,300 tons of donated clothing have come in to Greece since the beginning of the UNRRA period, and all except a small quantity of odd items has been moved out from the Pireaus warehouses to the provinces, where distributions are taking place in every



nomos of Greece this month.

As of 15 October, 1945, statistics indicate that approximately 8 million garments of donated clothing had been distributed.

-Constance Votey  
Distribution Specialist, Donated  
Clothing



Reports and Statistics Branch

Date received: 7.1.46

Copy to: DP —

Extract to: Mr. Dudley Ward

Complete Report to: CA Registry  
(CA 1/11/X)  
Economic Analysis



DISPLACED PERSONS DIVISION.

## MONTHLY REPORT.

3rd December, 1945.

(1) Administration.

Administrative direction of Displaced Persons work, has been difficult during November in that the Ministry of Repatriation has not been under continuous control. For the last ten days of the month the department was without a Minister, and even though an appointment has now been made, the new appointee has not yet taken office. Mr. Evert Barger, the Director of the Division, left for London on November 28th.

(2) Registration.

The reorganisation of registration service has borne good results. We have a much more effective method for planning and carrying out movements, and long-term planning is assisted by the receipt of clearer figures from the regions. The Proclamation for United Nations nationals has been issued by the Greek Government in Northern Greece, and UNRRA is assisting in the registration.

(3) Repatriation.

Repatriation of Displaced Persons continues at approximately the level reached in October. The causes for reduction were noted in last month's report. There has been activity both in relation to persons coming into Greece and those leaving Greece. We have succeeded in working out a reasonably good plan for repatriation of Dodecanesians, a group which had been static for some time. The movement of Greeks into the country has been steady and has been primarily from Italy by way of the Bari-Patras shuttle service. Unfortunately, the shuttle service was not conducted as had been scheduled and extreme difficulties were experienced in reception. Numerous representations were made to the authorities in Italy to control movement, but little resulted. We are still not able to learn the number of persons to be repatriated, although there have been repeated requests for this information.

It had been planned that corvettes on the return journey from Patras to Bari should be back-loaded with the small number of Italians (Displaced Persons) whom we had for movement to Italy. The Greek Government, however, took advantage of this shipping to expel approximately 1,000 Italian pre-war residents. UNRRA was not consulted, but was regarded as implicated in the expulsion since use was made of shipping lift which UNRRA had arranged. The matter was sufficiently grave to require an expression from the Chief of Mission to the Regent, following similar expressions from D.P. Division to the Ministries involved. Requests for an explanation of the expulsion have been received from the United States Government, the British authorities, and H.Q. Land Forces Greece.

Limited repatriation to the Aegean Islands has been resumed.

Serious problems have arisen with Yugoslav and Albanian political refugees, numbers of whom have crossed the northern border into Greece, and are occupying space in camps run by the Ministry of Repatriation with the assistance of D.P. Division. The 190 who had been housed in Florina camp were recently removed by the Greek Military authorities and temporarily transferred to Larissa. It has not yet been determined which branch of the Greek Government shall assume responsibility for maintenance of persons in these categories, but UNRRA Greece Mission has consistently put forward the view that it wishes to disinterest itself in their maintenance.

(4) Re-settlement of groups not repatriated.

All displaced Greeks returning from Central Europe are still forwarded to their homes, in whatever part of Greece they live. There is therefore, a steady onward

/movement



movement of returning refugees from the capital area by sea to the north. Movement of internally displaced persons is, however, restricted in view of weather conditions and the serious problems of temporary shelter. The Governor-General of East Macedonia has ordered a cessation of I.D.P. repatriation to East Macedonia and Thrace until the beginning of April. Some exceptions to this rule have been made, and small numbers of I.D.P's who could show that they had homes to go to, have been repatriated.

(5) Maintenance and Care.

Progress in improving standards of maintenance and care has been steady but slow. In spite of assurances to the contrary, the Greek Army took over the camp at Kozani without offering equivalent alternative quarters. This has been the subject of serious representations to the Ministry of War. On the most positive side, badly needed supplies have been reaching the camps; the Government is concerned about extending the benefits of supplementary feeding, and constructional and repair work of the camps continues.

In the Athens area, a new building - Skoloudi House, Piraeus - has been obtained, with a capacity of approximately 250, which will be of some value.

(6) Transportation.

Much of the movement that took place during November was the result of the corvettes assigned to the Bari-Patras shuttle service. Except for one trip to take place in December, there will be no more of these lifts. Responsibility has been placed upon AFHQ to provide further transportation. It is expected that movement may be slower with the termination of the shuttle service.





United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

Monthly Report - Registration, Repatriation  
and care of Displaced Persons.

1.	Number entering Greece during month	1421
2.	Number departing from Greece	126
	Italy	104
	Dodecanese	22
3.	Estimated number of United Nations nationals displaced in Greece - October 19th	5021
4.	Estimated number of Italians (intruded) awaiting repatriation	2596
5.	Number in UNRRA camps - October 19	2017
	Greeks	
	Italians	
	Yugoslavs	
	Austrians	
	Germans	
	Albanians	
6.	Population in UNRRA camps - October 19	

Breakdown not available for all regions  
as of this date.



Reports and Statistics Branch.

Date Received: 7.1.46

Copy to: General Lewis.

Extracts to: Welfare  
D.P.  
O. & M.  
Personnel  
Finance  
Admin. Services.  
Accounts & Audit.

Complete Report to: OA Registry,  
(OA 1/11/X)  
Economic Analysis.



EXTRACT

GREECE MISSION

FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR NOVEMBER 1945

4/11/1  
INDEXED

The following report is submitted in conformity with the instructions contained in ERO Administrative Order A-120:

III. 7. a.

While information was given to certain ERO representatives visiting Greece that a consolidation of the Welfare and Displaced Persons operation within the Bureau of Relief Services was under consideration, it has since been decided that this consolidation would not be timely and, therefore, Mr. Everett Barger, former Director of Displaced Persons operations, has been replaced on his assignment to the China Mission by Mr. H. White, formerly Regional Welfare Director for Region A, the largest region in Greece.

Reports and Statistics Branch

Date received 7.1.46.

Copy to: Welfare. ✓

Extracts to: Supply,  
Miss Aves,  
Miss Abrahams,  
Mr. Ambros.

Complete report to: OA Registry,  
(OA 1/11/X)  
Economic Analysis.



WELFARE DIVISION.

1) Brief Description of Programmes and Services: Kinds of Groups Served, Extent to which Needs Met.

A. CHILD WELFARE.

1. Homeless Children.

The most important accomplishment during the month, in the field of child welfare, was the signature by the Deputy Minister of Welfare on 19th November, of Circular No. 108282. This circular definitely makes the welfare centre the agent for carrying out the child welfare responsibilities of the Ministry of Welfare. It specifically mentions the care of children in their own homes, the development of foster family care and the gathering and coordinating of information concerning the needs of orphans. Because they are to be provided for through other organisational structure, child feeding and maternal and child health functions are excluded from the jurisdiction of the welfare centres even though the Ministry of Welfare has responsibilities in these fields.

The circular directs that one person be employed immediately in each welfare centre to serve as child welfare worker. It is, also, announced that training will be provided for them.

This circular is important because it provides machinery for the practical application of the overall plan for the care of homeless children which was carefully worked out with the Ministry of Welfare some time ago. In order to carry out its responsibilities in relation to this decision of the Ministry the U.N.R.R.A. Welfare Division has cabled all regions asking them to appoint, immediately, two child welfare representatives. They will be used by the regions to assist in the development of the child welfare programme of the welfare centres and in the training of welfare centre workers. The training programme in Athens for these new welfare workers has been announced for 10th December.

2. Organisation of Child Feeding.

After a survey of all the statistics available it was interesting to discover during the month that at least 600,000 of the eligible age group are now receiving much needed supplementary food through the child feeding programme. This is a conservative estimate based upon reports from the field and observations of Headquarters' workers.

Plans developed in Region "C" this month will probably result in the provision for another 100,000 children in the next few weeks.

At the present time a very large portion of this distribution (over half) is dry. Although the Welfare Division and PIKPA feel that this has been necessary in order to reach as many children as possible, the decision was made during the latter part of this month to put renewed emphasis upon the development of prepared food programmes.

B. ORGANISATION OF WELFARE CENTRES.

The information summarised from field reports, most of which are for September, indicates that administrative boards have been appointed in all 45 now and directors have been appointed in 31 now.

Negotiations with the Ministry of Welfare concerning welfare centres and public assistance are delayed by the lack of sufficient competent staff in the Ministry to do the technical work required. U.N.R.R.A. Welfare Division, on 12th November, 1945, assigned one Greek welfare specialist to the Ministry of Welfare, to assist in the section responsible for welfare centres and public assistance. An offer has been made to assign one additional Greek Welfare specialist full time and is under consideration.



It has been learned that the staff of the welfare centres in the north must be approved individually by the Ministry of Welfare and the Ministry of Finance and their names published in the Government gazette before they can be paid. This has created a very serious problem. The Ministry of Welfare has been conducting negotiations with the Ministry of Finance to make it possible, to pay welfare centre staff temporarily while the approval of staff is being secured. It has been deemed necessary to pass a Law making this possible, but at the moment the enactment of the Law is pending because of the fall of the Government.

During the month, Circular No. 103702, describing the functions of the welfare centre, was released to the welfare centres by the Ministry of Welfare. This circular excluded child welfare as a responsibility of welfare centres. Since the date of its release, agreement has been reached with the Ministry of Welfare to placing child welfare under the welfare centres.

Problems are growing daily relating to the finance of the welfare centres and public assistance programmes. Additional funds have been allocated to the Ministry of Welfare for welfare centre operations. The total amount available to date is 300,000,000 drachmas. Of this 112,900,000 drachmas have been allocated to the north. Although the welfare centres were instructed to use the original allocations for administration only, reports coming in to the Ministry indicate that funds have been expended for all matters of general welfare and health activities. Re-allocations of additional funds to some north have been made without sufficient over-all planning. The Ministry of Welfare has not established a policy with respect to the kinds of activities for which they will allocate funds. Certain welfare centres receive preferential treatment because the Chairman of the Board comes into Athens and puts pressure on the Ministry for additional allocations. The Ministry approved allocations without an acknowledgement of how the money is to be spent, and in amounts greater than they think it advisable, counting on the Ministry of Finance either to refuse the allocation or cut the amount. It is essential that negotiations begin immediately to assist the Ministry of Welfare in developing a budget on a sound basis for allocation of funds, and to reach an agreement with the Ministry of Finance regarding the amount of money that will be available for the operation of welfare centres.

#### C. TRAINING.

During the month the training section has concentrated upon the completion of both Greek and English copies of the lectures given during the training courses. Most of these lectures are in the mimeograph and are being sent to the regions during the month of November. 20 English copies per region and 20 Greek copies per region of the following papers are being sent out:-

1. The Welfare Centre Law and the Greek people.
2. Two U.N.R.R.A. resolutions.
3. Determination of Need.
4. Social Investigations.
5. Supervision.
6. Background of Social Work in Greece.
7. Purposes and organization of U.N.R.R.A.
8. Social Welfare activities in Greece.
9. Methods of teaching social work.
10. Organization of welfare centres.
11. Interpretation of Protocol No. 103701, of the Ministry of Welfare concerning the standards of assistance.



Reports from the regions indicate that training programmes for welfare centre staff are being initiated. For example, one region reports that training programmes have been conducted and one member of each of forty-two parish committees was reported at the course. Both UNRRA and Welfare centre staff work together in planning the courses and conducting the lectures. Altogether sixty-seven persons participated in a three day course.

Little progress has been made during the month in developing the welfare programmes for scholarships abroad. A committee of the Welfare Division was appointed and held one meeting at which time a suggested programme for welfare scholarships was set up and submitted to the Chairman of the over-all UNRRA committee. The over-all UNRRA committee reported back that the number of trainees recommended by the Welfare Scholarships committee would probably not be possible and recommended that the Welfare Division plan for carrying out, maximum amount of training in Greece.

#### D. HOME INDUSTRIES AND OCCUPATIONAL TRAINING.

The circular outlining the procedure for the distribution of raw wool in the programme has been sent to the regional UNRRA representatives as well as to the General Distribution Committees. Additional supplies to carry out this programme are being requested. 233,253 individuals have benefited by the raw wool distribution, and with additional supplies, it is estimated that one and one-half million people will be enabled to meet at least part of their clothing needs by home weaving.

