

Part 2

Box 68-184

UNRRA Greece Mission "Bible"

Structure, Orders and Instructions

AUGUST 1944 - JULY 1946

1-2341-2108

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GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC
RELATIONS DIVISION - GREECE

FUNCTIONS:

1. To maintain liaison activities and establish original contacts between officials of the Greek Government and the various divisions of the Greece Mission.
2. To keep the chief of the Greece Mission informed on public relations and on policies, personnel, and activities of the Greek Government which may affect the policies and program of UNRRA.
3. To work in close collaboration with the Greek Government and the chief of the Greece Mission on the appointment of Greek nationals to UNRRA.
4. To carry out general UNRRA public relations policies according to directives received from the Balkan Public Relations Bureau.
5. To prepare material relating to the work of the Greece Mission for use in local news media and for use by the Washington and London offices in stimulating interest in the activities of the mission.
6. To aid the various divisions of UNRRA in the field by publicising progress of their various programs, and to provide field representatives with such publicity material, as they may need to put into effect their rationing, health, agricultural etc. programs.
7. To gather and document by photography, movies and written material the relief and rehabilitation activities of the Greece Mission for use in preparation of the history of work of the mission.
8. To prepare reports and other data for publicity information purposes; to digest and comment on items of current interest from the local press and radio for the chief of the Greece Mission, District Directors and other members of the Greece staff.
9. To gather material for, edit and publish a monthly "News Magazine" to serve as the general news organ of the Mission and as an overall progress report on the activities of the Greece Mission.
10. To provide the chief of the Greece Mission with such other information or reports relating to public relations as he may need for his own use or for the use of the Balkan, Washington and London offices.

Organizational
Chart Attached

September 20, 1944.

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The Bureau of Finance and Administration

During the Military Period.

The work of the Bureau of Finance and Administration during the military phase in Greece will be concerned largely with the internal organization and management of the UNRRA Mission.

The Personnel Division of the Bureau will be responsible for the employment of such locally engaged personnel as may be required for UNRRA operations and for the determination of wage scales and related matters of personnel policy. It will also carry on the necessary employee services for the UNRRA staff, including arrangements for employee billeting, meaning, and general employee health and welfare.

The Accounts Division of the Bureau will be concerned, of course, with the establishment of such accounting activities as may be required for UNRRA operations during the military period. In order to provide for a smooth take-over between the military and post-military period, the accounting plans are being developed in collaboration with the military financial authorities. The accounts Division will also serve as the internal budget unit for UNRRA operations and be responsible for the budgetary control of UNRRA expenditures.

The Disbursements Division of the Bureau will as its name indicates; be responsible for the payment of UNRRA obligations and for detailed arrangements with respect to bank accounts, handling of bank currency, exchange transaction, and related functions.

The general office management responsibilities, including provision of office facilities and services for UNRRA staff; will be carried on by the Division of Administrative services, which will also be responsible for such matters as UNRRA uniforms, staff transport and related administrative questions.

The fifth Division of the Bureau, namely the Division of Statistics, will be responsible for the development of statistical reports reflecting the progress of UNRRA activities and providing the administrative officials of UNRRA with regular information concerning the progress of the program.

Total 140 B.I.(e)
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The Bureau of Distribution and Transport of UNRRA and its Relation
During the Military Period

The Bureau of Distribution and Transport will be responsible from the UNRRA point of view for all warehousing, transport, and distribution of civilian supplies. During the military period it seems probable that the first two functions will be assumed by UNRRA in a gradual manner, preparatory to the post-military phase, during which the exact extent of UNRRA's operations will depend on many factors which cannot now be foreseen, including arrangements which will be necessary between UNRRA and the local government.

It is anticipated that UNRRA responsibility for distribution during the military period will be one of its chief tasks. This does not mean that UNRRA contemplates complete supervision or direction of the physical process of distribution down to the consumer, but as the agent of AML and ultimately as principal it will wish to retain control of supplies to whatever extent may be necessary to ensure that distribution is equitable and efficient. It intends to utilize to the fullest possible extent the experience, organization and personnel of existing local agencies, especially that of the Swedish-Swiss Commission, and to integrate within one overall framework the best points of all.

Personnel provided for the distribution program represent the largest single group of bodies in the UNRRA Balkan Mission. Aside from the headquarters organization there will be distribution, transport, and warehouse specialists and field men attached to each district. Supplemented by local personnel and following instructions issued by UNRRA headquarters as approved by the military, and as agreed to by the local government, this staff will face a difficult problem, involving questions of price control and rationing, the adjustment of supply to local production in each area, and the determination of criteria for a fair allocation of what is available. Above all, it will be necessary to develop satisfactory control and accounting procedures to safeguard supplies and see that they reach the people without undue profit to any individual. Normal commercial channels must be utilized at the earliest possible moment, and the local government and people must be assisted to get back on their feet without delay. Relief supplies are a potent weapon, and the responsibility for their distribution a heavy one. UNRRA does not wish to stay in the Balkans a day longer than necessary, but in the field of distribution it has an obligation to the Allied Governments which it means to discharge, above all duty to the Greek people which it must perform.

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REQUIREMENT COORDINATION AND

SUPPLY BUREAU

DURING THE MILITARY PERIOD

1. Upon request of the military authorities, the staff will be ready to assist in the following duties:
 - a) To develop, revise and coordinate requirements estimates.
 - b) To arrange supply and shipping schedules.
 - c) To assist in procurement within the country.
- II. In conjunction with the functional divisions of the Missions, this Bureau will be prepared to:
 - a) Adjust or modify the proposed UNRRA program along the lines suggested by experience gained during the military period.
 - b) Develop estimates of indigenous supplies or commodities essential to relief and revise estimates of imports requirements based upon facts and experience gained in the area.
- III. It will maintain records of requirements submitted, commodity allocations granted and procurement information at all stages up to unloading points in the Balkans.
- IV. It will work closely with the military staff in order to ensure a smooth transition with respect to handling requirements and supplies between the military and the UNRRA period. This will include arranging for advance shipment of UNRRA supplies during the military period and arranging for the transfer of excess military supplies to UNRRA.

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DIVISION OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE DURING THE
MILITARY PERIOD

During the military period this Division acting under the direction of the Chief Agricultural Officer hopes to do the following things:

1. Conduct a reconnaissance of the condition and need of agriculture, food and fisheries. This information is needed to revise and correct the list of requirements already presented to UNRRA Washington for procurement; to give specifications for raw materials needed and more accurate description of the kinds of things wanted; to provide a more firm basis of justification in presenting demands before CCAG as well as explain why certain other materials are not required.

2. Make a program of food and fish production for 1945 in cooperation with the recognized government within the liberated area. Such a program is essential to encourage local initiative, the participation of governmental agencies, educational and service agencies. It involves the use of the Agricultural Ministry facilities and personnel such as assignment of certain specialists to deal with particular problems such as the allocation of fertilizers to the various crop areas by revising the proposed allocations which UNRRA will bring in for the post-military period; also assisting in the allocation during the military period if so directed by the Chief Agricultural Officer. It involves making preliminary plans for finding and training tractor drivers service and repair crews. It involves an education program among rural people by the Greek Agricultural Ministry if possible and the preliminary plans for thirty three fishing stations.

3. Assist in the equitable distribution of Agricultural Supplies as directed by the Chief Agricultural Officer. Aid in developing cooperation with the Agricultural Officer. Aid in developing cooperation with the Agricultural Bank on warehousing farm supplies and putting them out. Aid in completing the required organization for making loans and grants to individual producers and fishermen.

4. Perform any and all tasks assigned by the Chief Agricultural Officer of AML and generally to assist in the work of transitions from the military period to the period of complete UNRRA responsibility (At present UNRRA is proceeding on the assumption that it will have full responsibility for both spring and fall plantings of 1945, and AML is proceeding on the procurement for fall planting of 1944). By the middle of August the Agricultural Division expects to have sufficient personnel to place one agricultural man in each District. Five agricultural men are now on the staff.

5. Upon request from the military to advise and assist in re-establishing farm credit facilities, fixing the prices of farm products to induce production and set in motion the forces and agencies which will reduce hoarding on farms and cut down black market operations.

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ROLE OF DISPLACED PERSONS DIVISION OF UNRRA

DURING THE MILITARY PERIOD

I. Advanced Planning with the Military for Dissemination of Information.

It is essential that the Displaced Persons Division plan with AML Greece as well as military organization going into other countries the preparation of publicity releases by the Psychological Warfare Bureau, O.W.I. and other organizations who will be preparing or supplying information to the civil population of such countries. There are in Europe displaced people to a maximum extent of 30 million. It is expected that upon cessation of hostilities large numbers of these people will attempt to return home. It is obvious that such mass unorganized movements will interfere with transportation of supplies, with military movements and in their wake will spread epidemics throughout Europe. It is quite likely that such unorganized groups of people will attempt to live off the land and may find themselves also between opposing revolutionary factions. If the military and subsequently UNRRA are going to be able to furnish supplies in a planned and equitable manner such unorganized movement of people must be controlled to the greatest extent possible.

In Greece the most significant problem is the displacement of local population. However, in addition to that there are small groups of other nationals resident in Greece such as Italians and Poles who are forced laborers. The Displaced Persons Division is primarily concerned with the repatriation of other nationals found within Greece. It may be expected that when hostilities cease within Europe that such other nationals within Greece will attempt to cross borders to return to their homeland. They will realize that the food situation within Greece will be very acute for some time. They will realize that the normal reaction of the Greek Government and the Greek people will be to distribute such food supplies as are available as much as possible to Greek population which might be detrimental to other nationalities within Greece. Therefore, the other nationalities will attempt to get home as soon as possible. In order to prevent such unorganized movement the Displaced Persons Division must plan with the military and the publicity organizations to assure the other nationals within Greece that if they remain in their present locations food will be distributed to them in proportion equal to that received by the local population and that, as soon as proper negotiations can be completed with the Government of their own countries, they will be repatriated to their own homelands in a safe and healthy manner.