Conferences with the Ministry of Welfare's Technical Committees on Home Industries and Occupational Training have been held in regard to the rehabilitation of Occupational Training within institutions. It has been agreed that these institutions will not be limited to only Welfare institutions but that the trade schools of the Ministry of National Economy, Home Economics, Schools of the Ministry of Education, Agricultural Schools of the Ministry of Agriculture and some prisons of the Ministry of Justice will be included in the over-all Occupational Training Programme. Occupational Training at the present time is limited to institutions due to the lack of sufficient supplies to carry out any other phase of this programme.

#### E. REHABILITATION SECTION.

Supplementary Request No. 4WF/UNRRA-GR-45 for supplies for welfare institutions not included either in previous requests for welfare supplies or in Textile, Health or other programmes, has been prepared for despatch by the Mission.

A directive of the Joint Allocation Committee of the Ministry of Welfare and Welfare Division, UNRRA, has been circulated to all Regions explaining the detailed plans for the allocation and distribution of welfare supplies. The directive sets up a system for reporting the needs of institutions and forms for reports from individual institutions to Regional Officers have been circulated. The forms for reporting from Regional Officers to Headquarters will be despatched early in December. Every care has been taken to set up a system that can usefully be carried on by the Ministry of Welfare after the end of the UNRRA period.

A new system of recording the physical movement of welfare supplies in and out of Athens has been established, and hereafter monthly reports of the tonnage of Welfare Supplies received and shipped to regions will be available. Very small quantities of supplies have been received, chiefly owing to the dock strikes in U.S.A. and the U.K. we are told.



Responsibility for the distribution of clothing and textiles to welfare institutions has been discussed with the Clothing and Textile Divisions and the Ministry of Welfare, and finally the Central Clothing Committee has undertaken to see that welfare institutions are given the fullest possible consideration by the Regional Clothing Committees and sub centres concerned.

A plan has been discussed for reorganising the Joint Allocation Committee and defining its relationship to the Technical Committee on Home Industries and Occupational Training, to the National Committee for Child Feeding, and to other Technical Committees that may be set up, and it is hoped that satisfactory agreements may be reached with the Ministry in December.

## 2) Problems of Equitable Distribution to Resourceless People.

On 20th November, the Ministry of Welfare sent out to each welfare centre a cable requesting welfare centres to complete their organisation and begin accepting applications for assistance on 1st December, 1945.

During the month, considerable time has been devoted to the development of a joint circular from the Ministry of Welfare and the Ministry of Supply, describing the method by which the welfare centres shall authorise distribution committees to distribute free food to persons found to be in need by the welfare centres. Tentative agreement with representatives of the Ministry of Supply and the Ministry of Welfare has now been reached regarding the technical procedure. The Ministry of Supply relinquishes the right to determine need with great reluctance, and throughout the negotiations has tried to retain as much control of the determination of need as they can. Representatives of the Ministry of Supply on the committee, have been instructed to insist that this joint circular establishes percentage limitations upon the number of indigents. Other negotiations will have to be conducted to clarify the issue. Ministry of Supply representatives also insist upon the issuance of indigent cards through the ration system. This matter will also have to be clarified at a later date because the Ministry of Welfare maintains that indigent cards are neither necessary nor desirable.

Reports have been received from the regions regarding methods of determining need and providing assistance. These reports emphasise further the completely unsatisfactory methods which have been in effect. With respect to the method of determining who is in need, the following report from one source is more or less typical. The report states that a wide variety of methods of determining need are in effect. In one Spanish applicants filled out a questionnaire and then appeared before the committee in person and the committee determined need on the basis of personal knowledge, and in other Spanish methods of determination vary as follows:-

- a. Those who pay their parish dues
- b. Families of soldiers and sailors.
- c. War victims
- d. Committee members and their relatives
- e. Civil servants and pensioners
- f. Townspeople as opposed to farmers
- g. Everybody
- h. Nobody

The method of determining the semi-indigents varied as follows:-

- a. At least one person in every family
- b. Two-thirds of the population picked at random
- c. Everybody not classed as totally indigent
- d. All but the really wealthy

Throughout the country it is apparent that frequently the entire population regardless of the state of indigency, pays the cost of bread, flour or wheat. Because these commodities at this time are by far the greatest proportion of the rationed food, this means that there are really no completely indigent people. One source reports the following method of determining the amount that will be



paid for the ration. The population is divided into three classes:-

- a. The wealthy who will pay all of the cost of the ration.
- b. The half-needy who pay all the cost of the grain and one half of the rest of the cost of the ration.
- c. The indigents who pay all the cost of the grain and receive the rest of the ration free.

The problem of payment of transportation costs continues to be emphasized in field reports. No transportation costs are imposed upon persons living in the cities and large towns. Persons living in areas not immediately available to sub-distribution centres, must pay transportation cost from the sub-distribution centre to their homes. One region reports that this means that indigent people living in country areas pay up to 50 drachmae more for their ration than wealthy persons living in the cities. Transportation costs in areas vary up to 202 drachmae per ration. The report from this region indicated that a study had been made and it was found that if transportation costs were divided equally upon the population of the area, 25 drachmae per ration would meet the entire cost.

The problems relating to the determination of who is indigent should be corrected when the welfare staff goes into operation in each nome, but problems relating to the payment of part of the ration by all persons and excessive charges for transportation costs, must be acted upon and corrected by governmental directives.



Reference

DP 4/11/1

T.J.1

To: Mr. Van Hyning  
 From: A. Delierneux,  
 30th November 1945.

INDEXED

Analysis of the Greek Report for October 45.

1) Registration Service has been reorganised.

As a result individual casework treatment has increased and statistics have been improved.

2) There has been an downward trend in the repatriation of D.Ps. due to:

- a) Approaching winter season
- b) Cessation of air lifts
- c) Temporary suspension repatriation to the Egean Islands (inability to absorb returning D.Ps.).
- d) Unresolved problem of Movement of Greek D.Ps. still in the Russian Zone (Estimated at 12,000-15,000)

3) Shipment of Greek D.Ps. brought from Germany and Austria into Italy to be repatriated to Greece (numbers estimated at 5,000) has improved. Shuttle service with corvettes between Bari (Italy) and Patras (Greece)

4) A certain number of internally displaced persons will have to be cared for in camps during the winter.

5) Situation in camps is slowly improving

- a) Supplementary funds have been granted for improvement in the feeding of D.Ps.
- b) The camp at Patras has been transferred to more suitable buildings. This camp is used for foreign D.Ps.

6) Transportation is a less acute problem for the reason stated in (2).

Statistics: D.Ps. who entered Greece during October 1945:  
 3,667

P.T.O.



M. Delierneux.

- 2 -

Foreign D.P.s. repatriated from Greece in October 1945:	216
United Nations D.P.s still in Greece: " " "	8,000
Italian intruders still in Greece " " "	4,500
Population in UNRRA camps " " "	1,408

7 (Delierneux)  
A. Delierneux.

Mr Delierneux -

Are these "UNRRA"

Camps?

to all

Yes.

Mr. Van Hyming.

Central Reports Branch: 19.11.45

Copy to: Mr. Van Hyning — 531  
Dr. Langrod

Complete Report to: Mr. Adair  
Exec. Regy. - MA 11/1/X  
(for circulation)



DF 4/11/1

Para 3. Sub.Sec.46

DISPLACED PERSONS, SPECIAL PROBLEMS AND DEVELOPMENTS

INDEXED

(1) Registration

The registration service has been reorganised to meet the needs arising from the proclamation offering care and repatriation to United Nations nationals in Greece. This proclamation is now being issued in Northern Greece and will be published throughout Greece as soon as adequate assembly centres are set up. We are pressing the Greek Government to expedite provision for care of refugees in Athens, in order to have the proclamation issued there. The winter budget and programme have been adopted. Another important function of registration is the collection and clearance of material relating to individual cases. There has been an increasing need for individual casework treatment, and although the direct service is given locally in the Athens area, the centralization of information is a Headquarters registration responsibility.

The compilation of uniform statistics, which is one of the purposes of registration, should serve as a basis for a consistent repatriation programme for displaced persons and for I.D.Ps as a basis for determining the extent of the care and welfare programme needed.

(2) Repatriation

*Action taken by A.D. [illegible]*

There has been a downward trend in the repatriation of displaced persons, accounted for by several factors - the approach of the winter season, cessation of the air lift from the SHAEF zone, suspension of repatriation to the Aegean Islands and the so far unresolved problem of movement from the Soviet zone. In particular, movement by way of the northern frontier has dwindled. A plan was established for the movement of refugees from Germany who have reached Italy, starting with a group of 2,000 in a transit centre in Bari. The initial move, which deposited in Patras 500 DPs without warning, revealed some confusion and lack of liaison, necessitating a visit by a Greece Mission representative to Bari to establish telegraphic communications as well as a plan for orderly moves. These are now about to be carried out by corvettes operating on a shuttle service between Bari and Patras. It is estimated that 5,000 refugees will be repatriated in this manner. In the Soviet zone, it is believed that of the number of persons taken from Greece, 12,000 - 15,000 still remain to be repatriated. The Greek Government, concerned at the extreme slowness of repatriation from this area, has advanced various proposals designed to bring them into touch with their nationals who are outside UNRRA camps in the SHAEF zone. In consultation with the Greece Mission they have proposed that a delegation of Liaison officers be sent to hasten the return of their nationals in Germany, especially those who are outside UNRRA camps.

In the Aegean Islands it was necessary to suspend repatriation toward the latter part of September because of the inability of these islands to absorb returning population without special assistance. Although the situation regarding food and transport has shown some improvement, it has not yet been decided to resume repatriation, as we are awaiting the Government's decisions on credits and other rehabilitation measures which were long ago proposed to ameliorate the situation in the Islands.



(3) Resettlement of Groups not repatriated

Movement of internally displaced persons has continued but again at a somewhat slower rate. It is realized that a certain number of DPs will have no homes or any form of shelter to which they can return. We are planning with the Ministry of Repatriation to utilize the Ministry's camps insofar as is possible to allow for holding some of these as necessarily semi-permanent residents until the spring.

(4) Maintenance and Care

As indicated earlier, efforts are being directed toward improvement of standards of care and welfare in camps and assembly centres. There has been some improvement and the Greek Government has been persuaded to allocate some funds for supplementary feeding.

In Patras, where the existing camp is unsuitable for winter quarters, a new assembly centre of three buildings has been taken over. Repairs should be completed within 15 days. The camp will be used as a holding camp for various categories of non-repatriables and foreign nationals awaiting clearance.

(5) Transportation

Since the numbers awaiting movement have lessened, transportation has become less of a problem. We have been able to move the larger number ready for transfer, except for a few isolated instances. Movement into Greece is being expedited through the use of the two corvettes earlier mentioned, which have been assigned to shuttle service between Bari and Patras.

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United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration

Monthly Report - Registration, Repatriation  
and care of Displaced Persons.

- |    |  |      |
|----|--|------|
| 1. | Number entering Greece during month  | 3557 |
| 2. | Number departing from Greece   | 216  |
|    | Great Britain  | 2    |
|    | Belgium  | 11   |
|    | France   | 13   |
|    | Poland   | 6    |
|    | Italy  | 183  |
|    | Switzerland  | 1    |
| 3. | Estimated number of United Nations nationals<br>displaced in Greece - October 19 | 8000 |
| 4. | Estimated number of Italians (intruded)<br>awaiting repatriation                 | 4500 |
| 5. | Number in UNRRA camps - October 19   | 1408 |

.....



308  
Central Reports Branch: 30.10.45

Copy to: Sir M. Creagh

EXTRACTS FROM

Welfare

Mr. Adair (Exec. Regy. - MA file)

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF & REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

Extracts to: Health

DP

Personnel

Organisation and  
Management

GREECE MISSION

Headquarters

Athens, 17th October, 1945.

Report on Work of Voluntary Societies in Greece

British Voluntary Societies

1. Displaced Persons Division

The assembly centres and transit camps established for dealing with repatriated Greeks returning from abroad and other nationals waiting to leave Greece are operating under the Ministry of Repatriation of the Greek Government. It has, however, been necessary for UNRRA to lend considerable help in the shape of administrative staff for these camps, though the arrangement at different camps varies according to local needs.

In the north of Greece two camps at Florina and Kozani have been run by the Australian Red Cross MHFAU and RRU who have had entire charge. This involved the routine administration of the camp, registration of refugees, medical services, camp welfare and also a certain amount of individual case work. Similarly at Siderokastron the camp has been operated by No. 13 MHFAU of the P.J.C.R.A. The assembly centres in Salonika have, until recently, been operated by a scratch crew of Greeks with occasional help from individual members of teams. It has now been put in charge of five members of No. 15 RRU of F.R.S. who have already effected notable improvements.

In Athens the original assembly centre has been run for many months by No. 7 RRU of the G.I.S. The other camps in Athens have hitherto been managed entirely by the Ministry of Repatriation; but this has not proved satisfactory and recently we have provided a small administrative staff for one of the large centres from four members of No. 13 RRU of I.V.S.P. who had been working in Crete but who were no longer required there. As it is apparent that additional refugee accommodation will be required in Athens through the winter, we have provisionally allotted No. 15 MHFAU of the South African Red Cross to increase our D.P. resources in this area. They have not yet all arrived and it may be a little time before they can be put into full operation.

In the Aegean Islands D.P. matters are managed by the remaining members of No. 15 RRU of F.R.S.

We should like to emphasise that the work of all these teams engaged in D.P. operations has been outstanding. The management of the camps involves a constant struggle against every sort of administrative difficulty, unsuitable supplies and shortage of equipment. However, wherever a voluntary society team has taken charge, the organisation has been excellent and the standards of cleanliness, hygiene and health remarkably high.



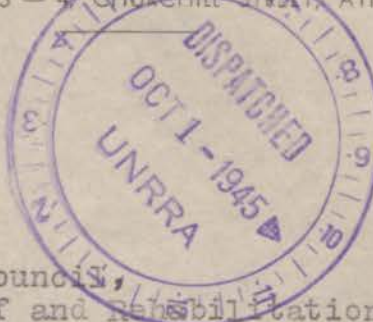
# UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

GREECE MISSION  
HEADQUARTERS - 4, CHURCHILL STREET, ATHENS

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS

UNRRA - ATHENS

TELEPHONE: 30761/270



Your Ref.: DP.4/11/1  
Des. No. 172  
Our Ref.: SO/DP/451.6/40  
Date 22nd September 1945

The Administrative Council,  
United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration,  
European Regional Office,  
11 Portland Place,  
London W.1, England.

Gentlemen;

Attention Dept. of Relief Services.

I regret this delay in replying to your letter of August 31 asking for an organisational chart and further information to enable you to evaluate the Displaced Persons programme in Greece.

I attach hereto (1) two copies of an organisational chart of the Division, on one of which the names of the imported staff have been entered; (2) a functional analysis of the organisation, which is in two parts, the first being a general review and the second a description of the work and programme of each section; (3) a list of the staff of the Division; (4) a survey of the chief operations and the problems confronting the Division in the form of a report from the Director, Mr. Barger, to the Deputy Chief of Mission for Service Operations, Colonel Lubbock; and (5) a resume of the shipping situation since August 1st.

The Displaced Persons Division required reorganisation on the arrival from London of fifteen new staff members, since in the previous period there had been only six or seven imported staff at Headquarters, all of whom were compelled to do the work of two or three persons. On arrival, these reinforcements were assigned for the space of about a week to operations in the capital area, in order that they might as quickly as possible become familiar with our work and our relationships with the Government and other bodies.

Central Reports Branch: 9.10.45

Copy to: M. Delierneux — Mr. Adair  
Dr. Langrod Dr. Coigny

Mr. Berger

Extracts to: Supply  
Personnel  
Admin. Services  
Sir M. Creagh

cont...

*No action  
Ch. 23.11.45*



The Administrative Council, E.R.O. London.

Reorganisation of the Division and orientation of the newly arrived staff has been much hindered by illness. Of the newcomers, over half have been ill, each for several days and two or three for several weeks. This is no doubt to be attributed to the change in climate. We have also had considerable sickness among other members of the Division, possibly due to overwork and strain in the previous period. The newcomers have now one by one been fitted into the expanded organisation, first experimentally and then, with a few changes, on a permanent basis. This is what they are doing -

Mr. Fowler became Chief Administrative Officer. Under his direction, Mrs. Parkin is responsible for Office Management and Personnel, Mr. Rayner for supplies and Dr. Haight for medical welfare of refugees. Mr. Janks acts as Special Assistant to the Director, Miss Merrill as Secretary to the Director, Mrs. Wiseman as Secretary to the Deputy Director and Miss Anderson is Special Assistant to the Deputy Director. Miss Rathbone, having worked for three weeks as assistant in Movements and Operations, is now being transferred to the Patras Office to assist in operations and camp management. Mrs. Kerswill acts as assistant to Mrs. Parkin: Mr. Jacques is D.P. representative in the capital area: Dr. Waterlow is responsible for medical welfare of refugees in the capital area: Mr. Edward has been sent as D.P. representative to Kavalla and Miss Jacobs has been assigned to Salonika as Secretary to the D.P. representative in that Regional Office. Madam Lamy, who only arrived yesterday, will be entrusted with the welfare of refugees in Assembly Centers and Camps in Athens. Mr. Yeaton was asked to develop a plan for camp welfare, but his transfer to another Division is under consideration.

In this way I think we have been successful in setting up a closely-knit organisation which, when all the newly arrived staff are thoroughly familiar with their duties and with the peculiar problems of Greece, should be capable of functioning smoothly. The main obstacle from which the Displaced Persons Division suffers, and it is a large one, is the weakness of the Government machinery. The Ministry of Repatriation still has very few funds and an altogether inadequate staff; it has a very low priority within the Greek Government in securing buildings for Assembly

cont...



The Administrative Council, E.R.O. London.

Centers, supplies and transport. We have, for example, been under strong pressure from the Ministry of War to give up all our camps in Northern Greece on the grounds that they are required by the Greek Army for winter barracks. Apart from some mass feeding units recently received, UNRRA has not had any supplies of its own to give to this programme, all supplies being controlled through the Greek Government. Efforts to obtain accommodation, stores and tents have, until today, proved fruitless. It has just been reported that tens for two thousand people are on their way from the Middle East, after three months delay. The only other tents available have been those left behind by the British Army in Patras. I was about to submit an aide memoir to the Greek Government on the needs of the Ministry of Repatriation when Mr. Varvaressos resigned. I intend to do so shortly.

With regard to the report of Mr. Israel Jacobson of the AJDC of August 7th to Mr. Barger about which you ask, I attach a copy of a letter which, with my approval, Mr. Barger addressed to Mr. Jacobson with copies to all the recipients of Mr. Jacobson's report. The transport of these Jews from Greece to Palestine was no concern of the Displaced Persons Division, since they were all of Greek nationality or stateless persons whose home had been in Greece. The arrangements were in the hands of the AJDC and the Jewish representative here, who handled the matter with the Greek Government and did not consult us. It was only on the day on which the ship was to leave that we were called upon to act as a rescue squad after the arrangements made had completely broken down, and we did what was possible to secure food and other necessities. \*The AJDC representative has discussed this matter with me and has agreed that arrangements were their responsibility, and that no claim can be made upon UNRRA for any of the errors that occurred in this movement.

Sincerely yours,

*Buell F. Maben*

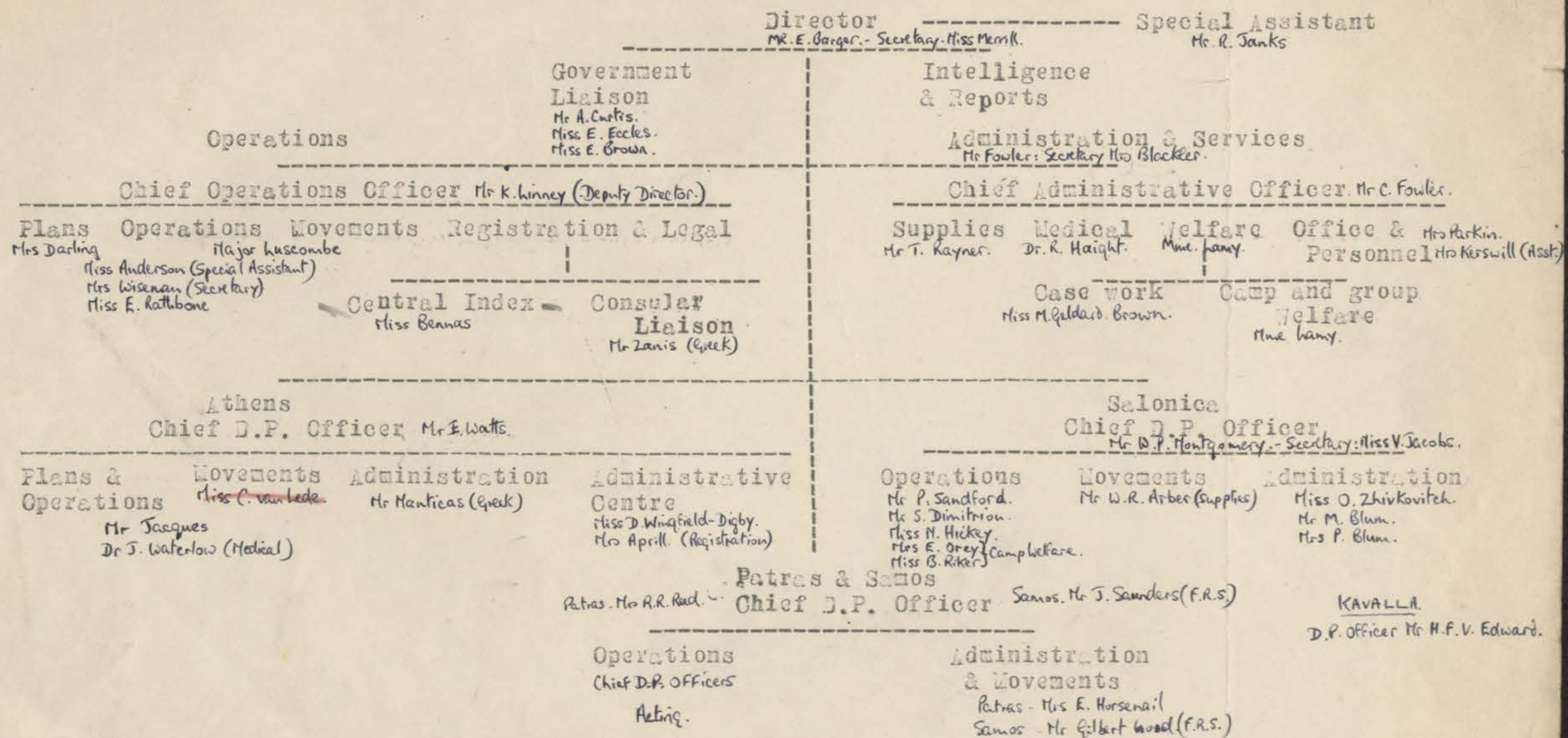
Buell F. Maben  
Chief of Mission.

✓ Attachments 6

\* Discussed with Barger, not with me - B.F.M.



# Office plan for Displaced Persons Division





2

DISPLACED PERSONS DIVISION

5th September 1945.

ORGANISATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS DIVISION

The Division is composed of four departments, Operations, Administration and Services, Government Liaison, Intelligence and Reports, the heads of which report directly to the Director, whose office includes a special assistant (Mr. Jenks), a secretary (Mrs. Blackler), and a Greek assistant (Mr. Cogevinas).

I. Operations Department:

1. Headed by the Deputy Director (Mr. Linney), as Chief Operations, consist of the following sections: Plans, Operations, Movements, Registration and Legal Section.

2. The first three of these sections are at present under Major Luscombe; another officer is being sought immediately to take over the Planning section and relieve Major Luscombe of responsibility for it.

3. The Planning section is responsible for examining all situations which occur in the field, sketching the anticipated development of operations, estimating requirements of personnel, transport, supplies, etc., on which to base plans to meet emergencies, possible or anticipated emergencies, and long-term developments in the refugee situation. It is the responsibility of the head of the Planning section to advise the Chief Operations officer of the need for making plans or altering existing plans to deal with specific situations, and all field reports and other material bearing on field operations will therefore be passed to him for immediate information.

4. The Operations section is responsible for the day-to-day supervision of operations in the field, for action required by HQ and for execution of the plans drawn up by the Planning section. The Operations section is the normal channel for the despatch of all instructions to the field officers of the division.

5. The Movements section is responsible for the direction and coordination of all refugee movements. It maintains a duty officer outside working-hours and on Sundays and remains in the closest touch with the BSSTO and all Greek and Allied movements and transport offices.