II Planning with the Military for the Creation of Barrages to control Spontaneous movements of Displaced Persons.

In the planning by the UNRRA London and SHAEF a detailed plan has been worked up for the erection of barrages at strategic points such as bridges, highway intersections, railway points and border control stations. These plans contemplate a patrol of the unregulated movement of people so that such movements will not interfere with military supply lines. Individuals stopped at these barrages are to be registered, provided temporary housing and feeding and given emergency medical treatment if required. Temporary camp structures or shelters are planned at these points to give the necessary housing for short periods of time.

Similar planning should go forward in conjunction with the military. For the creation of similar barrages in Greece this is exclusively within the military province, however, the planning by the military should be in cooperation with UNRRA who will be responsible for the final repatriation across borders of these persons displaced.

III The Program of Registration and Identification of other Nationals in Conjunction with the Military.

AML Greece is planning to register all persons requiring service from the military and subsequently UNRRA. In the course of such registration they will encounter persons of nationalities other than Greek. Such persons are the direct concern of the Division of Displaced Persons because it is their responsibility to repatriate them to their homeland. The publicity mentioned in the first section should include also directions that all other nationals within Greece whether or not they require services should register in order to provide a complete listing of persons who will be subject to repatriation. Registration cards of such other nationals should be referred to the Director of Displaced Persons for Greece who will have representatives to interview such persons to determine their wishes as well as the wishes of the Greek Government with respect to them. Upon the determination that such persons desire repatriation their names and particulars will be referred to an accredited representative of their government who will be invited to interview and definitely identify persons concerned and establish the fact that they are acceptable for repatriation to that country. It will be necessary for the D.P. Division within Greece to plan with the military for facilitating interviews of such persons by their accredited governmental representatives and to facilitate the actual repatriation process. We may find that persons of a particular nationality are scattered throughout Greece. In order to reduce the time required for identification and repatriation to the last extent possible we may find it necessary to congregate such nationals into particular locations. This may not require a camp set up.

IV Planning in Conjunction with the Military for Repatriation.

When any complete group of other nationals within Greece are identified and ready for repatriation, the D.P. Director for Greece will communicate with the D.P. Director of the country concerned as to where, when and under what conditions repatriation to the country is possible as well as to the priorities by which the persons can be returned. After this is established the D.P. Director in Greece will confer with the military as well as other Divisions of UNRRA as to the actual plan of transportation to be used. Inasmuch as all transportation will be under the control of the military during the military period and close liaison will be required to actually work out the detailed plans for transporting such groups of people.

V. Planning with the Military for Extraditing Enemy Nationals.

Largest groups of other nationals to be found in Greece will be persons of enemy or ex-enemy nationality. The responsibility of UNRRA in connection with such persons has not been clearly defined in its terms of reference. An item on this subject is proposed for the meeting of the council in Montreal which hopefully will clarify UNRRA's responsibility. The recommendation of the Standing Technical Sub-Committee on Displaced Persons for Europe to the Council contemplates that the extrusion of enemy or ex-enemy nationals from the United Nations country is the responsibility of the military or the Government of the country concerned except for those persons of such nationality who fled to the country because of persecution in their homeland. This establishes two different groups of enemy or ex-enemy nationals one of which will be an UNRRA responsibility and the other a military responsibility. Obviously the planning for enemy nationals should, therefore, be carefully done with the military so that no further hardships are added to people who have already undergone great privations.

VI. Reception of Returning Greeks.

There are outside of Greece considerable numbers of persons of established Greek nationality in the Middle East and in East Africa; in addition to Germany and satellite countries where they are used as forced laborers. The process of repatriating these people to their homeland will be the exact reverse of that for repatriating non Greeks from Greece, except that, for the Greeks in the Middle East and North Africa, the problem of establishing their nationality is eliminated. The D.P. Director of Greece upon receipt of information that groups of Greeks are ready for repatriation will confer with the military and other divisions of UNRRA as to the urgency of their return at that time, points of reception, facilities available for reception, and the problem of transportation of the individuals within Greece. This again will require close liaison with the military and the divisions of UNRRA involved.

A

THE MEDICAL DIVISION OF UNRRA AND
DURING THE MILITARY PERIOD

The medical position of UNRRA during the military phase has recently become more acute due to the fact that the proposed AML establishment of medical officer, sanitarians and other persons with the program has been radically reduced. This will necessitate the utilization of our technical personnel to make up the deficiencies produced thereby.

In the case of Medical Officers it will be necessary for us to appoint certain Mobile Hygiene Medical Officers as Regional Medical Officers, AML, in addition to using our own supervisory UNRRA personnel, for that purpose. This is also true as regards sanitarians. The nursing situation, fortunately, is a little better in as much as we have eight (g) Regional Consulting Nurses in the UNRRA establishment.

This naturally means a double responsibility for the persons so appointed. However, we feel confident that the quality of our people is such that we will be able to assume this additional burden and thereby permit the execution of the AML plan.

Another phase of the medical program during the military phase is that of acquiring and training Greek doctors and nurses for use in the emergency hospitals which are to be set up in Greece.

During the military phase it is planned to have one hundred (100) 40-bed hospitals and twenty-six (26) 200-bed hospitals. The Greek personnel who will staff these hospitals will, in most instances, not be familiar with our supplies and drugs and it is necessary that they be made familiar with them before they shall be permitted to use them. This in order that these supplies and drugs shall not be wasted but utilised to their fullest.

We propose to do this by getting together the doctors and nurses in the large centers to which they have gravitated, giving them a course of instructions supplemented by pamphlets and demonstrations, than sending them back to their home communities to resume the practice of their profession, supplied with drugs, clothing, food, and other necessary materials.

These are but two of the many problems facing us during the military phase. In general it is our purpose, as you know, to render to AML all possible aid and assistance, to consult with them and to administer Voluntary Agency personnel in the area, all with the purpose of turning back to the Greek nationals a reconstituted medical and public health service trained and equipped to carry on their normal function.

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UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

DISPLACED PERSONS DIVISION

Greece Mission

8th January, 1945.

TO: Miss E. Eccles, Acting Director,
Welfare Division, Greece Mission.

FROM: Evert Barger, Director,
Displaced Persons Division, Greece Mission.

SUBJECT: Memorandum on reorganisation of the
Greece Mission.

1. For your information and reference I am circulating to you and the other Divisional Chiefs of the Greece Mission a copy (attached) of the memorandum which this Division has written at Mr. Kelsey's invitation embodying our recommendations for the reorganisation of the Greece Mission, together with a statement of reasons and substantiating evidence pointing to the necessity for this reorganisation.
2. This memorandum has been forwarded by Mr. Pierce, Director of the Displaced Persons Division of the Balkan Mission, to Sir William Matthews, with whom I have discussed it.

Evert Barger

EVERT BARGER

Encl.

As stated above.

C O P Y

Displaced Persons Division
January 1st, 1945

MEMORANDUM ON THE PROPOSED REORGANISATION OF
THE GREECE MISSION

1. This Memorandum, prepared at the request of the Deputy Chief of Mission (Cairo), summarises the views of the staff of the Displaced Persons Division as to the ways in which the internal reorganisation of the Mission, called for by the Resolution passed on December 28th, should be carried out. The recommendations made are preceded by a survey of the deficiencies in the administrative structure of the Mission which have made a thorough reorganisation so urgently necessary. To avoid any suggestion that any of the statements made are in the nature of unsupported generalisations, an Appendix is attached giving detailed illustrations drawn from the experience of this Division during the last four months in Cairo and in Greece.
2. Office of the Chief of Mission : There has been an almost total lack of consultation and discussion in framing the policies and plans of the Mission. Staff meetings held in Cairo before the Chief of Mission left for Athens were in the nature of lectures attended by thirty or forty people and offered no opportunity for discussion between the Heads of Divisions and the Chief of Mission who was in general not readily accessible. In Athens it was even more difficult to consult him, as he did not live with the rest of the Mission. He did not even inform the Heads of Divisions of the proposals for integration which put the future of the Mission at stake, and it was only after strong representations had been made to him that he was induced to call his Divisional Chiefs together to discuss this crisis, a meeting at which he himself only remained for a few minutes.
3. Cables, letters and reports affecting the Mission as a whole or particular Divisions were rarely circulated during the planning period in Cairo, and Heads of Divisions often only learned by accident of developments in which they were directly concerned. In Athens the general affairs of the Mission have been in the hands of the Chief of Mission and one or two others. In Cairo, where half the Mission remained, the Mission was managed by three people. During the last two months the Head of this Division and (while he was in Athens) his Deputy in Cairo have been permitted to see scarcely any of the cables exchanged between Athens and Cairo and only a fraction of the written communications and reports.
4. The complete absence of any machinery for consultation or information has resulted in a lack of coordination between the plans and activities of the various branches of the Mission. The Divisional Directors (and consequently also their staffs) are insufficiently informed on the policy of the Mission, and the Chief of Mission is not sufficiently familiar with their programmes and problems. He has from time to time taken decisions affecting their Departments of which they themselves were unaware, and he has sent reports of their activities to Cairo, Washington and London, often without consulting them, and sometimes of an inaccurate, over-optimistic and misleading kind. District officials have been sent into the field without a clear understanding of their functions and responsibilities and without knowledge of the programmes and duties of the functional Divisions.