6. The Registration and Legal section (under Madame Lamy, who has not yet arrived), consists of the Central Index under the Chief Registrar (Miss Bennis), and a Consular Liaison branch (Mr. Zannis). It is the duty of the Central Index to compile statistics of refugees arriving in Greece or ready to leave Greece, as well as to maintain a complete index of all DP Registration cards sent in from the provinces. The Chief Registrar drafts instructions on registration procedures and is responsible for securing through the field offices regular figures of the number of persons registered and of the population of Ministry of Repatriation camps and centres.

. / .



7. The Consular Liaison Branch receives from the Central Index the registration cards of all Displaced Persons ready to leave the country, and secures the necessary visas, security clearance, and Aliens Bureau permit.

2. Administration and Services Department:

1. Headed by the Chief Administrative Officer (Mr. Fowler), is composed of following sections: Supplies, Medical, Welfare, Office Management and Personnel.

2. Supplies section (Mr. Rayner) is responsible for planning, procuring and arranging the distribution of supplies for assembly centres and camps, as well as for refugees in transit, including accommodation stores, food and clothing. He acts through and in close liaison with the various branches of the Bureau of Supplies and Distribution and represents the division on Inter-Departmental Supply Committees within the Mission.

3. Medical section (Dr. Haight), is responsible for advising on measures for the medical care and epidemic control of refugees in camps and in transit and supervising the execution of these measures by the Public Health authorities throughout Greece.

4. Welfare section (Mr. Yeaton), is responsible for devising policies for the welfare of refugees in camps and in transit and for organising the necessary services in consultation with the Operations department, Field representatives, and Camp Commandants. A special branch of the Welfare section (Miss Geldard-Brown), deals with individual cases requiring special treatment or discussion with the Greek authorities, or authorities abroad. The Consular Liaison branch of the Operations department passes to this section all registration cards and other particulars of cases which cannot be dealt with the normal way. The Office Management and Personnel section (Mrs. Parkin), deals with all questions of office management, personnel, and administrative services, and typing pool.

A special branch under Miss Balli and reporting directly to the Chief Administrative officer (Mr. Fowler), is responsible for filing.

3. Government Liaison Office:

Mr. Curtis, as Chief Liaison officer, maintains an office in the Ministry of Repatriation, as well as at HQ. He, assisted by his deputy (Miss Eccles), is responsible for the discussion of all matters with the Minister of Repatriation and his staff. It is his duty to keep all departments of the division regularly informed of developments in the Ministry's work and plans.

4. Intelligence & Reports Office:

This department, the head of which has not yet arrived, and the business of which is at present being handled by the Director's office, is responsible for the preparation of all reports and assistance required by UNRRA HQ or other sources.



UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION  
GREECE MISSION

Displaced Persons Division.

OPERATIONS DEPARTMENT:

The Operations department is charged with care, maintenance and movement of refugees coming into Greece, displaced within Greece, or requiring repatriation from Greece.

2. Through the Field Representatives of the Division, the Operations Department is responsible for the erection of camps, and their maintenance, and all arrangements for the movement of refugees from one area to another as well as into and out of Greece. It will call on the service branches, Welfare, Medical and Supplies, to provide the means for the execution of each plan and each operation in their respective spheres, and will receive from these branches advice on the conduct and planning of the operation.
3. The Operations department is responsible for the disposition of the Division's field personnel, including Voluntary Society Units, and will make such delegations of authority to Field Representatives for this purpose as may seem necessary.
4. The Operations department is at present working upon a plan for the preparation and installation of Assembly Centre accommodation for the winter, as well as on a revised movements plan to accord with the developments of the last month.
5. Satisfactory planning and operations require a great extension in the organisation of the Ministry of Repatriation for which the Division is at present about to press. Without such an expansion of staff and an adequate budget, the Ministry is unable to operate except in a hit-and-miss fashion, and this Division cannot operate effectively as the Ministry's partner. When this expansion of the Ministry is achieved, a much clearer definition of the respective responsibilities of the Ministry will be possible. We are prepared to hand over certain of our operating functions to the Ministry, and we shall cease to be in the nature of a rescue squad which has to rush in after the accident, or in any case of emergency.



2(11)

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION  
GREECE MISSION

Displaced Persons Division

Administration and Services Department:  
SUPPLY SECTION:

1. Personnel: W.F. Rayner  
V. Tsouderos (Miss)  
Sgt. Crooks (Q.M.)  
M. Chadjipanteles (warehouseman)

2. Organisation:

Rayner as head of department contacts the appropriate UNRRA divisions and Government ministries for procurement and allocation of supplies for all Regions. Requests for supplies are forwarded by Centres and regions to Rayner, who arranges for these needs to be met and shipped.

Miss Tsouderos acts as Chief Assistant to Rayner, and is kept completely in the picture by him so that she is able to attend to any matters in his absence. She also acts as secretary-typist, and keeps the department's files.

Sergeant Crooks has the practical control of all incoming and outgoing supplies, is responsible for the actual drawing of stores from Government warehouses. He keeps stocks' records, and supervises the store situation at centres in Region A.

Mr. Chadjipanteles, the warehouseman, is responsible to Sergeant Crooks for the control and check of the Ministry of Repatriation's store and for the maintenance of an efficient inventory of goods therein and in the stores at the Assembly Centres. He does all such work as repacking and sorting, and keeps Sergeant Crooks informed as to the daily state of the stores. He is responsible for seeing that stock is properly turned over.

It is the aim of the department not only to meet current demands, but to build up stock reserves so that emergency demands can be promptly met.

3. The amount of accommodation stores available is extremely small, due to the fact that ML cancelled the CCAC refugee camp programme. Some oddments were received in March, which are now scattered in various places and under different systems of control. A substantial quantity of accommodation stores was promised for immediate shipment by Chief of UNRRA MEO in June. It has not yet arrived, and the refugee programme has to be operated with no tents except a handful left behind by the Army in Patras. Mass-feeding units have recently been secured from London, and bunks are expected shortly. For the rest, collection of stores is largely a matter of begging from different Army sources. In northern Greece, the Ministry of Repatriation was induced to spend some millions of drachmes which were in the hands of their local representative on such things as field service tables, knives, forks, plates, brooms, buckets, etc. Elsewhere, and in particular in the Athens Area, the Ministry has had no funds to spend on any such supplies. An attempt is being made to remedy this situation in the advice about to be offered to the Greek Government by the Mission on the needs of the Ministry's budget.



UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION  
GREECE MISSION

Displaced Persons Division

Administration and Services Department:

MEDICAL SECTION:

As the two Medical Officers have only recently arrived in Greece, it is impossible to present a detailed report on the work or plans of this Section.

2. Dr. Haight has been in close consultation with the Health Division in order to familiarise herself with the organisation of public health in Greece and the nature of the problems to be solved. She has left for northern Greece in order to recommend the measures necessary in the Assembly Centres in Macedonia and to implement her findings in conjunction with Public Health Authorities on the spot.

3. Dr. Waterlow has been assigned to Region A with a similar purpose and function, and is already at work in the capital area.



UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION  
GREECE MISSION

Displaced Persons Division

Administration and Services Department:

OFFICE MANAGEMENT AND PERSONNEL:

This section has been engaged in establishing the machinery for smooth-working HQ administration, defining procedures, channels and responsibilities.

2. The arrival of fifteen new members of the staff, all of them unfamiliar with the organisation of the Greece Mission in general and of this Division in particular, has made this a very large task. Desks, typewriters, and apparatus of all kinds in short supply have had to be secured. The position with regard to these items is still not sufficiently satisfactory to enable smooth organisation.

3. The recent change in the directorship of the Personnel Division of the Mission revealed a state of chaos from which no doubt all Divisions suffered. Several days have been spent in unravelling problems of grading, salaries, budget-lines, etc., in attempting to trace the results of many previous requests and finding records or papers lost or mislaid in the Personnel Division. The Acting-Director of Personnel and his staff have given warm and sympathetic cooperation in this task, and it is now hoped that within a week these problems which concern about 45 Imported personnel, and a similar number of Greek personnel, will be solved.



UNITED NATIONS RELIEF & REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION  
GREECE MISSION.

Displaced Persons Division.

Administration and Services Department.

WELFARE SECTION:

1. Mr. Yeaton, who arrived here in the middle of August, was asked to concentrate in the first instance on welfare measures at refugee camps in Athens. His report was not satisfactory, and he was found to be unqualified for this work, with the result that his transfer to another Division is under consideration. Camp welfare and activities will require a considerable staff of welfare workers, whom it is hoped to obtain from the Greek Red Cross and other voluntary sources. Madame Lamé, whose transfer was arranged in Granville at the end of July, has not yet arrived in Athens, and the proper organisation of this section has therefore been delayed.
2. A recent report written by Miss Geldard-Brown on the nature and scope of the individual case-work of which she is in charge is attached. It is clear that as foreign nationals are sorted out the individual case-work branch will require a very considerable expansion. Two voluntary case-workers have been asked for from Friends' House in London.

Enclosure 1.



DISPLACED PERSONS DIVISION - GREECE MISSION

Individual Problems and Case Work Section.  
Report prepared by M. Geldard-Brown, Dis-  
placed Persons Specialist covering period  
from 28th July to 18th August, 1945.

1. TOTAL INTAKE.

Since this section commenced to function on 28th July, it has had to deal with 172 individual cases involving 192 persons.

The above is exclusive of the work involved in connection with the three following groups:

- 1.) 45 Jews reported as 'displaced' and living in a synagogue in Athens.
- 2.) 92 Sephardic Jews awaiting repatriation from Palestine to Greece.
- 3.) 20 Polish Girls resident in Greece awaiting transfer to Italy to join the Polish Army.

In some instances one interview has sufficed, but in the majority of cases, applicants have to be seen at least twice before the case can be:

- a.) Referred to Registration and recommended for Movement.
- b.) Dismissed as Ineligible for further assistance.
- c.) Referred elsewhere.

When cases fall within one of the three categories outlined above they are considered as 'CLOSED' in so far as the Individual Problems Section is concerned.

Other cases are much more complicated and several interviews are necessary before a decision can be reached. In such instances not only has the Displaced Person to be seen, but frequently relatives and other interested individuals have to be contacted as well as consular officials and government authorities. Until a case is finally disposed of it is kept in the 'ACTIVE' file.

11. SOURCE OF REFERRAL

No record has been kept of the source of referral of individual applications, but it is known that during the first week of operation, practically all applicants were referred through Registration. Latterly, however, many persons hitherto unknown to the Division have come to seek information and advice, having learned from someone previously interviewed that this Service was available.

In addition to referral by Registration, cases have come to the attention of this Section through:

- 1.) Letters of Referral from:
  - a.) UNRRA Headquarters or other country Missions
  - b.) Other Regions in Greece.
  - c.) Individuals.
- 2.) The Athens Assembly Centres of Hadjikiriakou and Larissa.
- 3.) Other Sections of the Division.
- 4.) Other Divisions of the Greece Mission.
- 5.) Military Authorities.
- 6.) Personal Application.

Undoubtedly as the work becomes more widely known the Sources of Referral will increase.



D.P. Individual Problems Contd.

10. TYPE OF PROBLEM

A variety of problems has been presented for consideration. These problems include:

- 1.) Cases known to the Registry as 'Oddments' . Such cases, many of which were registered before definite procedures were established, have to be considered on an individual basis with a view to:
  - a.) Establishing eligibility.
  - b.) Checking of documents.
  - c.) Giving advice and direction on personal matters as well as procedure to be followed in obtaining necessary documents.
  - d.) Temporary plans and discussion of eligibility to enter country of desired destination.
- 2.) Displaced Persons ineligible for immediate repatriation  
Persons awaiting referral to Movements, include:-
  - a.) Persons awaiting replies from ~~countries~~ of desired destination before documents and visas can be obtained.
  - b.) Greek citizens desirous of joining Italian sons-in-law in Italy, information regarding whom must be obtained before application for Entry can be forwarded to AFHQ in accordance with the UNRRA agreement and decision of August, 1945.
  - c.) Individuals unable to or not desirous of returning to their country of origin for political or other justifiable reasons for whom other plans must be considered.
- 3.) Stateless Persons and those unable to prove nationality
- 4.) Greeks and other United Nations nationals previously resident abroad  
Individuals in this category include:
  - a.) Those desirous of rejoining other members of the family.
  - b.) Business men with interests in other countries - including Axis territory.
- 5.) Displaced Persons with residence abroad who came to Greece prior to 1st Jan., 1938.  
A number of persons in this category are willing and able to meet their own expenses provided transportation can be arranged.  
In this group are:
  - a.) Students desirous of returning to parents abroad.
  - b.) Stranded Business Men.
  - c.) Widows and orphaned children.
  - d.) Children living abroad and separated from their parents in Greece.
  - e.) Private citizens previously domiciled abroad.
- 6.) United Nations Nationals not previously resident in Greece.  
In this category are recent arrivals who at their own request, through false declarations or inadequate verification were 'repatriated' to Greece through regular channels as well as those who reached this country on their own initiative and now desire transfer to another country, not necessarily their own.