5. Bureau of Finance and Administration : In a Mission sent into the field by a relief organisation, the function of the financial and administrative services should be to set up, in consultation with those responsible for the relief programme, the central machinery required to enable them to carry out that programme. This has not been the case in the Greece Mission, where those responsible for field operations have been confronted at every turn by administrative chaos, and their work has been made well nigh impossible by the exercise of unwarranted dictatorships, both great and small.

6. (a) Finance. The day before he left for Athens, without any consultation with the Heads of Divisions, the Deputy Chief of Mission for Finance and Administration issued a circular setting up the machinery for the finance of the Mission's operations in Greece. This machinery was altogether inappropriate for a large-scale field operation; moreover, it was completely at variance with the arrangements which Mr. Rohrbaugh had previously approved and which had been embodied in the General Regulations of the Mission. In particular, this circular laid down that in military period it would be unnecessary for UNRRA to engage local personnel or to spend official funds, and that such funds as might be required could only be drawn in each of the six Districts within narrowly prescribed limits, by one previously designated official. Such a system would have made it impossible for the various Divisions to begin their task of dealing with scattered emergencies requiring the prompt expenditure of money. Discussions in Athens failed to reconcile this system with previous arrangements and with the real needs of the various Divisions, of which Mr. Rohrbaugh had no clear understanding when he left for Washington.

7. (b) Personnel. The attitude of the Personnel Division has been perhaps the biggest single handicap which the functional Divisions have had to overcome in trying to form and train their teams for work in Greece. The difficulties which the Personnel Division has encountered in operating under a budget structure unsuitable for a field operation do not entirely account for the saddles which we have experienced, and some of which are listed below because we believe they are typical of those which other Divisions have suffered. Although the Personnel Division is not sufficiently familiar with the work and programmes of the functional Divisions to justify an assumption of control over staff needs, hours of discussion have been required before the Director of Personnel would give his support to requests to Washington for the creation of subordinate positions such as an Administrative Assistant or a registrar for card indexes. For many weeks the Personnel Division did not even supply us, despite many promises, with a locally-engaged typist, and when it came to the engagement of a Secretary for a vacant budget line, that was a matter for a fortnight's negotiation. Persons assigned to this Division and trained in its work have been prevented from going to Greece and even reassigned without consultation or notification. A Budget for this Division has been sent to Washington without consultation with the Director, and which was inaccurate.

8. On arrival in Greece it soon became evident that to carry out the programme of this Division a much larger staff would be required owing to a number of circumstances which had newly arisen or which it had been impossible to foresee. On his visit to Athens this need was discussed with Mr. Roseman, who agreed to the immediate increase of the staff by five and the creation of a further five positions, making ten in all, subject to the confirmation of the Treasurer who was shortly expected in Cairo.

Mr. Roseman also stated that the Greece Mission would have a lump sum budget broken up by Divisions and that the Head of each Division would be authorized to adjust his various positions provided he did not exceed the total of his Budget. When Mr. Rohrbach was informed of these arrangements he refused to take any cognizance of them or of the needs which had given rise to them. Mr. Downie is now discussing the Greece Mission Budget with the Treasurer, which, so far as this Division is concerned, he is not in a position to do, since he has not consulted us on our needs.

9. (c) Administrative Services. The administrative services of the Greece Mission are intimately connected with those of Dar El Shifa, from which they inherit their personnel and procedure. The gross muddle and inefficiency of these services is an outstanding cause of the demoralization and sense of futility now prevalent among the members of the Greece Mission. There is hardly anyone who has not suffered almost daily anger and irritation during long-drawn-out and often unsuccessful attempts to settle some small matter or secure some elementary right. Many people are discouraged in their work by grave doubt as to whether an organization so chaotic at headquarters could ever carry out its task with success in the field, and it must be confessed that experience of the Greece Mission administrative services in Athens did nothing to allay this fear.

10. It is no exaggeration to say that Heads of the functional Divisions have to waste half their time in taking up small matters such as the provision of office equipment, expense claims, and the securing of accurate information on ordinary matters of office routine or personal services. It took, for instance, three weeks' continuous effort to obtain an office messenger for this Division. Responsibilities sometimes overlap and are sometimes entirely shelved. It is often necessary to approach the Heads of the administrative and accounting services before such things as chairs, electric-light bulbs or telephones can be obtained or minor financial errors rectified. There are no subordinates either willing or competent to take responsibility, and the Heads of these Departments, inundated with trivial matters, are therefore unable to give full or prompt consideration to more important matters that are put before them. Memoranda addressed to these Departments take weeks to answer, if they are answered at all, and promises of action frequently fail to materialize. Communications "lost" in the Registry have further aggravated the lack of confidence now generally felt in these Departments.

11. The arrangements for the transport of the Mission to Greece were a striking reflection of this chaos. This Division was never asked what office or other equipment it would require in Greece; an altogether inadequate quantity of supplies was got together at the last moment and allocated in arbitrary fashion between the various Divisions by a junior member of the staff who was not in a position to know their respective needs. The arrangements for sending parties to Greece were changed almost hourly; and people were telephoned and re-telephoned to say that they were going and then that they were not going. Contradictory instructions could be obtained in a number of rooms in Dar El Shifa, and, as written instructions were rarely issued, rumour was rife and there was muddle on all sides.

12. Although the advance party, which had been sent to Athens to prepare for the arrival of the rest of the Mission had been there for six weeks when the Civil War broke out, they had not secured any furniture or equipment for the offices of this and other Divisions. The Deputy Chief of Mission for Finance and Administration also refused to hire adequate transport in Athens until

the Heads of Divisions made strong representations to the Chief of the Mission. Arrangements to engage local personnel such as interpreters were the subject of such unnecessary confusion and delay, and in other matters, such as for instance the despatch of an expedition to the North of Greece, protracted discussions were necessary before the Bureau of Finance and Administration would make arrangements, decisions about which should not have lain within its scope but in the hands of those responsible for the conduct of field operations. The most searching test of the capacity of the administrative services of the Mission came in the days when the Acropole Hotel was brought under fire; their complete failure to organise the everyday life of the Mission and the safety of the personnel has been described by so many eye-witnesses that it needs no comment.

13. The widespread lack of confidence in the leadership of the Mission and in its future is largely due to the fact that experienced and responsible people, many of whom have sacrificed important positions in the United States and England to join UNRRA, have been kept in ignorance of the policies and problems of the Mission and of day to day developments in its affairs. They cannot, therefore, feel themselves in any real sense a part of the Mission. Their morale has been further undermined by a sense of personal insecurity, and often of specific injustice: monies due to them have often not been paid and their lives are sometimes one long struggle with the Accounts Department over expense and travel claims, salaries and allowances and advices of bank deposits; the finance and travel regulations are changed without previous notice or announcement of any kind; there is fear that personal luggage will be lost in transit to or from Greece and other countries through UNRRA negligence and without compensation; the care and transmission of mail at the UNRRA end has been inadequate and dismally slow; little official attention is paid to the personal needs and morale of staff members, a good example of which was the ludicrous proposal to transport the group returning from the Acropole Hotel in Athens to Maadi Camp. These and other difficulties encountered in Dar El Shifa are bound to loom large in the minds of people who have little to do, who are told even less, and on whom patience is repeatedly enjoined as the cardinal virtue at the present time.

14. Recommendations

It would be idle to pretend that, after the Civil War, the Greece Mission could return with the programme and organisation conceived, in very different circumstances, before the liberation of Greece. Whatever relationship UNRRA may have to the Allied military authorities, it is obvious that the scope and nature of UNRRA's aid to Greece will be determined by an entirely new Government, and that it will have to be attuned to the political and economic conditions which have arisen in Greece in the last few weeks. Some Divisions may be called upon to undertake a much larger programme, others may operate on a reduced scale and some perhaps not at all. Although reorganisation will obviously be necessary on these grounds, the experience of the Mission has clearly shown that administrative reorganisation would in any case have been unavoidable if the Mission was to accomplish any task in Greece.

(1) The members of the Mission at present in Greece should be brought back to Cairo, where the entire Mission should be housed for a period of reorganisation in one large building. No reorganisation could be carried out unless the whole Mission were under one roof.

(ii) Three or four persons with executive ability and if possible some knowledge and experience of the administration of field operations and disaster relief should be entrusted with the reorganisation of the financial and administrative services of the Mission. It is our belief that in a Mission of 150 people such executive could be found.

(iii) Separate sections should be set up under competent Heads to be responsible for : (a) Welfare and Personal Services of the Staff; (b) Travel Arrangements; (c) the Registry; (d) Office Equipment and Supplies; (e) the Personal Accounts of the Staff.

(iv) The Budget structure should be sufficiently fluid to meet changing personnel needs. No more personnel should come from Washington or London except on direct call for specific needs.

(v) Heads of Divisions should be consulted and informed on all matters of policy and administration, and they should have regular meetings with the Chief of Mission of a deliberative nature with a pre-arranged agenda. Heads of Divisions should hold regular meetings of a similar kind with their staffs.

(vi) Each Division should regularly and promptly receive its own copies of cables and other communications affecting the plans, policies and activities of the Mission as a whole as well as those affecting its own particular interests.

APPENDIX.

A few illustrations to substantiate the statement made in the attached Memorandum.

Paragraphs mentioned relate to the paragraphs numbered in the Memorandum.

Para 3.

The Chief of Mission left for Athens on October 27th, and Mr. Barger followed him on November 15th. During the intervening period, Mr. Barger made every effort to see telegrams and other communications passing between Athens and Cairo and to have them circulated in the same way as those of the Balkan Mission. On November 13th he asked Mrs. Severeid to let him see the file of telegrams, and she replied that she could not do so as the file had been sent to Athens. This statement was misleading in that copies of all incoming telegrams are naturally retained in Cairo. After Mr. Barger's departure, his deputy, Mr. Holcomb, repeatedly asked Mr. Downie and Mrs. Severeid to let him see telegrams and other communications from Athens in order that he might inform his staff of developments in connection with the Mission in Greece. He was told on every occasion that nothing of any interest had arrived.

Par. 4.

The Chief of Mission decided to offer to the Civil Affairs Branch the assistance of the Displaced Persons Division of the Greece Mission for work in the Dodecanese without consulting the Director of that Division. More recently he agreed to recognise M.L.3 Corp's claim that the status of some thousands of Italians in Thessaly was that of prisoners-of-war and therefore not the concern of U.N.R.R.A.

The Chief of Mission's report to Washington and Cairo for September was sent without consultation with Mr. Barger, and referred to the appointment of Miss Geldard-Brown as Deputy-Director of his Division; no such appointment had ever been contemplated.

In telegrams from Athens during Mr. Barger's stay there between November 15th and 30th describing the progress of the Mission, the Chief of Mission gave an impression of activity which did not correspond with the facts, and notably stated that the offices of the Mission were open at a time when they did not contain a single piece of furniture. From communications received by this Division from the Districts as well as from conversations with District officials, it is clear that some of them had only a hazy idea of what the functions of this Division were, and what they should do to further its work.

Par. 10.

The Director of this Division has had repeatedly to take up small matters such as the expense and travel claims of different members of his staff, their position with regard to the censorship of letters and N.A.A.F.I. privileges, the provision of air letter forms, etc. Even now the question of reimbursement for authorised expenditure on official visiting cards has not been settled after weeks of waiting, and will have to be taken up on a higher level in order to ensure that one of our staff will not lose a considerable sum of money.

A Memorandum addressed from this Division to Col. Wilkinson on the subject of air letter cards has remained unanswered for many weeks. Similarly, several communications from members of this Division to the Accounts Division concerning their personal accounts have never been acknowledged.

APPENDIX. - 2 -

Passport photographs belonging to two members of this Division, and U.N.R.R.A. forms filled in at Maadi on arrival have been lost, with the result that the securing of U.N.R.R.A. identity cards, NAAFI and Officers' shop vouchers have been greatly delayed.

During the period of departure for Greece, conflicting instructions were given by Colonel Langman's office and Mrs. Severeid's office, both of which had assumed the same responsibilities.

Application was made for small quantities of medicines, such as aspirin and sulfaguanadine, both of which were unobtainable in Cairo, for the personal use of staff members proceeding to unhealthy districts in Greece. Colonel Wilkinson and Colonel Brown each stated that this matter was the other's responsibility, and in spite of protracted negotiations no medicines were provided.

Par. 11.

It was only through an accidental visit made by Miss Geldard-Brown to Dar El Shifa that the existence of a schedule of requirements of office equipment and supplies for Greece was revealed to this Division. The schedule had been prepared without consultation with us, and its provision for our division was totally inadequate. Moreover, Miss Geldard-Brown's hastily drawn up list of requirements was received with derision by the junior staff members in Dar El Shifa to whom, in the absence of Colonel Booker, it was submitted. A striking example of the muddle attending our departure for Greece was the order that everyone was to travel in battle-dress where possible. Staff members were sent out to Maadi to collect these uniforms. Some were already dyed brown, and others fitted as khaki were left for dyeing. Immediately upon our return to Dar El Shifa, we were informed that the brown battle-dresses had been discarded, and we were ordered to sacrifice another morning at Maadi to fit the khaki substitutes.

The arrangements for the departure of the last party for Greece and the party which left on November 19th were changed almost hourly. Miss Geldard-Brown and Mr. Montgomery were telephoned three times in one evening and told first to prepare to leave the next day, then not to prepare, then again to prepare, and verbal instructions concerning their departure were conveyed to them unofficially and in a roundabout fashion. No movement instructions were issued to Miss Geldard-Brown, although when she called at Dar El Shifa to make enquiries the day before she left, she discovered a number of copies of these instructions lying on a desk. When Mr. Holcomb and Mrs. Barger called at Dar El Shifa to obtain information concerning their own imminent departure, they were each given separate and flatly contradictory instructions from the offices of Mrs. Severeid and Col. Langman respectively. Moreover no receipts were issued for the luggage deposited at Dar El Shifa, and no assurance was given that personnel would be compensated for losses incurred in their baggage transmitted to Greece by U.N.R.R.A.

When a large number of the Mission returned from Alexandria without their luggage, they were informed by Mrs. Severeid at a meeting that they would each be informed when their luggage arrived at Dar El Shifa. They were not informed.

The files of this Division, sent to Greece in a tin box, were brought back in the care of a member of the Chief of Mission's office. They were deposited in her room at the King's Hotel, and there they stayed for weeks. No one thought it necessary to inform the DP Division that its files had returned, although several members of the Division were making repeated attempts both at Dar El Shifa and the King's Hotel to locate these files, the absence of which was seriously hampering the work of the Division.

Par. 13.

Personal Accounts. In view of the fact that many Members of the Mission were to leave Cairo on December 1st, Mr. Holcomb obtained a written assurance from the Director of the Accounts Division that the salaries of certain listed people should be deposited in their accounts on November 30th. On their return from Alexandria on Dec. 6th, these people found that the money had not yet been deposited, and that this failure had caused them considerable financial embarrassment, as cheques presented to pension proprietors, etc., had been dishonoured.

Several communications about expense claims made by Mrs. Barger and Mr. Holcomb to the Accounts Department were never even acknowledged. It took Mr. Holcomb two visits to Mrs. Everett, culminating in a final appeal direct to Mr. Roseman's office to settle a small travel claim which Mrs. Everett maintained had never been submitted, but which was eventually found in her office.

Several members of this division set out from England to Cairo on September 27th with travel authorisations that bore no relation to the basis on which their expense claims were finally settled. Regulations concerning travel expenses in Italy were changed without any notification, and travellers on official business in Italy found on their return that they could not recover their actual expenses.

Luggage. When one of our Division deposited her luggage for Greece at Dar El Shifa, she was informed that much luggage entrusted to UNRRA had been lost and that she was not to expect with any degree of confidence that her luggage would arrive. No receipts were issued for luggage handed in, and no assurance was given that UNRRA would hold itself responsible for personal luggage lost by UNRRA during the move to Greece.

Personal Mail. The delay and confusion in the care and transmission of personal mail by UNRRA has not appreciably lessened since the "re-organization" of the mail room at Dar El Shifa. Countless examples could be given, but we will confine ourselves to the most recent example affecting our Division. A Marconigram for Mrs. Crawford Mitchell which arrived at Marconi House on December 23rd, 1944, was not delivered to Mrs. Crawford Mitchell until January 1st, 1945, although she had taken care to inform the responsible officials in the mail rooms of Dar El Shifa and the King's Hotel of her Agoussa address.

Personal treatment of staff. When two members of this Division arrived in Cairo with ten other UNRRA employees at midnight after an uncomfortable sea trip capped by twelve hours in a train without food or water of any kind, they were met, after waiting for some time at the station, and placed in a truck which set out, ostensibly for Maadi, with no responsible UNRRA official in charge of them, and left to the tender mercies of a driver whose only language was Arabic. He finally deposited them at 2 a.m. not at Maadi proper but at the Yugoslav camp where no arrangements had been made for their reception and where no food, water or beds were immediately available. It was afterwards discovered that an orientation course had been arranged for the whole party at Maadi, beginning at 9 a.m. on the very morning of their arrival in Egypt. Needless to say, none of them turned up, but at least one member of the party was afterwards rebuked by Mrs. Lutchford for failing to report at Dar El Shifa at 8 a.m. This is typical of the lack of courtesy and consideration shown to new arrivals.

January 1st, 1945.

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REGIONAL OPERATIONS

Talk given to Staff on 6th November 1945

by

Rodney S. Young, Chief Field Liaison Officer

After an introduction by Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Young stated he had come to give a general picture of operations in the Regions. Operations in the regions are the most important in the whole of UNRRA and the relief and rehabilitation of people who have suffered war damage is the fundamental objective of the organisation. UNRRA staff out in the field see that supplies get to people who need them. They are fulfilling the final obligation of the organisation. We at HQ perform an essential function in procuring and shipping supplies to the regions. We function as the middle man, are what one might term wholesalers, while the regions are the retailers who get the supplies to individual consumers. UNRRA does not actually distribute anything - that is the responsibility of the Greek authorities, but UNRRA advises and observes and sees that distribution is fair. Here at HQ we deal with the Greek Government as well as with the several Ministries on various actions appropriate to them. In the regions UNRRA works with local authorities, representatives of the Greek Government. UNRRA has delegated wide authority to Regional Directors, without continual reference to HQ; always, of course, within the framework of UNRRA policy, council resolutions, and UNRRA - Greek Government agreement. The Regional Director therefore becomes in practice Chief of Mission for his area. The tendency of UNRRA, therefore, is to decentralize whereas the tendency of the Greek Government is to centralize and keep all authority in Athens. The new Welfare Law, which Mr. Leet mentioned at his own Conference was framed on the counsel of UNRRA and opens the way to the decentralization and delegation of authority. It is hoped that this influence will spread to other branches of the Government.