D.P. Individual Problems, Contd.

7.) Discontented Repatriated Greeks.

Many Greeks repatriated from Axis countries, find their way to the office to ask for:

- a.) Transfer to other countries.
- b.) Clothing.
- c.) Employment.
- d.) Financial Aid .
- e.) Assistance in legalizing marriages contracted abroad and in churches other than Greek Orthodox.
- f.) Assistance in contacting relatives abroad.

8.) Disillusioned and dissatisfied Wives of Greek citizens

In this Group are legally married as well as "common-law" wives. Some who previously were allowed to enter Greece on the plea that although the ceremony did not take place in a Greek Orthodox Church, they were legally married, now use the same statement to argue that they are illegally in the country and must be sent elsewhere.

9.) Citizens of Axis Countries previously established in Greece

Citizens of Axis countries who have spent several years in Greece, who now, owing to their nationality, are ~~now~~ unable to find employment find themselves stranded and without resources, and ask to be considered for transfer elsewhere or return to their country of origin.

10.) Internally Displaced Persons desiring transportation

11.) Searcher Cases involving Services not rendered by Red Cross Societies.

12.) General Enquiries on International Travel

Enquiries have been received on many subjects including the possibility of:

- a.) Immigration to Australia - following an announcement in the Greek Press.
- b.) Obtaining permission for fiancées to join men in P.O.W. camps in Italy or Egypt.
- c.) Transportation through UNRRA for students going to study abroad.
- d.) Free transportation to settle personal affairs in other countries.
- e.) Transfer for medical care thought to be unobtainable in Greece.
- f.) Possibility of repatriating elderly people for care in their own country at the expense of the Government concerned.
- g.) Innumerable other International Problems of a personal nature.

IV NATIONALITY OF APPLICANT

Many nationalities have been represented in the cases so far considered, as will be seen from the following figures based on the nationality of the applicant.

It will also be noted that many applications were received from Greeks. In the majority of cases these people were previously domiciled abroad but were obliged to leave the Axis countries where they had established residence. They now desire to return and re-establish their homes and businesses:



D.P. Individual Problems, Contd.

NATIONALITIES (Contd.)

Albanian.....	5.	
Armenian. ....	3.	
English.....	2.	
Estonian.....	1.	
French.....	5.	
German.....	3.	
Greek: .....	64.	
Greeks with birthplace other than Greece;		
American-Greeks..	3.	
Abyssinian "	1.	
Canadian " ...	1.	
Cypriot. " ...	1.	
Dodecanese. " ...	2.	
Egyptian. " ...	9.	
Italian. " ...	18.	
Swiss. " ...	1.	
Turkish. " ...	6.	42.
Guatemalilian.....	1.	
Hollander (Durch).....	1.	
Hungarian.....	1.	
Italian.....	9.	
+ Jews:		
Austrian.....	3.	
Czecho-Slovakian	1.	
French.....	2.	
Greek.....	2.	
Hungarian.....	1.	
Italian (Dodecan- ese.).....	2.	11.
Jugo-Slavian.....	7.	
Lithuanian.....	1.	
Persian.....	1.	
Polish.....	7.	
Roumanian.....	3.	
Russian.....	1.	
Spanish.....	4.	

Total: 172.

- + As the repatriation of Displaced Persons of Jewish Race presents special problems for consideration they have been listed separately rather than under the country of which they are citizens.

V. DESIRED COUNTRY OF DESTINATION.

Examination of the 172 applications referred to above shows that they were sub-divided as follows:-

- a.) Travel to other countries..... 145.  
b.) "Searcher"cases - in which  
problems other than travel  
were involved..... 27.

The following figures show the countries of desired destination of each applicant. They do not refer to the number of individuals awaiting or eligible for movement:



D.P. Individual Problems Contd.

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION Contd.

America. (United States.).....	7.
Austria. ....	3.
Abyssinia.....	8.
Argentina.....	2.
Australia.....	1.
Belgium, Congo.....	3.
Bulgaria.....	1.
Canada.....	1.
Cyprus.....	2.
Dodecanese.....	3.
Egypt.....	21.
Estonia.....	1.
France.....	10.
Germany. ....	5.
Great Britain.....	5.
Guatemaliland.....	1.
Holland.....	1.
Hungary.....	3.
Italy.....	41.
Libya. ....	1.
Persia.....	1.
Poland.....	6.
South Africa.....	1.
Spain.....	3.
Sudan.....	2.
Switzerland.....	2.
Tanganyika.....	1.
Turkey.....	9.

Total:- 145.

VI TRENDS.

As can readily be understood, the Individual Problems Section will become more and more a sounding-board where trends and general problems of displaced persons can be detected. The following are recent indications.

- 1.) Many Greeks on their return from Concentration camps or work in Axis countries are discouraged and complain of lack of Government interest and assistance in becoming re-established. (Ref. also III (7.) )
- 2.) That workers unable to find employment regret their return to Greece and express a desire to be transferred back to Axis countries or others where they assume there is more work.
- 3.) That people - both young and old - have acquired the habit of travel, and because during the past few years they have been moved around and crossed international frontiers with comparative ease, they cannot understand why they are debarred from going where they choose. They have no idea of the complications of post-war travel, and seem to think that to express a wish to go to another country constitutes a right of entry and free transportation. They cannot understand why passports and other travel documents are necessary, or why movement is restricted. They do not consider the cost of transportation, nor the fact that having been repatriated, they are not entitled to free travel to other countries.
- 4.) That re-patriated Prisoners of war and discharged men from the Armed Forces consider they should be assisted to return to the country they left (other



D.P. Individual Problems Contd.

- than Greece) in order to enlist. i.e. Egypt, Turkey (Constantinople), etc.
- 5.) That an increasing number of International Case Work Problems are being brought to the attention of the Division and that the Individual Problems Section will require to be enlarged in order to cope with the work, provided UNRRA is willing to accept responsibility for these cases.
  - 6.) That a serious problem will arise if ways and means cannot be found to provide remunerative work or regular 'pocket money' for displaced persons whose repatriation or re-establishment in other countries is of necessity delayed.

VII. DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED.

The work of the Individual Problems Section has been considerably impeded through:

- a.) General confusion within the Division.
- b.) Lack of co-operation in providing adequate assistance.

There has been no definition of function or delegation of responsibility, but a hit-and-miss method of assignment has existed resulting in over-lapping and a waste of individual effort.

There has been no method of clearance between sections, so that contradictory advice has been given to individuals, resulting in confusion and the upsetting of previously discussed plans

There has been an entire absence of any attempt to circulate material on general matters of policy, so that one is unaware of changes which have been made or questions under consideration.

Adequate assistance has not been provided, although repeated requests were made for staff to be assigned temporarily until more permanent arrangements could be made. On return to Salonika of the interpreter-assistant attached to this Section, his temporary replacement after a week of initiation was withdrawn without consultation and at a moment's notice, with no suggestion of a substitute.

No secretarial or even clerical assistance has been available, so that with the exception of spasmodic assistance with interviewing from anyone who might happen to be free, I as Displaced Persons Specialist have had to handle alone the work of:

- a.) Interviewing.
- b.) Registering and Recording.
- c.) Internal Consultations.
- d.) External Contacts.
- e.) Writing Reports (including typing of same)
- f.) Answering of Letters.

On a few occasions some copying work has been done in the Typing Pool.

The result of lack of stenographic assistance is that reports and letters of importance have not been written, and people are returning to the office for replies to letters which have not even been written.



D.P. Individual Problems Section

VIII. RECOMMENDATIONS

In order that the Individual Problems and Case Work Section of this Division might be given an opportunity to function efficiently, I would recommend the following:-

- 1.) That responsibilities of Staff members of this and other Sections be clearly defined in order to avoid overlapping.
- 2.) That administrative procedures be discussed with the Staff members concerned before being put into effect.
- 3.) That a system be inaugurated whereby Senior Staff members be kept informed on matters of policy and questions of general interest to the Division, and that material in this connection be circulated as soon as received.
- 4.) That the Senior Staff members meet regularly to discuss trends, procedures and other matters which cannot be dealt with at weekly meetings of the entire staff.
- 5.) That the following Staff be appointed to this Section immediately:
  - a.) An Interpreter-Assistant, fluent not only in Greek and English, but with a knowledge of other languages.
  - b.) An English-speaking Case Worker, or Case-Work Aid, able to handle correspondence and write letters of referral, and who would be capable of taking charge in the absence of the D.P. Specialist.
  - c.) A Secretary or Stenographer able to take dictation.
- 6.) That occasional visits to Regions be arranged in order to discuss procedures and practices in the handling of individual cases and to afford an opportunity of discussing with the worker concerned, cases which present special difficulties.
- 7.) That the above recommendations be put into effect immediately.

ATHENS.  
19th Aug., 1945.

M. GELDARD-BROWN.  
D.P. Specialist.  
UNRRA (Greek Mission)



3

DISPLACED PERSONS DIVISION  
IMPORTED STAFF

NAME	GRADE	JOB DESCRIPTION
<u>HEADQUARTERS</u>		
Mr E H Barger	12	Director
Mr C K Linney	11	Deputy Director
Dr Rachel Haight	11	Medical Officer
Miss Edith Eccles	11	D P Specialist
Mr C Fowler	11	D P Specialist
Mr H A Curtis	10	D P Specialist
Miss M Geldard-Brown	10	D P Specialist
Mr Robert Janks	10	D P Specialist
Mr R K Yeaton	9	D P Specialist
Mme Paule Lamy	8	D P Specialist
Mr W F Rayner	8	D P Specialist
Mrs M R Parkin	8	Administrative Officer
Miss V L Anderson	7	Administrative Officer
Miss C van Lede	7	Associate D P Specialist
Miss E Rathbone	7	Associate D P Specialist
Miss F Bennas	7	Chief Registrar
Miss M V Brown	7	Administrative Assistant
Miss M Watts	6	Administrative Assistant
Mrs M Blackler	5	Secretary
Miss E Merrill	4	Secretary
Miss C Rali	1	Clerk
Miss J Cohen	WOC	Welfare Admin. Asst.
<u>REGION "A"</u>		
Mr E Watts	11	D P Specialist
Mr C J N Jacques	10	D P Specialist
Miss D Wingfield-Digby	7	Associate D P Specialist
Dr J Waterlow	7	Assistant Medical Officer
Mrs C Aprill	1	Assistant Registrar
<u>REGION "C"</u>		
Mrs R M Reed	10	D P Specialist
Miss E Horsnaill	10	D P Specialist
<u>REGION "E"</u>		
Mr W P Montgomery	11	D P Specialist
Mr M Blum (WOC)	10	D P Specialist
Mr P Sanford	10	D P Specialist
Mr S Dimitriou	8	D P Specialist
Miss M Hickey	8	Associate D P Specialist
Mr W R Arber	7	Associate D P Specialist
Mrs P Blum (WOC)	7	Associate D P Specialist
Mrs E Ory (WOC)	7	Associate D P Specialist
Miss B Riker (WOC)	7	Associate D P Specialist
Miss O Zhivkovitch (WOC)	7	Administrative Assistant
Miss V Jacobs	4	Secretary
<u>REGION "G"</u>		
Mr H F V Edward	10	D P Specialist
<u>REGION "I"</u>		
Mr J Saunders	WOC	(Together with team of 9 members of Friends' Relief Unit)



DISPLACED PERSONS DIVISIONINDIGENOUS STAFF

<u>NAME</u>	<u>GRADE</u>	<u>JOB DESCRIPTION</u>
E. Zannis	B	Legal Adviser
L. Marinaki	B	Medical Officer
G. Raftopoulos	B	Medical Officer
N. Stavridis	B	Medical Officer
H. Arbor	C	D.P. Specialist
H. Baltazzi	C	D.P. Specialist
N. Mantikas	C	D.P. Specialist
A. Meritzis	C	D.P. Specialist
V. Tsouderos	C	D.P. Specialist
L. Capetanaki	E	Asst. D.P. Specialist
A. Cogevinas	E	Asst. D.P. Specialist
X. Constantinidou	E	Asst. D.P. Specialist
C. Hadjipetro	E	Asst. D.P. Specialist
J. Lavranos	E	Asst. D.P. Specialist
J. Mounstaki	E	Asst. D.P. Specialist
M. Sassini	E	Asst. D.P. Specialist
A. Spatharis	E	Asst. D.P. Specialist
K. Angelaki	E	Asst. Nursing Cons.
I. Doucas	G	Stenographer
L. Arghyrakis	G	Clerk Grade "A"
M. Hadjipandelis	G	Clerk Grade "A"
E. Korsou	G	Clerk Grade "A"
T. Adamakis	G	Registration Clerk "A"
I. G. Antoniadis	G	Registration Clerk "A"
F. Kyriakides	G	Registration Clerk "A"
C. Papageorgiou	G	Registration Clerk "A"
H. Zaoussi	G	Registration Clerk "A"
A. Anagnostopoulos	H	Interpreter
S. Coutodimitris	H	Interpreter
D. Mutsanides	H	Interpreter
M. Apergis	I	Clerk Grade "B"
C. Cazassis	I	Clerk Grade "B"
A. Corizi	I	Clerk Grade "B"
A. Gabrilli	I	Typist Grade "B"
J. Tsitsis	J	Typist Grade "C"
M. Agouridou	K	Registration Clerk "C"
C. Anagnostopoulos	K	Registration Clerk "C"
T. Caramali	K	Registration Clerk "C"
S. Economides	K	Registration Clerk "C"
V. Hannia	K	Registration Clerk "C"
A. Karanikolas	K	Registration Clerk "C"
X. Manolides	K	Registration Clerk "C"
C. Margaritis	K	Registration Clerk "C"
A. Mutsanedis	K	Registration Clerk "C"
N. Palantzoglou	L	Messenger
A. Papadopoulos	L	Messenger



TO:- A. Delierneux.  
FROM: Francois Morin.

29th September, 1945.

With reference to the attached report, I wish to point out

- (1) that the report covers operations of the UNRRA Mission to Greece to June 30th only. It is therefore very much out of date and I doubt that anything useful can still be done on the data it includes.
- (2) Consequently I do not think that any action should be taken on the personnel problem outlined in this report with regard to the D.P. Division, and all the more so as you have yourself provided 16 people to Mr. Barger two months ago.
- (3) As to the camp supplies I suppose that nothing has been done to improve the situation as described in this report.

However Mr. Barger to my knowledge has never pointed out which supplies he wanted and in what quantities. It is therefore difficult for us to establish a programme on these supplies. I suggest that the attached letter be sent to Mr. Barger to ask him what he needs. May I point out that he should have done it without our asking him.

F. Morin.



Reference.....

D.P. 4/11/TJ1

To: Miss Gibbons  
From: A. Delierneux  
25th September 1945.

INDEXED

27/9  
noted mps.

Summary of Report on D.P. Operations - Greece (3.9.45.)

Since the arrival of supplementary Staff, a complete reorganisation of the D.P. Division has taken place.

The report gives no further information about the way in which the reorganisation has been carried out, but emphasises the following points:

- a) The individual case-work programme has been expanded
- b) A general system of uniform registration is being carried out
- c) Welfare Programme for D.Ps. is improving.

Repatriation

From the 75,000 Greek D.Ps abroad 29,000 have been repatriated.

Foreign D.P.s in Greece are estimated at 10,000. In August 901 were repatriated.

The main group of D.Ps. whom it is difficult to repatriate are Austrian wives of Italians and Yugoslavs and they are mainly in camps in the Salonika and Athens areas.

There are 5 camps in Salonika and 3 in Athens.

Steps were taken to improve the uniformity and continuity of repatriation by air and by sea.

Tents promised months ago by the MEO have not arrived.

The Greek Government has only a small amount of money available to improve the conditions in the camps, conditions which are not satisfactory.

*A. Delierneux*  
A. Delierneux.



D/4/H

C O P Y

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

MISSION PROGRESS REPORT No.7

Displaced Persons Division.

August 1-31, 1945

3rd September 1945.

The repatriation of displaced persons is now beginning to reach its peak. The Ministry of Repatriation, which has been functioning for three months, has been slow in developing, principally because of lack of necessary personnel, finance, transport and lack of supplies to meet basic needs of refugees. Since the Ministry of Repatriation has not received the support and cooperation desired from the Greek Government, a strong recommendation is now being presented to the Greek Government that this situation be remedied. The lack of continuity in the Greek Government has been a real problem in the development of constructive relationships and uniform procedures. With each change of Ministers it necessitates new relationships, a period of education, interpretation, and the development of new procedures acceptable to the new minister.

The Displaced Persons division has since its inception been seriously hampered by the lack of adequate numbers of professional personnel. Mr. Barger, Director, visited the ERO Mobilisation and Training Centre at Granville, and recruited sixteen people, who arrived here about the middle of the month. They include: Medical Officers (2), DP Specialist (6), Assistant DP Specialists (2), Admin. Assts. (3), and Secretaries (3).

With the staff expansion concentration has been focussed on reorganisation and full utilisation of all staff members. A complete administrative reorganisation has taken place and is now functioning effectively. The Individual Case-Work programme has been expanded and more individual problems of repatriation and of a personal nature are being serviced with despatch.

There were at the start of this programme 75,000 Greeks to be repatriated. They were located as follows: -

35,000 in Russian zone.  
18,000 in SHANF " , Western Europe and Italy.  
22,000 in the Middle East.

The following represent the number repatriated to this date: -

12,000 from Russian zone.  
7,000 from SHANF " , Western Europe and Italy  
10,430 from Middle East.

It is difficult to estimate the number of United Nations Nationals displaced persons in Greece, but it is believed to be approximately 10,000. The Greek Government only recently signed the Unilateral declaration on displaced persons. We now hope that our efforts to persuade the Government to issue /a proclamation....

Central Reports Branch: 21.9.45

Copy to: Mr. Adcox  
HA 11/1/x (for circulation)

Attachments to: Welfare  
Supply  
DP  
Personnel  
Information

Extracts to: Miss Aves, Mr. Ambros,  
Sir Michael Creagh, Admin. Services.



a proclamation will succeed and will result in all United Nations Nationals being cared for in Assembly Centres, which were in the main established to deal with incoming Greeks. In August 1941 United Nations Nationals were transported from Greece to various countries abroad.

A general system of uniform registration is being carried out. A vital increase in staff has been accomplished so that a proper adequate system can be developed. Central registration is developing controls and providing supervision in areas and camps to ensure proper registration and statistics.

The groups not repatriable at the moment are being held in assembly centres in Salonica and Athens. They are mainly Austrian wives of Italians and Yugoslavs. Plans are in the process of development to meet their needs.

The care and maintenance of displaced persons of a semi-permanent nature, rather than transient, is centered mainly in the Salonica and Athens area. There are five camps in Salonica and three in Athens.

Unfortunately the Ministry of Repatriation carries the lowest priority (4) for shipping and as a result displaced persons do not always receive necessary space. We are able to utilise IST or LST craft and transport many displaced persons in this manner. When necessary smaller craft are used.

Some improvement is taking place in transport. About forty trucks have been made available to the Ministry of Repatriation for local runs and space is also provided on convoys going north to Salonica.

We have experienced a real problem in the air transport of refugees from Germany in that there seldom is any advance notice of plane arrivals. As a result it is not uncommon for 16 planes to land suddenly at the airport with approximately 300 refugees on board needing transport and care. Since all means to establish better coordination was exhausted it was found necessary to despatch 2 Movements Officers, namely Mr. Erwin Watts and Major D. Incombe to the points of assembly (Munich and Brussels), to work out plans with the officials in the respective assembly points for regular and advance notification as well as a more uniform flow of refugees.

In a further attempt to effect a more uniform shipping programme Mr. Holcomb - Director, Repatriation Division Middle East Office was requested to visit this Mission. Our experience has been that shipping schedules from Middle East are frequently revised and altered. It is believed that Mr. Holcomb's visit will result in greater uniformity and a correction of the past lack of continuity.

Neither the Ministry of Repatriation of the Greece Mission possess a single tent apart from a handful left by the army. Tents and stores promised months ago by the Middle East Office from UNRRA camps in the Middle East have not arrived. Moreover, the Ministry of Repatriation has only had a small amount of funds to spend on purchase of such supplies for camps in Greece. Owing to these factors, standards of care for refugees in Greece is not high. This division is seeking by every means in its power to effect a radical change in the total welfare programme for displaced persons.



Report from Assistant to Chief of Mission

August, 1945.

During the past month there seems to have been a steady but slow improvement in the necessary relationships with various government departments in the allocation and final distribution of imported supplies. While the Mission has had to continue to stretch the capacity of the available personnel to cover the wide number of separate considerations of pricing, rationing, and distribution which have arisen, considerable progress has been made.

The principal unresolved difficulty has been reaching final agreement on the detailed methods to be followed by the Government in the continuous distribution of medical supplies. During the past two weeks, as the result of vigorous activity by the Health Division and other members of the Mission, progress has been made.

Unfortunately, at the time of writing this report news has been received that the Vice President of the Council, Mr. Varvaressos, has resigned and it is anticipated that certain organizational agreements which were in process with various governmental departments may be delayed in their final execution. At the present time, it is impossible to give a clear picture of the final direction which the reorganized cabinet will take. However, both ERO and Washington Headquarters are being kept currently advised of new developments by cable and will continue to be so advised as changes occur from day to day. It is hoped that at the time of the submission of the next monthly report a more precise analysis of relationships with the new governmental officials can be delineated.

(Signed) R.E. Lippincott  
Assistant to Chief of  
Mission

ATHENS.  
September 6, 1945.



3 September 45

TO : Chief of Mission  
FROM : R.S. Young, Acting Chief Liaison Officer.  
SUBJECT: Report of Operations in the Regions for the Month of August.

There have been the following changes in Regional Directors:-

REGION E Mr. Compton, who resigned, has been replaced by Mr. Singleton.  
REGION F Mr. Stavrides also resigned, and has been replaced by Mr. Trayfors (Acting)  
REGION G Mr. Carter is returning to ERO for re-assignment and has been replaced by Mr. Gardner (Acting).

Operations have proceeded in a routine manner, hampered by shortage of personnel and of transport. Lack of adequate personnel has in some cases resulted in the imposing of an unfair burden of work on officers in the regions, and in others has resulted in inability to observe and follow up distributions and other functions in the regions. Administrative, distribution, transport, and warehousing officers are especially needed. The shortage of personnel should be remedied by the expected arrival of more staff from ERO.

An important objective of the Mission in the late summer months has been to stockpile food supplies for the winter in the areas which become inaccessible because of snow or bad weather. Surveys have been completed and tonnages to be stockpiled calculated, but the progress is hampered because of transport difficulties. One Region (F) does not have transport adequate to distribute its normal monthly rations, much less to undertake the added burden of stockpiling for the winter.

Relations of regional officers with their opposite numbers in the Greek Government vary from place to place. Some prefects are entirely co-operative, even showing a tendency to lean heavily on UNRRA advice and counsel; others are inclined to act independently and sometimes without prior consultation. In some regions (as F and K) which combine two or more prefectures, difficulties have been caused by differing views and methods adopted by prefects within the same UNRRA region. This arises from the incomplete co-ordination of Greek Government and UNRRA administrative lines, and would be rectified by the appointment of a Greek Government official to each region with power to coordinate the activities and policies of the prefects within its boundaries.

Some success has been achieved in combatting the general tendency of Greek officials (who may be under considerable pressure) to favour certain areas (as big towns which are highly vocal) within their competence over other (rural and less vocal) areas. This is a continuing struggle which we expect to have always with us. Charges of discrimination arising from political differences continue to come in from certain areas (particularly Regions B, D, and F, where in some cases activities have been hampered.)

Closer co-ordination is necessary between UNRRA and the various branches of the Greek Government (including the Agricultural Bank) in the sending into the regions of appropriate instructions on matters mutually agreed upon in Athens. Under present conditions regional directors receive instructions from HQ which the prefects do not receive at all, or only after a long interval. The reverse also occurs frequently. Much misunderstanding and delay would be avoided if UNRRA and Greek officers received their instructions on specific matters of policy or mutual action from their principals at the same time.



Since summaries of activities and problems arising in the various fields of operation will be made by the respective divisions concerned they will not be reported here. It may be remarked however, that an increasing number of telegrams, addressed to UNRRA HQ from private persons or local committees in the regions and referring to specific problems and complaints is being received. These matters are always referred to the regional director concerned for appropriate action.