The Regional Director has to see that supplies are actually delivered, that distribution is fair and that the best use is made of goods being brought in. His organisation is modelled on that of HQ organisation in Athens; that is you have the Regional Director who is responsible to Chief of Mission, the Administrative Officer, representative of Bureau F & A, Supply & Distribution Officer, head of all S & D, two Distribution Officers under him, Transport Officer, Warehouse Officer. The function of the Distribution Officer is the allocation of supplies in the region so that when shipments arrive, say in Volos, from overseas, they are broken up and sent out to the various towns and villages in the region in proportion to the population, so that everyone will have his share and ration. The Distribution and Warehouse Officers work in co-operation with representatives of Ministry of Transport and Supply. Certain regions such as Salonica, Patras and Volos also have Port Control Officers responsible for shipping. It is planned that there shall be a Welfare Officer in each Prefecture working closely with the representative of the Ministry of Welfare and with the Prefect on matters to do with welfare, involving the determination of indigency, the overseeing of distribution of clothing, childrens' feeding stations etc. The question of the rehabilitation of schools is something that has been brought up time and again and UNRRA cannot assume direct responsibility for that. Mr. Young mentioned a village with approximately 185 children who had not been to school since 1940 at the beginning of the Italian war, and had not learned to read or write. The Greeks were very keen on education and the rehabilitation of schools.

The Medical Officer is responsible for Health organisation, working with the representative of the Ministry of Health etc., and the sanitary engineer shouldors responsibility for water supply, sewage disposal, prevention of epidemics etc., and malaria control under the direction of the Medical Officer. The activities of Regional nurses are concerned with hospitals, visits to homes, prevention and cure of scabies in villages where the children nearly always have it. In some cases she must move into a hospital and organise the staff until the Greek Red Cross or Ministry of Hygiene have sufficient trained Greek personnel to take over. From time to time such outside organisation and administration is needed to get things running properly in the hope that local personnel will be able to take over and keep it going.

In some regions factories were being put to work again and Mr. Young considers this a very good thing, not only from the point of view of production of needed supplies and the rehabilitation of industry, but because it gives work to many people who would otherwise be idle.

The Road Engineer, a Greek employee, recruited locally, is responsible for the maintenance and repair of the roads in collaboration with the proper local authority.

Working very closely with UNRRA employees are Voluntary Society teams i.e., Welfare teams and Health teams. Welfare teams are chiefly concerned with Clothing Distribution, and see to it that the clothing actually gets out and that distribution is as fair as possible. Health teams are responsible for smaller districts and sometimes have doctors and nurses with them.

All of these UNRRA officers, Distribution, Transport and so forth are supposed to have special technical training. These people are not directly operational since the Greek Government is directly responsible, but they are there to give proper advice and counsel to the Greek authorities. They can be regarded as drops of oil in the machinery. The functions of these officers have probably been described to you in detail in talks by the various Divisions concerned, but we would like to point out that, whilst we here in HQ can live in watertight compartments by sections and divisions, the UNRRA people in the field, however specialised their training and however ticketed they may be cannot remain specialised entirely. Your Distribution Officer may go out into the field for a look at matters strictly distribution in some rural area. When he arrives in a village in UNRRA uniform the people do not realise he is a mere Distribution Officer, and he will be expected to answer all kinds of questions i.e.,

- (1) Why A, who is obviously poorer than B is not on the indigent list while B is.
- (2) Whether he can get and send a stove and window glass and pencils and pens and notebooks for the village school.
- (3) How and where a certain kind of out of the way pill can be found for old Mrs. E, who suffers from something obscure.
- (4) How D and family, who have lived with relatives in the village since Thrace was occupied by the Bulgarians, can get back to their village, probably taking along a goat and 19 children.

(5) He will undoubtedly be told that:-

- (a) The Distribution Committee is lousy and favours a clique of similar minded persons in the village to the exclusion of everybody else.
- (b) That the committee is excellent and that such grumbling is universal and must be expected anywhere.
- (c) Both may be right.

(6) Why did E, who never had a donkey before the war, get one of the UNRRA mules, which were supposed to be given to replace those lost through requisitioning by the Greek Army or by the Germans.

He has been asked questions which concern Welfare, Health, Displaced Persons, Agriculture and Industry. He is really on the spot; he is the only person there, expected to be as wise as Solomon and as patient as Job; he should also be as wily as the serpent. Unless he is thoroughly well informed on all phases of UNRRA activity he can either say:-

- (a) I am a simple Distribution Officer and don't know about such things.
- or (b) (and this is too easy to do, but fatal in its ultimate consequences). I can't give you these things or answer these questions now, but when I get back to HQ I will take it up with the authorities concerned and we will fix it.

Promises are easy to make and very dangerous. Solution proposed is a Bible with summaries of facts, policies and operations of each division.

I discussed this question with a Welfare Representative, who had been in Region D for several months and she suggested getting out a little 'bible' perhaps the size of our telephone book here comprising a couple of pages each devoted to the simplest outline of operations and facts and policies of each division. In this way the man would not have to say "I don't know" etc., nor would he be tempted to give a vague promise. In a small book of this sort only the 'high lights' could be touched. All sorts of unforeseen questions would arise, but the answers would be given to questions that are likely to come up more often. No doubt the book would soon be worn out and fresh copies asked for! Each division would have to make its own contribution summarizing its policies and operations and giving the answers to the questions which experience has shown to arise most often.

The man who, to the villagers, is an impartial foreigner, is therefore expected to be as wise as Solomon, as patient as Job and as wily as the serpent if he is not to commit himself to some action which cannot be carried out. The same applies to the Regional Director as Chief of Mission in miniature for his region. He also has to be as wise as Solomon etc., discussing policy matters with the local Prefect and the Governor-General, receiving delegation after delegation of people representing special groups, who may want advice and help on some problem over which the Regional Director has no power or control, and other delegations which merely want sympathetic hearing. He also has to be, like

the Distribution Officer, as 'wily as the serpent' because things he says may be twisted into something quite different from what he actually says and contrary to UNRRA policy. In addition he has many meetings to attend. He has to work with the Prefect and Governor-General on matters of policy, of distribution and on allocations. Sometimes this is found to be a little bit difficult. In some regions there may be four prefects. One prefect is thoroughly intelligent and co-operative and they will quickly work out together some difficult problem. He goes to another area and discovers that the prefect there has made quite a different decision on the same matter, and according to him the problem is one for his solution without reference to UNRRA. He goes on to the next area and finds the prefect is a gentle old man who says he cannot decide without referring the matter to Athens. He will telephone Athens and get an answer in three to four days. The unhappy Regional Director is trying to apply one policy to one particular problem through four different prefects! There is no central co-ordinating authority. Another region may be divided between two different Governors-General. In one region you have two Governor-Generals. One of them feels his responsibility to his own area very strongly. Although only a small part of the region he thinks his part should be given the very best of treatment. He approaches the Ministry of Supply and other ministries and persuades them that people in his area are much worse off, quotes their good record in the war against the Italians and any one of a hundred things. That part of the region is, consequently, being better fed with wheat instead of maize, and the Regional Director has a problem of discrimination within his region to face. That is only one of the problems he has to combat. As to working out the allocation and sending out supplies to the various villages throughout the areas, this is usually the function of the Regional Distribution Officer, but the Regional Director is responsible and wants to keep his finger on the 'pulse' and know what goes on.

In Syros, the Rehabilitation Committee consists of the Prefect, Representatives of the Agricultural Bank and various industrial organisations in town chiefly concerned with spinning, weaving, soap making and tanning. It determines priorities in the allocation of industrial supplies. Always the Regional Director has to combat the tendency to give the best to the Distribution Centre. There is a constant struggle going on between some people in the Greek Government and UNRRA to see that there is fair distribution of everything throughout the country. The tendency in some circles of the Greek Government is to keep the best for Athens, and what is left over goes to the country. It is a case of big fleas have little fleas on their backs to bite 'em and so on ad infinitum. Thebes was visited by some of our Welfare people where many many bales of clothing were being sorted. Eleven bales which had been judged not fit to wear had been left over for distribution to the villages. At one of the meetings of the Rehabilitation Committee in Syros the question arose of the allocation of cement for repairs to the harbour and breakwater at Andros. Eighty bags were needed, and only with the greatest difficulty did the Regional Director and the Prefect push through the allocation. At the next meeting the Mayor of Syros who was a member of the committee asked for ten tons of cement for the repaving of the main square of the town. One could hardly call that essential rehabilitation. It took three hours of combined persuasion on the part of the Regional Director and Prefect to get the committee to agree not to issue cement for this purpose! The problem is a general one throughout the country, and we have to see that things get out to the smaller places. One of the solutions adopted in the Cyclades in the Welfare Division was to mark bales of clothing for specific villages in the islands. Welfare knew exactly what had happened in the past. When clothing

arrived, 80 per cent was distributed in the port town and the other 20 per cent went out to the villages. Welfare was avoiding that happening again by painting the name of each village, to which clothing had been allocated, on the bales, but only after a very 'gory battle' with the Clothing Committee in Syros.

If there are complaints that the local committee is not being fair in its distribution or is biased, then the UNRRA representative, if he thinks the complaints are well founded, passes them on to the Central Distribution Committee in the town, and reports also to the Regional Director. The Central Committee if it cannot make a decision will pass the matter on to the Prefect, who may pass it on to the Governor-General, who, in turn, passes it on to the Greek Government appropriate ministry. If issues are not decided in the lower grades they have to come before UNRRA HQ and the Greek Government.

The Regional Director may be faced with a problem similar to the following. An order has come from the Ministry of Supply to issue soap to the military in a particular region, and it is known that this has already been done in Athens. The Regional Director may say this is against UNRRA policy but, before the order can be rescinded, UNRRA HQ has to go to the Ministry of Supply and explain that the order must have been issued in mistake and request that it be rescinded.