Telegrams of this sort have been most frequent on two subjects, one of which has been solved, while the other still pends. It is worth while to note these subjects here:-

- 1) Many complaints (mostly justified) received against the program of non-distribution of wheat or flour to wheat producers. This question was solved by the decision to resume distribution, except in the wheat producing areas of Region E and G. An arrangement is now being worked out by which imported wheat for consumption may be exchanged against native wheat for distribution as seed.
- 2) Many complaints have been received against the dilatoriness and the high prices charged by the Agricultural Bank for materials for shelter. Complaints are also made against the decision to apply the shelter program only to communities 80% destroyed. It is pointed out that this decision is unfair and unrealistic because in many villages which may be only 40% or 60% destroyed as to number of houses, almost invariably the biggest houses are destroyed, and in consequence actual accommodation space available may be reduced by 80% or more. Some villages also urge that, instead of the Agricultural Bank attempting the reconstruction of houses, loans be made to individual householders for the purchase of materials and the payment of labor.



G R E E C E M I S S I O N

September 15th 1945.

TO: Mr. C. K. Linney  
FROM: Major D. T. Incombe  
SUBJECT: Shipping situation since 1st August.

1. Despite continued pressure on the Shipping Authorities there has been no improvement in the rate of movement of Refugees during the last six weeks. As will be seen from the following paragraphs, only a small proportion of the refugees requiring movement have actually been repatriated.

Refugee Centres in Athens and Salonika, despite inadequate accommodation, are continually overcrowded and hold up to 100 persons more than their estimated maximum capacity.

2. Internal shipping requested during August and up to 9th September.

a.	ex Athens	to Salonica	600	refugees weekly	
	"	" Kavalla	600	"	" in 2 lifts
	"	" Alexandroupolis	300	"	"
	"	" Crete	300	"	"
	"	" Kalamata	100	"	"
	"	" Voles	300	"	"
	"	" Islands	300	"	"
	ex				
	Patras	" Preveza	100	"	"
	Salonica	" Athens	400	"	"
	"	" other ports	400	"	"
			3400	weekly	
b.	9th to 16th September				
	ex Athens	" Preveza	44	refugees	X
	"	" Kavalla	500	"	X
	"	" Salonica	500	"	X
	"	" Voles	30	"	X
	"	" Crete	200	"	X
	"	" Cyclades	35	"	X
	"	" Mytilene	40	"	X
	"	" Messolongion	50	"	X
			1419		

3. Internal Shipping allocated and used :

3.8.45	M/S. Corinthia	Cavalla - Alex/polis	44
7.8.45	M/S. Corinthia	Salonica	75
2.8.45	S/S. Eleni	Iraklion (Crete)	115
4.8.45	M/S. Achios Nicolais	Hania (Crete)	3
10.8.45	M/S. Tris Adelfi	Cavalla - Alex/polis	77
11.8.45	M/S. Katy	Alex/polis	45
11.8.45	L.S.T.	Souda (Crete)	158
14.8.45	S/S. Eleni	"	39
17.8.45	S/S. Corinthia	Salonica-Cavalla	70
18.8.45	M/S. Irini	Cavalla-Alex/polis	105
19.8.45	M/S. Zoodochos Pigi	"	101
21.8.45	S/S. Eleni	Iraklion (Crete)	97
22.8.45	M/S. Corinthia	Cavalla-Alex/polis	53
22.8.45	M/S. Corinthia	Cavalla	51
27.8.45	L.S.T. 35	Souda (Crete)	99
30.8.45	S/S. Corinthia	Salonica	42
"	"	Cavalla	41
		Carried forward	1215



	Brought forward		1215
24.8.45	L.S.T. 35	Souda (Crete)	439
30.8.45	S/S. Eleni	Souda (Crete)	40

During the month to Aegean Islands	60
	<u>1754</u>

1.9.45	M/S. Aglios Ioannis	Cavalla	97
5.9.45	M/S. Katy	Alex/	41
6.9.45	S/S. Eleni	Souda (Crete)	115
10.9.45	S/S. Corinthia	Salonica-Cavalla	360
12.9.45	M/S. Agria	Cavalla	19
12.9.45	M/S. Irihi	Cavalla-	15
	" Zoodehes Pigi	Alex/polis	103
15.9.45	M/S. Piraeus	Salonica	194

During the month to Aegean Islands	115
	<u>1046</u>

4. It will be seen from the figures in paragraphs 2 and 3 that only a small proportion of refugees have been moved, and that there is a large back log awaiting transportation. In practice, however, a determined effort has been made to move refugees by road, and although this is very uneconomical it has been possible by this means to reduce the numbers still awaiting transport. As the numbers requiring transportation are steadily increasing, and there is very little improvement in the shipping position, it appears likely that the refugee situation in Athens and Salonica will deteriorate still further.

5. External Shipping.

a. The shipping position between here and Italy is now entirely satisfactory. It has been possible to move to Italy all Italians whose papers were in order, and no difficulty is expected in moving any further Italians unless there is a change in policy and we are required to repatriate large numbers of the Italian inhabitants of Athens and Patras.

b. The only other large group of Displaced Persons are of Dodecanese origin, and no shipping has been made available for the Dodecanese during the last two months. A request was made for shipping to the Dodecanese in our letter Ref. 481/1. 30th July to the Shipping Division, and a further letter under the same reference on the 7th August completes the request to a total of 420 refugees for the Dodecanese. Since this time, the only refugees who have left for the Dodecanese have done so in Caiques under their own private arrangements. It appears unlikely that any shipping will be moving from Piraeus to Rhodes on any normal schedule in the foreseeable future. A special allocation of a vessel or vessels, preferably a small vessel to do a number of trips to above islands, will be essential.

c. We undertook to arrange the shipping for a special group of displaced Cypriots at the request of the British Consulate some time ago, and have only been able to move 200 out of the 400 Displaced Persons whom the Consulate wished to move. The original bid for the lift for 400 was made during the month of June, 200 were moved during July, on the 7th August it was confirmed that lift was required for a further 200, but no shipping has been allocated.

6. One of the chief difficulties in connection with Internal Shipping Movement is that refugee movement is in practice given a very low priority. It would appear reasonable that refugees should be graded below Military and Government, in the order of priority, but as this is interpreted to mean discharged soldiers, soldiers on leave, entire families of Government officials and independant persons whose personal connections enable them to travel as Government Servants, all have priority over refugees, it will be seen that in practice refugees only receive a small residue



of the lift available. Even the new vessel Piraeus, which was made available to Greece largely as a result of the pressure brought to bear by ourselves to obtain lift for refugees, is classed as an ordinary vessel controlled by GRESCO and subject to the same priorities as other vessels. On its first voyage 150 Military passages have been requested, and 100 for Government Servants, approximately 180 refugees only will be able to travel. Although this is not confirmed at present, it is feared that on the return journey from Salonica the vessel will be filled to capacity with Greek Military. I understand that the Minister of Repatriation has requested the Minister of War to stop movement of troops on leave on this vessel, but I consider it essential if refugees are to be moved that Government Servants must travel for the present without their families, and that strict control must be instituted to ensure that only genuine Civil Servants on urgent duty are given priority. I think it should also be suggested to the Greek Government that they should lay down a maximum proportion of the capacity of each vessel be used by any category of travellers so long as passengers in other categories are awaiting transport. A suitable proportion might be : 30% Military, 10% Government Servants, 50% Refugees, 10% Private Passengers with urgent reasons for travelling. The Government would entirely reserve the right to send more Military or Government Servants than these proportions if an emergency arose, but if a fixed proportion could be kept for normal voyages it would considerably facilitate the planning for ourselves and probably for other users. Another difficulty has been that outside Athens the priorities already decided on have not been kept to, and Port Authorities with no competence over loading of these vessels, such as the <sup>UK</sup> M.I.C. have authorised the embarkation at different times of large numbers of private passengers in preference to Refugees, and have embarked Military by direct liaison with Greek Units after Army Movements had informed us that they would require none of the accommodation on these particular journeys. This matter has been raised at the Gresco meeting, and a directive is pending which should put a stop to this abuse. It would, however, be a considerable help if the Government could issue a general directive to all departments connected with shipping in whatever capacity, that all possible assistance and urgent priority be given wherever possible to refugee movements.



INDEXED

*De Lange* 6/10

DP. 4/11 - Copy *DP102*.

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

DIVISIONAL DISTRIBUTION  
INFORMATION ONLY.

U.N.R.R.A. ATHENS.....TO.....U.N.R.R.A. WASHINGTON

No. 978.

DATED: 8th Sept., 1945.  
REC'D: 9th Sept., 1945.

Repeated to LONDON No. 984

Caserta 406.

*DP4/11 - Copy DP102*

Re your 776. Supplementary request including detailed list camp requirements basis your guide under preparation. Will airmail soonest. Action Philippeville. Tents delayed this end. Now awaiting Rome reply on availability. Anxious obtain many as possible.

C.C.



	<u>Location.</u>	<u>Capacity.</u>	<u>Team in Charge.</u>
FLORINA	W. Macedonia	1,000	Australian Red Cross
	Region E		
PATRAS	Region C	1,600	Ministry of Welfare & UNRRA
PIRAEUS	Region A	400	G.I.S.
Orphanage			
ATHENS	Nomikon St.	2,000	I.V.S.P.
8th Gymnasium	Athens.		Ministry of Repatriation
	Region A		
ATHENS	Athens	250	I.V.S.P.
Larissa Station	Region A		Ministry of Repatriation
		000	

6. Transport:

2 Copies of minutes of meeting held with Shipping Division on 1st September, together with refugee transport plan dated 8th August, are attached hereto.

000

7. Procedures for reception by sea:

1. Dock procedure: ATHENS:

Movements advise of ship's arrival 3-4 hours in advance. Transportation is arranged, and when ship arrives UNRRA representative goes aboard, collects DP cards and passenger lists.

2. Transport:

Displaced Persons are brought to Customs House, then loaded on trucks and brought to assembly camp for registering and billeting.

3. PATRAS:

Refugees moved by British transport from ship side to Patras Transit Camp, which is a tent city (107 small and 2 large tents). There is a wire netting enclosure and the camp is guarded by Greek National Guard. The camp is  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a kilometre from the centre of the city, but within the city limits.

The camp is administered by the Greek Ministry of Welfare. There is the Administrator and two assistants. UNRRA has a permanent staff of three people. The refugees are first clothed. The average stay is four days and during this period they are sorted geographically and moved on towards their homes.

EVERT BARGER  
DIRECTOR.



Hitherto, all efforts to induce them to issue a proclamation offering care and maintenance to United Nations Nationals pending repatriation have failed. Moreover, assembly centre accommodation for this purpose has been lacking, and such foreign groups as are accommodated or cared for at present are special cases who have applied to us or been brought to our notice. Steps are now being taken to have this proclamation issued throughout Greece, and to induce the Greek Government to expand its assembly centre accommodation accordingly, in order that the Greek Government may now fulfil its obligation towards United Nations and Italian refugees. A Chief Registrar telegraphed for as an urgent matter from the ERO on 28th March, arrived on 13th August, and it is now possible to organise registration and a collection of statistics in a comprehensive way. It will, however, take a further four weeks before uniform procedures are established throughout Greece and the Central Index of Athens can function effectively.

### 3. Internally Displaced Persons:

The number of Internally Displaced Persons who cannot be moved or return home without a properly organised scheme is estimated by the Ministry of Repatriation and ourselves at about 250,000; of these 70,000 are in Salonica and the surrounding districts who have to be sent to Thrace, 150,000 are in Athens and belong to various districts in Greece and another 30,000 are distributed in various places, among them 10,000 in Salonica for destinations other than Thrace, and 10,000 for the Peloponessus. The Ministry of Repatriation has so far moved between 10,000 - 20,000 Internally Displaced Persons, together with between 10,000 - 20,000 from Salonica to Thrace. In making these estimates of the size of the problem, attention has been paid to a number of considerations; some refugees are now installed in new homes, and do not wish to return - and the Government lacks the power to compel them; others have only short distances to travel; and others have already gone home by their own means.