One of the things we at HQ do not realise is the urgency of matters in the regions, which face the Regional Director every day in his operations. For example a Captain in Syra was given 5 per cent of fuel as basis for lubricants. His caique had an old diesel engine which needed much more lubricants than 3 per cent of fuel. He needed more than his allowance. Should he continue on his voyage and run the risk of his engine being burned out? The question that arises for immediate answer by the Regional Director is, should the captain be given more lubricants to ensure that the engine does not burn out? Later on that particular region will be asked why it has exceeded its allocation of lubricants.

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If HQ really understood that matters referred to it because they are urgent, it would make Regional Directors much easier in their minds. Another example. In July under good conditions in the islands the fishermen were catching up to 4000 oke of fish daily. The local market could not absorb more than 2500. Ammonia to set the ice factory going, and salt for preserving fish had been requested some time before. As they had not arrived and the weather was hot the surplus fish which could not be preserved, quickly started to spoil and had to be thrown back into the sea. HQ must take much faster action on such requests.

There are jeeps in the north of Greece which came without tops from Italy. It is starting to rain there and the Regional staff have to go out every day on business. Meantime they are assured by HQ that tops are being made. But they are getting wet!

In one region the warehouses are empty and distribution is behind. The Regional Director comes to HQ to set the matter right. He is told that food will be found and sent as soon as possible, and when caiques can be found to take it. Nobody in HQ quite realises that he - the Regional Director - is going to have to return empty-handed (except for promises) to his region to face the people who have not been getting their rations. Everybody expected him to come back with something more than an assurance that it will be done. The same thing applies in regard to agricultural supplies, although this is not always the fault of HQ.,

which has to depend on what is sent from overseas. There was urgent need for sulphur for the vines in Region C, but it was not available and had to be brought from Italy or elsewhere. The growers expected UNRRA to produce, but UNRRA did not produce in time. There is the case of press pads for olive presses in Mytilini. We have turned the world upside down to find them, and collected a certain number so that they will get there in time. The Agricultural Section realises the urgency of these matters.

There is the question of shelter in Mytilini. A number of villages suffered from an earthquake in the summer of 1944. The Agricultural Bank's Shelter program undertakes only restoration of houses which were destroyed by Germans or Italians in certain localities and not those destroyed by earthquakes; but just the same those who had their homes destroyed by an earthquake feel just as cold as the others, and the Regional Director is under constant pressure from them.

Roads require to be repaired. Kavalla - Drama and Volos - Larissa are important arteries in use all the time and in very bad condition. HQ say "Yes, we agree, we will press Ministry concerned to get them repaired". Meantime convoys are taking supplies every day and breaking springs because the roads are so bad. Springs to replace those broken are not to be found. The question arises what is the Regional Director to do? Soon he will not have enough trucks left. Again a matter for which HQ is not entirely to be blamed since it has pressed Middle East and Italy very hard for spare parts, tyres, tools etc., without result. But road repair promptly done would be an alleviation. We must remember here in HQ that when the regions ask that something be done they usually have a very good and pressing reason. We can help regional staff most by pressing for action quickly and insistently on matters urged by them and we can set their minds at rest by at least acknowledging receipt of their questions and requests.

A very important thing to realise is that when agreement is reached with the Greek Government by HQ instructions are sent out to Regional Directors, and it is equally important that the Greek Government sends out similar instructions to their representatives. Often a Regional Director speaks to the Prefect about instructions received from HQ and the Prefect says he has heard nothing about the matter. Similarly the Prefect often springs instructions from the Greek Government on a Regional Director, who has received no similar instructions from HQ.

If division heads have communications from the regions please answer them because they are sent for a reason and the people in the regions do want an answer. Similarly, secretaries to division heads should stick communications from the regions under the noses of the division heads until an answer is sent. The people in the regions are the people in the firing line who should have the utmost backing from HQ. They do the work and see that supplies get to the people.

23rd December, 1944

TO: Mr. Keith Roache, UNRRA, Cairo.
FROM: Sir Michael Creagh, Senior Deputy Chief of Greek Mission.

SUBJECT: UNRRA "BIBLE"

The Chief of the Mission has decided that the following should be introduced into the Country Mission General Regulations, Greece. At the end of para. 1 add:

"The Chief of Mission will be assisted by a Policy Committee consisting of:

Senior Deputy Chief of Mission
Deputy Chief of Supplies and Requirements
Deputy Chief of Finance and Administration
Deputy Chief of Distribution.

Other than Deputy Chief Directors & Advisors
This Committee, when dealing with policy effecting bureaux nor represented on the Committee will call in Directors or Advisors. The responsibility of Directors is not only to carry out policy but to see that their Bureau is informed and is consulted as a team. Individual members are not entitled to direct access to the Chief of Mission on official business. They may, however, make any representations which they feel are necessary through Deputy Chiefs and Directors. Should individuals wish to represent their opinion to the Chief of Mission, they will do so in writing through the Deputy Chief or the Director of their Division."
(para. 69)

In Paragraph 310, page 24, "The District Director may call upon any Bureau or Division Officer" for the word 'may' substitute 'will'.

In paragraph 311, the point I want to make here is that technical officers communicating with the heads of their bureau or division on other than purely routine matters will consult with the District Director so as to forward an agreed recommendation. Should agreement not be reached, then the matter will be represented to the Deputy Chief of Mission for settlement on a Mission level.

My suggestion as regards the book as a whole is that having cleared the principle of the functions and responsibility of the District Director, vis-a-vis Divisions and Bureaux, it is not necessary to make any further reference in those parts of the Regulations dealing with the duties of Directors, etc. As the regulations now stand, there is a tendency to find the Director promulgating their own ideas as to the relationship between districts and their divisions or bureaux rather than having a firm policy based on the principle that where you have responsibility i.e. on the executive side, you have authority. I think there is also a tendency to pass letters rather than have direct consultation so that an agreed policy approved by the District Director and his advisers can be forwarded to higher authority.

Mr. Keith Roache, contd.

23/12/44

I think it should be made clear that Regional Directors report to the Mission through district organization and do not correspond directly to Mission Headquarters unless there is an emergency and they are unable to get contact with their appropriate headquarters.

Our experiences here have confirmed my opinion that a lot of people are batting on an individual basis rather than playing for the side. That is why I think it is important to get these regulations tied up so that everybody knows how they stand.

You want to keep an eye on Displaced Persons to see that they deal through Mission H.Q. as the normal channels; we have already had a bit of trouble over this point. (see para. 367 (iii)).

Mr. Archer has read the above and authorises me to forward it to you.

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
ADMINISTRATION

Balkan Mission

Series : Policy
Subject : Line of authority between the
Balkan Mission and Country Missions

No: P-5

Date: 8 September 1944

1. In view of the probable early splitting up of the Balkan Mission into its component parts, it is necessary to establish clear lines of communication and of responsibility between the Country Missions and Balkan Mission headquarters, and within the Country Missions themselves.
2. During the current planning stage, the Balkan Mission has been responsible for formulating, in consultation with Washington and London, the basic principles and policies which shall govern operations and the procedure to be followed in such operations and for laying out the general pattern of the Country Mission structure. To this end, the Balkan Mission has been organized largely on a functional basis. As personnel have arrived in Cairo they have joined their functional bureaux or Division, and within these, plans and procedures have been formulated.
3. Responsibility, however, for developing Country operational plans within the overall Balkan directives must now be centralized in the Country Missions. For some time past the Chief of the Greek Mission has been able to build up his line officers and has begun to fit his various functional staff officers into a general Greek Mission plan. More recently, observers were appointed to become foci around which the Yugoslav and Albanian Missions could be developed.
4. So long as the Balkan Mission remains in Cairo, the functional bureaux and Division Chiefs will have administrative responsibility for all their functional personnel, subject to operational developments. As operations are now imminent and Country planning is developing on a Mission basis, functional bureaux and Division have been instructed to nominate all their personnel to Country Missions. As soon as the Chief of a Country Mission considers that operational planning demands the actual attachment to his Mission of these nominated members of the functional bureaux and Divisions, he will agree with the Chiefs of the bureaux and Divisions, in the light of the balance of advantage to be gained, who should be attached. At that point those who are attached will come under the operational control of the Country Mission Chief.
5. During the military period, UNRRA personnel will be acting as the agents of the military authorities attached to the military chain of command, whether they are working as "opposite numbers" to military officers, as assigned individuals with no "opposite number", or in operational units (relief, health and distribution). But even during the military period, UNRRA line officers - Chiefs of Mission, District Directors, etc. acting as "opposite numbers" to military officers, will be operating also in a separate and supplementary UNRRA chain of command, having responsibility for UNRRA personnel in matters of discipline, pay, etc., and for planning operations and estimating requirements for the post-military period. On these matters, communication will be direct between UNRRA field officers and their higher echelons (as below in para. 8).
6. It will be the object of all organizational planning that responsibility for relief should pass from the military authorities to UNRRA as soon as possible, and there may be a secondary stage in the military period when UNRRA personnel are able to take over completely certain areas and functions with their own line of operation command, subject only to military policy directives.
7. To ensure smooth and early transition, from the military to the civilian period of responsibility, it is necessary that UNRRA Missions should from the very beginning develop and adhere to the proper UNRRA lines of responsibility and channels of communication within the limitations imposed by the military controls described above. As the Mission, District and Regional line officers and more field personnel become available, District Directors and Regional Directors will be able to gather around them their functional staff officers and a District and Regional team spirit will be developed as well as and within the Country Mission team.

8. (i) Except as may be modified by the military organisation during the military period, all functional officers in the field will be responsible directly to their immediate line officer (see appendix). All communications between a field officer in the field and his own higher echelon will be through the immediate line officer to whom he is directly responsible. Just as in the Balkan Mission now, all communications to and from Washington and London go through the Chief of the Balkan Mission, so communications to and from the field will go through the District Directors officer and the office of the Chief of the Country Missions.
- (ii) Detailed instructions from Country Mission functional bureaux and Divisional Heads to functional field personnel may be sent to District Directors marked for the attention of the functional personnel concerned, without prior clearance through the Chiefs of Country Missions. Policy directives, however, will be cleared through the Chiefs of Country Mission prior to despatch to District Directors for distribution to field personnel.
- (iii) Copies of official communications may be sent direct between Heads of functional bureaux and functional field personnel.
- (iv) All communications from the field will go through District Directors and Chiefs of Country Missions.

During the operational stage, while Country Mission will be responsible for carrying out the policies and plans developed in the planning stage and while Country Missions will have authority to vary the operation of plans to meet situation as they are found, the Balkan Mission will be responsible for overall policies and for co-ordinating the operations in different Country Missions, and will exercise these functions by inspection, review and the issue of necessary directives. Such directives from the Chiefs of the functional bureaux and Divisions in the Balkan Mission to their officers in the Country Missions will be issued through the Chief of the Balkan Mission and Chief to the Country Mission.

10. It will be necessary to continue the practice in the Balkan Mission of all communications from Country Missions to and from Washington and London being channeled through the Balkan Mission. All negotiations between Country Missions and Balkan or Mediterranean military and civilian headquarters (not country Force Headquarters and Country Governments) shall be conducted through the Balkan Mission.

CHIEF OF BALKAN MISSION

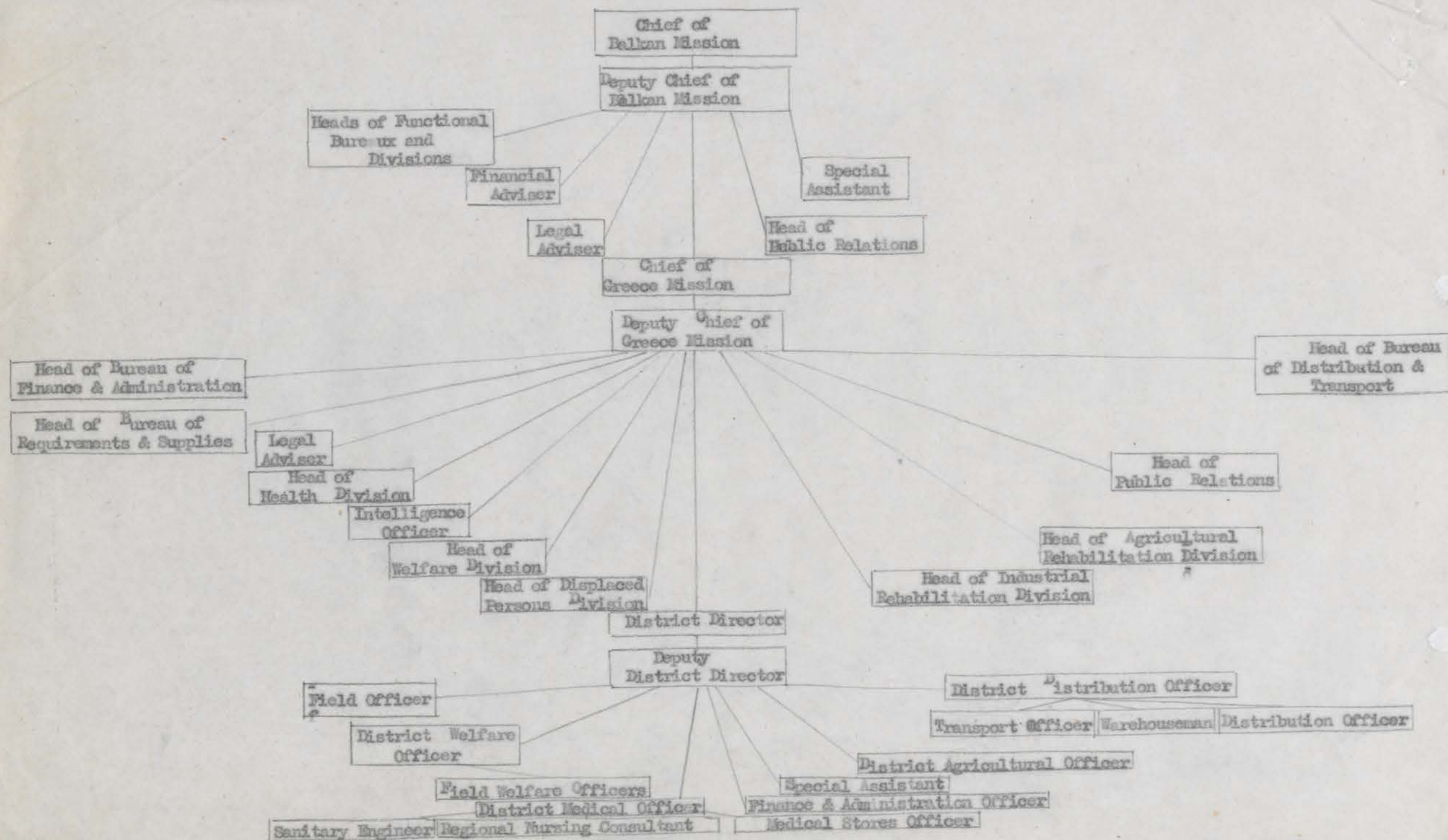
APPENDIX TO POLICY MEMORANDUM P-5

Subject: Line of Authority between the Balkan Mission and Country Missions.

The following illustration is given of the way in which the lines of authority laid down in the memorandum above will be operated.

A supply officer, working in a supply group in the field, has a recommendation to make, which if accepted would involve an approach being made to the Combined Boards for the release of certain supplies. To get this recommendation from the field to the Combined Boards the following steps would require to be taken:-

1. The supply officer would put the proposal to his supply group leader (if he had one), who would put it up to the District or Regional supply officer.
2. The District supply officer would consider the proposal, decide whether it should go forward, and, if it was to, add his own comments in the light of the general District supply plans, and pass the proposal up the District Director.
3. The District Director, after considering how the proposal fitted into the general District plans, and possibly after calling together some of his other functional officers concerned, would then forward the proposal, with comment, to the Chief of the Country Mission for the attention of the Country Mission supply chief.
4. The Country Mission supply chief would consider the proposal, decide whether it should go forward and, if it was to, add his own comments in the light of the total Country supply plans, and pass the proposal up to the Chief of the Country Mission.
5. The Chief of the Country Mission, after considering how the proposal fitted into the overall Country Mission plans, and possibly after calling in some of his other functional staff chiefs, would then forward the proposal, with comment, to the Chief of the Balkan Mission for the attention of the Balkan Mission supply chief.
6. The Balkan Mission supply chief would consider ~~xxxx~~ the proposal decide whether it should go forward and, if it was to, add his own comments in the light of the total Balkan supply plans, and then pass the proposal up to the Chief of the Balkan Mission.
7. The Chief of the Balkan Mission, after considering how the proposal fitted into the overall Balkan Mission plans, and possibly after calling in some of his other functional staff chiefs, would then forward the proposal, with comment, to Washington or London for appropriate action.



1. OBJECTA. Military Stage.1. Responsibilities as Advisers and Technical Consultants.

- a. To provide advice and technical counsel on all phases of relief and welfare as requested by AML and the Greek authorities. The terms relief and welfare include.
 - (a) Assistance such as food, clothing, shelter, and other basic necessities of life made available for persons unable to provide for themselves on their dependents and
 - (b) services for individuals requiring special help.
- b. To provide advice and technical counsel, as requested by AML and the Greek authorities, on training programs designed to assist Greek nationals in developing an effective welfare staff.

2. Responsibilities as Agent of AML.

- a. To supervise UNRRA Welfare personnel.
- b. To serve as liaison with local authorities with respect to relief and welfare matters as requested by AML.

B. UNRRA Stage

1. To provide technical advice and assistance to the Greek authorities on all phases of relief and welfare in accordance with plans previously agreed upon between UNRRA and the Greek Govt. (First Session, UNRRA Council, Resolution 9, para 5, paraphrased)
2. To provide such assistance and service as may be necessary to help the Greek authorities in re-building and developing a program of adequate welfare services.

II. FACTORSA. Military Stage1. Estimate of persons in need.

Studies are under way to show as accurately as possible the number of persons who are in need of relief and welfare services in Greece. AML estimates that there are 150,000 persons who are "totally destitute", i.e. in need of immediate food, clothing, and shelter. However, it is anticipated that many more persons will be in need of varying amounts and types of relief: food, clothing, shelter, welfare services. These persons are in addition to those who may be described as totally destitute.

/2. Loss

2. Loss of Means of Livelihood.

"Owing to various factors, such as destruction of crops and villages as reprisals, guerilla operations, failure to carry out normal sowings and the spread of disease owing to lack of medical supplies, a large proportion of the normal rural population is no longer self-supporting." (From AML, Greece, Relief Dept. A and P)

A large proportion of the urban population formerly engaged in commerce, industry, the professions, maritime occupations, etc., are not gainfully employed.

3. Missing Persons.

As a result of the war many individuals and groups have become separated from other members of their families and households. One of their greatest concerns will be to find these missing persons. Services to help locating and returning these missing persons will be needed not only at Assembly Centres but also in communities throughout Greece.