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## 2. Reception at the Border:

### 1. Northern Frontier:

Refugees are fetched from the frontier posts at which they arrive by trucks belonging to the Voluntary Society Units in charge of camps or the Ministry of Repatriation. They are transported under escort to one of the frontier control camps, after receiving food or any other necessary assistance from our representative at the frontier post. They are held under guard in the frontier control camps for seven days to enable disinfection, epidemic control, security control, issue of clothing and registration to be effected. They are not released from these camps until onward transport has been arranged, and they are then taken to Salonica or southward to central Greece or Athens. They are now

/free .....



free citizens, and can if they wish make their way home by their own means, although this is severely discouraged. Security control is the responsibility of the Aliens Branch of the Ministry of the Interior, assisted by British security personnel; our function is to provide the necessary facilities. Registration takes the form of SHAEF cards for foreign nationals and of a specially printed form for Greek nationals designed to act as a ration card for the various refugee services, such as the payment of the Greek Government's gratuity, free transport, clothing, and medical care. The majority of refugees coming southward are sent from one of the frontier control camps to Salonica for onward transmission by sea. The DP Division office in Salonica is authorised to move refugees at their discretion between the various camps in northern Greece. Movements southward is directed from Athens.

2. Athens:

In theory exactly the same procedure should be applied to refugees arriving by plane or ship in Athens. None of the refugees arriving in Athens possess SHAEF registration cards or medical clearance. Owing to the large numbers of refugees which have at the present time to be received in Athens, and the failure of the Greek Government to provide more than a fraction of the necessary buildings for assembly centres, it is in fact necessary to pass the refugees out of Athens as quickly as possible, often in 24 or 48 hours. This does not even give time for essential clothing and other services, efficient organisation of registration or medical care. The security authorities are constantly complaining that they do not have time to perform their work. The only possible solution to this problem is an expansion of the Ministry of Repatriation's staff, and in particular, the organisation of much larger and better-equipped assembly centres in Athens, which will cost the Greek Government considerable sums of money, not at present provided for in the Ministry's budget.

ooo

3. Policy on holding and forwarding:

As a result of discussions between the Ministry of the Interior and this Division, instructions have been issued and are now being carried out that all refugees of any nationality should be admitted into Greece, with the exception of male Germans, Austrians, Hungarians, Bulgarians, Roumanians, and neutral subjects. Female enemy and ex-enemy nationals who accompany Greek refugees are transferred from the frontier control camps to a special area in the main Salonica assembly centre, where they can be held under conditions of security. Their cases are then dealt with individually by the representatives of the Ministry of the Interior. They are, after examination, either released and allowed to become Greek citizens, or UNRRA is requested to assist in their repatriation. By agreement with the Ministry of the Interior, if they are to be repatriated they are sent to Athens for accommodation in assembly

/centres ...



centres until transport is available. Foreign nationals are also forwarded through Salonica to Athens as transport is available, since the preparation of their passports and permits to leave can only be done at HQ. It is also the policy of the Division to collect in Athens, rather than elsewhere, stateless persons and non-repatriables.

000

4. Administration of camps:

1. Registration:

Registration in each camp is the responsibility of a particular officer appointed for the purpose. Statistical returns on printed forms have to be forwarded together with the duplicates of the DP2 cards, each week, to the Central Index in Athens. In the case of the camps in northern Greece, these returns and cards are channelled through Salonica, where there is an assistant registrar whose duty it is to coordinate the returns and deal with the papers of those individuals whom it may be possible to send to Salonica direct to their destination abroad. In Athens, all incoming refugees are registered at the administration centre of the Ministry of Repatriation established in part of the University building, where clothing and other services are also performed partly by our staff, and partly by that of the Ministry.

2. Security:

For barbed wire and guards, we have been wholly dependent upon the good offices of the British Army in northern Greece. In Athens no centres exist of a security nature, for reasons outlined in 1. paragraph 2. All Camp Commandants and personnel are instructed to give unobtrusive assistance to the Greek and Allied security officers. In Athens we are in the closest touch with the Aliens Bureau and the papers of all refugees leaving the country are prepared for clearance through Allied and Greek security 48 hours before the anticipated departure of the refugees.

3. Food:

The provision of food in refugee camps is at present the responsibility of the Regional Directors, who frequently lack the necessary surplus stocks to meet an emergency. For two months or more we have been attempting, without success, to create a central food stock for Displaced Persons available for the whole of northern Greece. Although this has been agreed to as a matter of Mission policy, bureaucratic difficulties have to date not been overcome. It has been laid down that a 2,000 calory ration should be issued for all refugees. Consisting as this does entirely of imported foodstuffs intended to supplement local produce, it constitutes an unbalanced diet for refugees debilitated by the long journey to Greece. The Ministry of Repatriation has been refused sanction by Mr. Varvaresson to spend sums however small on supplementing with fruit and vegetables. Great difficulty is experienced in obtaining milk, and other necessities for sick people and children.

/4. Medical:



4. Medical:

Epidemic control of the camps in northern Greece has been directed by the Health Division Officer in Salonica, in conjunction with Public Health Authorities. The latter have provided the part-time services of some medical and nursing personnel to work under the direction of the Medical Officers of the two MHPAU Units in the camps. These arrangements have been far from satisfactory. In Athens it was found necessary to engage two Medical Officers for assembly centres. Both epidemic control and medical care of refugees require reorganisation as well as additional personnel and greater effort on the part of Public Health Authorities. For this purpose, two Medical Officers have been brought by the Division from England.

5. Clothing:

Some considerable time ago clothing stocks for Displaced Persons were sent to Salonica and allocated to Region A. Over 50% of the refugees arriving from the SHARF zone require some clothes. The percentage of those arriving in northern Greece is larger, and a few of them have literally neither clothes nor shoes. The quality of the clothing supplies has often been poor; no shoes have been obtained except for children, and in general there have been many bureaucratic difficulties in obtaining clothing supplies. An effort is now about to be made to obtain a small quantity of new CCAC clothes for those refugees who are altogether destitute, but even with the whole-hearted assistance of the clothing division, which is promised to us, it is unlikely that we shall secure any release of these stocks for some time.

6. Welfare:

An officer to devise and apply welfare policies in camps has recently been brought from London. Hitherto we have had to do the best we can with the uncoordinated efforts of members of the Voluntary Society Teams who are running the camps. The Welfare Division seconded to us, at our request, two camp welfare officers for northern Greece, neither of whose work has proved a conspicuous success. Camp welfare and activities are now being developed as a matter of HQ policy.

oOo

5. Camps:

	<u>Location.</u>	<u>Capacity.</u>	<u>Team in Charge.</u>
SIBIROCASTRO	N. Macedonia Region G	2,000	Palestinian Jewish Relief Unit
SALONICA (Favlo Melas)	W.Macedonia Region E	1,800	UNRRA
SALONICA	Salonica Region E	500	British Red Cross (Mrs. Jolly)

/FLORINA ....



14 SEP 1945

4

5th September 1945.

FROM: EVERT BARGER, Director, DP Division.  
TO : COLONEL M.R. LUBBOCK, Deputy Chief of Mission.  
SUBJECT: DP Division Operations.

1. Estimated numbers to be moved:

The following figures, based on a co-relation of evidence from many sources in the possession of various branches of the Greek Government, the Greek Red Cross and ourselves, are estimates of the number of Greeks requiring repatriation. The following are the approximate number repatriated up to end (28th) August:

35,000	{ repatriated: 12,000	Russian zone.
18,000	{ " 7,000	SHAEF " , Western Europe and
22,000	{ " 10,430	Middle East. Italy.

Of the 11,000 who come from the SHAEF zone 1,300 are in Italy, at Bari, awaiting shipping: between 1,000 - 2,000 are in France, and the rest will be repatriated by air in the course of the next few weeks. The Greek Government also believes that there are between 5,000 - 10,000 Greeks in the SHAEF zone in Germany who are employed by the Allied Armies, in civilian employment, or living with German families. The Greek Government are about to take steps in conjunction with the Allied Military Authorities to find these people and to induce or compel them to return. The movements of refugees via the northern frontier are so erratic that it is impossible to give a weekly average. Since this movement started on 4th May, some weeks less than a hundred refugees have arrived, other weeks as many as 5,000. The number of refugees arriving at present from the SHAEF zone by air to Athens averages 300 a day, and in addition there are occasional shipments of 400 or 500. Repatriation from the Middle East has been extremely erratic, and is at the moment well within the total figure of 3,000 a month.

2. It is difficult to estimate the number of United Nations Nationals and stateless people displaced in Greece, but it is believed to be approximately 10,000. The agreement made with the Italian Mission covered the repatriation of 7,000 Italian intruders and their wives and children, of which a few hundreds have so far been sent. 901 United Nations have been sent abroad, most of them Cypriots and Yugoslavs. The Greek Government only recently signed a unilateral declaration on Displaced Persons.

/Hitherto ....



Registry  
No.

~~RECEIVED (1512)~~

~~RECEIVED~~

MP 4/11 T

OUT FILE

Despatched

M.

UNRRA LONDON TO UNRRA CAIRO.

Draft.

UNRRA CAIRO. 579

REPEAT WASHINGTON.

3446

Telegram.

~~ENJOY.~~

NO.

EN CLAIR.

Miss Gibbons

3/9/45.

*Robert Moore*

DIVISIONAL

+ Delierneux  
+ Moore *mmw*

3 SEP 1945

2030

With reference cable from Athens which reads:

Displaced Persons Operations require earliest provision accommodation stores and tents for 20,000 persons. Most of these supplies were expected from Middle East, but Cairo now cables due unexpected large refugee commitment can provide stores for 2,000 only. Request earliest ascertainment availabilities U.S. U.K. Italy and elsewhere and earliest advice.

Please enlighten us if possible on the unexpected large refugee commitment that Athens says you cabled about.

Please inform us and repeat to Washington.

(Drafted A. Delierneux)

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.



---

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

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EP 4/11 TJ.3.

ORIGINATOR: MR. A DELIERNEU.

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

EN CLAIR.

DIVISIONAL DISTRIBUTION.

From: U.N.R.R.A. LONDON. TO: U.N.R.R.A. CAIRO.

No.579.

D.2030 hours. 3rd September, 1945.

Rpt. Washington. 3446.

-----  
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Please enlighten us if possible on the unexpected large refugee commitment that Athens says you cabled about.

Please inform us and repeat to Washington.

IS



# Action Here

Major Edmund  
for action  
massive

14/9/45  
T.S.2.

Seen on



# ACTION OVER-LEAF



TELEPHONE.  
MAYFAIR 0694.  
" 0695.

**INDEXED**

AMBASSADE ROYALE DE GRÈCE,  
51, UPPER BROOK STREET,  
W. 1.

No. 6765/R/1/45

London, 1st September 1945.

Sir,

Under instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your notice an incident of some gravity involving an official of your Administration.

Mr. Holcombe, who is organising the repatriation of Greek nationals from the Middle East, recently demanded that the Greek Government should accept the transference to Greece of some hundreds of Spanish subjects without any prior investigation of their cases. The demand was made in disregard of the fact that the persons concerned were not subjects of an Allied State, and in violation of the undertakings entered into by U.N.R.R.A.

Acting within their rights, my Government rejected Mr. Holcombe's demand and declined to vary their instructions regarding the admittance of the Spanish subjects in question. The instructions, issued in the light of the conditions prevailing in Greece, were dictated by reasons of public order.

Thereupon Mr. Holcombe assumed an intransigent attitude towards the Greek authorities and, in particular, towards the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, threatening to transport all the foreign subjects concerned without the assent of the Greek Government, and thereby to present the latter with a 'fait accompli'. In the event, he did not hesitate to carry out his threat.

The Director General,  
United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation  
Administration,  
11, Portland Place,  
W. 1.



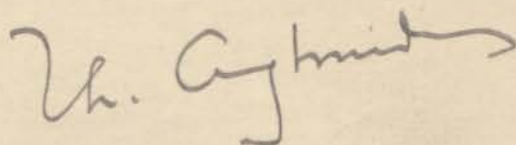


TELEPHONE:  
MAYFAIR 0694.  
" 0695.

AMBASSADE ROYALE DE GRÈCE,  
51, UPPER BROOK STREET,  
W. I.

I have therefore been instructed to inform you that, in view of Mr. Holcombe's arbitrary and unhelpful conduct, which betokens an attitude of contempt for the Greek State, my Government would find it difficult, should he retain his present functions, to preserve the cordial collaboration which has hitherto existed between themselves and your Administration, and which is of paramount interest to both parties. Accordingly, they feel that it would be desirable that Mr. Holcombe should not continue in his present duties, and perhaps you would be so good as to arrange for his early replacement.

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
With high consideration,  
Your obedient Servant,



Th. Aghnides,  
Greek Ambassador.