4. Displacement of Population.

As a result of enemy action many people have been forced from their homes. These persons come under several categories such as the following, each requiring relief and welfare services of one kind or another:

- a. Those who are internally displaced but able to return home as soon as transportation and communications are re-established.
- b. The homeless, who are living in makeshift shelters in the woods and mountains.
- c. The internally displaced who have found adequate, though temporary, shelter with relatives or friends.
- d. Greek soldiers who have been unable to return to their island homes or restricted areas or who are fighting with the guerilla bands.
- e. Displaced persons who will need help in tracing missing relatives.
- f. Those nationals of other countries who must be repatriated.
- g. Those Greek nationals in other countries who are to be returned to Greece. These are mainly men who will be returned from forced labor and persons returning from refugee camps.

The number of persons who are displaced is reported to be increasing. Estimated figures run as high as 1,100,000. The influx to cities and large towns has been very great; Athens is reported to have between 400,000 and 600,000 refugees.

5. Relief now being given.

Existing relief organisations operate only in certain districts and generally speaking, only in centres of communication. The rural areas which normally comprise some 70% of the population have received but limited assistance because of restrictions by the enemy, lack of facilities for distribution and inadequacy of supplies.

/6. Existing

6. Existing Relief Organisations.

- a. "Certain Relief Organisations are at present doing Relief work in GREECE. Of these the most important are the Joint Relief Commission (JRC) controlled by the Swedish-Swiss delegations of the International Red Cross, and the Greek Red Cross Society" and EOXA.
- b. "The JRC operates in certain districts of the mainland in CRETE and in some of the Islands. It has been excluded from "certain areas" and, by guerilla activities and lack of transport, from many rural areas of the interior.
- c. "A request has been made, through the Foreign Office, for the JRC to continue doing relief work after the enemy withdraws." The State Department has joined in this request. (From AML - GREECE - Relief Dept. A and P).

7. Factors Limiting Welfare Operations.

- a. Limited transportation.
- b. Limited supply.
- c. Limited non-Greek personnel.
- d. Limited function of AML and UNRRA personnel

8. Finance.

"Relief for destitute will be given where possible in cash in drachmas through local Greek authorities." (From AML - GREECE - Master A and P -- "subject to confirmation by War Office").

B. UNRRA Stage.

It is anticipated that the factors during the UNRRA stage will in general be similar to those of the military stage except that the first emergency period will have passed; increasing employment should have reduced the number of persons in need many missing persons will have been located and returned to their homes; communications and transportation should be on a more normal basis; a considerable staff should be partially trained; and finances should be in a more stable condition.

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/III Plan.

III. PLAN.

A. Military Stage.

1. Duties of the UNRRA Welfare Division.

- a. Under the direction of AML and within the scope of AML plan:
 1. To advise and assist the Greek authorities in the development of plans to provide food, clothing, and shelter for needy persons in their own homes or on their own land.
 2. To advise and assist the Greek Government with respect to welfare services for the personal rehabilitation of individuals requiring a special help, such as, children, displaced persons, missing persons, the aged, handicapped, etc.
- b. To advise and assist AML and, through AML, the Greek authorities with respect to welfare responsibilities in the care of displaced persons in:
 1. The cities or towns where a number of them have found adequate shelter with relatives or friends:
 2. Refugee centres which may be required but which should be liquidated as early as possible by re-establishing the refugees in their home communities:
 3. Convoys and rest centres which may be required in returning displaced persons to their former homes.

2. Organisation.

a. Headquarters.

1. The UNRRA Welfare Division is under the executive control of the Director of Welfare.
2. Headquarters Staff will consist of the Director of Welfare and six welfare specialists, with specialities as follows: child welfare, general relief, emergency feeding, emergency shelter occupational re-training and self-help, and camp welfare. One specialist will be designated as the senior specialist who will be assigned certain executive and administrative responsibilities in addition to his regular duties.

Specialities may be shifted and other modifications and additions made as required. Additional personnel may be added either by the seconding or employment of Greek nationals as needed,

/b. Field

b. Field Organisation.

1. The field staff will be organised for six districts and eleven regions in accordance with the field organisation of AML Force A and P.
2. District Headquarters will consist of a District welfare officer and one field welfare officer for each Region. One welfare officer, provided for in the budget, will be used for emergency assignments. Additional personnel may be added either by the seconding, or employment of Greek nationals as needed.

c. Voluntary Agency Personnel.

1. To assist UNRRA and AML in carrying out their relief and welfare responsibilities.
2. Subject to conditions agreed upon between AML, UNRRA and the voluntary societies, such personnel will be utilized as conditions and needs within Greece require.
3. AML Relief A. and P. calls for Relief and Refugee Units. At the present time it is impossible to determine how many and where Relief and Refugee units will be available for service.
4. Such relief units as are available will be allocated by AML HQ to districts and will be under the operational control of the district commander.

3. Local Welfare Centre.

a. The local Welfare centre is the local administrative unit for carrying out welfare responsibilities. These welfare centres will be located at places readily accessible to persons requiring their services. Although it may not be possible to cover all relief and welfare services in the same building, it is desirable to keep such services grouped closely together and combined, where possible, in the same building with related services, such as health.

b. These welfare centres are intended to provide some or all of the following services:

1. Aid to Persons in Need (the destitute).

Assistance such as food, clothing, shelter and other basic necessities of life should be made available for those persons who do not have sufficient income and resources to provide for themselves and their dependants. The Welfare Centre would be responsible for determining what persons do not have sufficient income or resources to provide themselves with such basic necessities of life and for authorising such assistance. The Welfare Division will be prepared to advise AML and the Greek government with respect to general procedures for determining need and methods for meeting this need. A special memorandum covering this problem under varying conditions and during different periods is in the course of preparation.

2. Method of Relief Payment.

"Relief for destitute will be given where possible in cash in drachmae through local Greek authorities." (From AML - Greece - Master A and P)

3. Care of Homeless Children.

Every effort should be made to insure that a child wherever possible, is cared for by his own family or relatives. One of the first tasks, therefore, should be a uniform registration of all children being cared for in orphanages and of all unattached children being temporarily cared for by families other than their own. This registration will expedite the restoration of children to their families.

When a child has no family or when his family is not able to care for him adequately, it is preferable that he be given substitute parental care with an approved foster family under continued supervision. Provision must be made, however, for institutional care for those children who cannot adjust in a foster home or who may benefit from group living because of their mental, physical and emotional needs.

4. Aid to Widows with Children.

It has been customary in Greece to consider children whose fathers are dead or missing as eligible for placement in an orphanage. In order to enable widows to keep their children with them the public assistance system should make certain provisions which will enable widows to take care of their children in their own homes.

5. Soup Kitchens.

Soup Kitchens should be avoided to as great an extent as possible, since experience shows that the Greeks are strongly opposed to mass feeding programs. For this reason the JRC has found it necessary to discontinue many soup kitchens. It is preferable to distribute food through the issuance of cash relief, enabling needy persons to purchase their food through the normal channels and to resort to group feeding only in exceptional circumstances.

6. Children's Canteens.

It is not considered desirable to establish congregate child feeding centres under artificial circumstances where feeding is the only activity. Congregate feeding of children is desirable where it can be a regular part of a school program, of recreational activities or of maternal and clinic work and welfare centres and is especially appropriate insofar as the distribution of milk is concerned. However programs actually in operation at the time of liberation should be continued, generally under the same auspices so long as the need for this type of aid continues.

7. Clothing.

In the distribution of clothing it is important that individuals have freedom of choice, within the limit of available supplies, with respect to type, size, and colour of garments and, where possible, the alternative of buying piece goods rather than finished garments. Ordinarily this can best be accomplished through money payments sufficient to enable persons to buy needed clothing through commercial channels.

However, in a number of localities the amount of clothing available in the market plus the amount that can be imported will be so small that distribution through commercial channels is not practicable. Under these circumstances clothing needs can be met through cash assistance plus authorisation to purchase imported clothing at the government warehouse.

The number of authorisations issued should not exceed the number of garments available. The authorisations to purchase clothing should contain identifying information and not be transferable.

The development of occupational and self help opportunities, such as providing materials and other assistance for sewing, will be an important part of the welfare program.

8. Medical Advice and Attention.

The determination of the need of individuals for medical or hospital care is not a welfare function. Nevertheless there are matters which will require the closest kind of cooperation on the part of the health and welfare divisions. If necessary care must be paid for, the determination of the ability of persons to pay for such care is a welfare function.

9. Information Services.

Experience in England has shown that the provision of information services available to the entire public is an important and worthwhile service. It is believed that this service is so important that it should be an integral part of every local welfare centre.

10. Refugee Centres.

- (a) "When it is apparent that there is no other satisfactory method of dealing with the homeless it may be found necessary for the Greek authorities to establish Refugee Centres.
- (b) "The locations of 15 Refugee Centres have been tentatively selected by AML and are shown in Annexure R.L. 5 of AML Relief A and P.
- (c) "When as a last resort, Refugee Centres have to be established, they will be regarded as purely temporary shelters for persons awaiting return to their home areas and re-absorption into the national economy of Greece.

/ (d)

- (d) "No accommodation stores for Refugee Centres will be released by S and P Depots without the authority of AML HQ on the personal recommendation of District Commanders." (From AML - Greece Relief Dept. A and P).
- (e) The Welfare Division, upon request shall advise and assist AML and the Greek authorities with respect to welfare responsibilities involved in the establishment and administration of such Refugee Centres as may be required and to assist in planning for their early liquidation through the re-establishment of refugees in their home communities.

B. UNRRA STAGE.

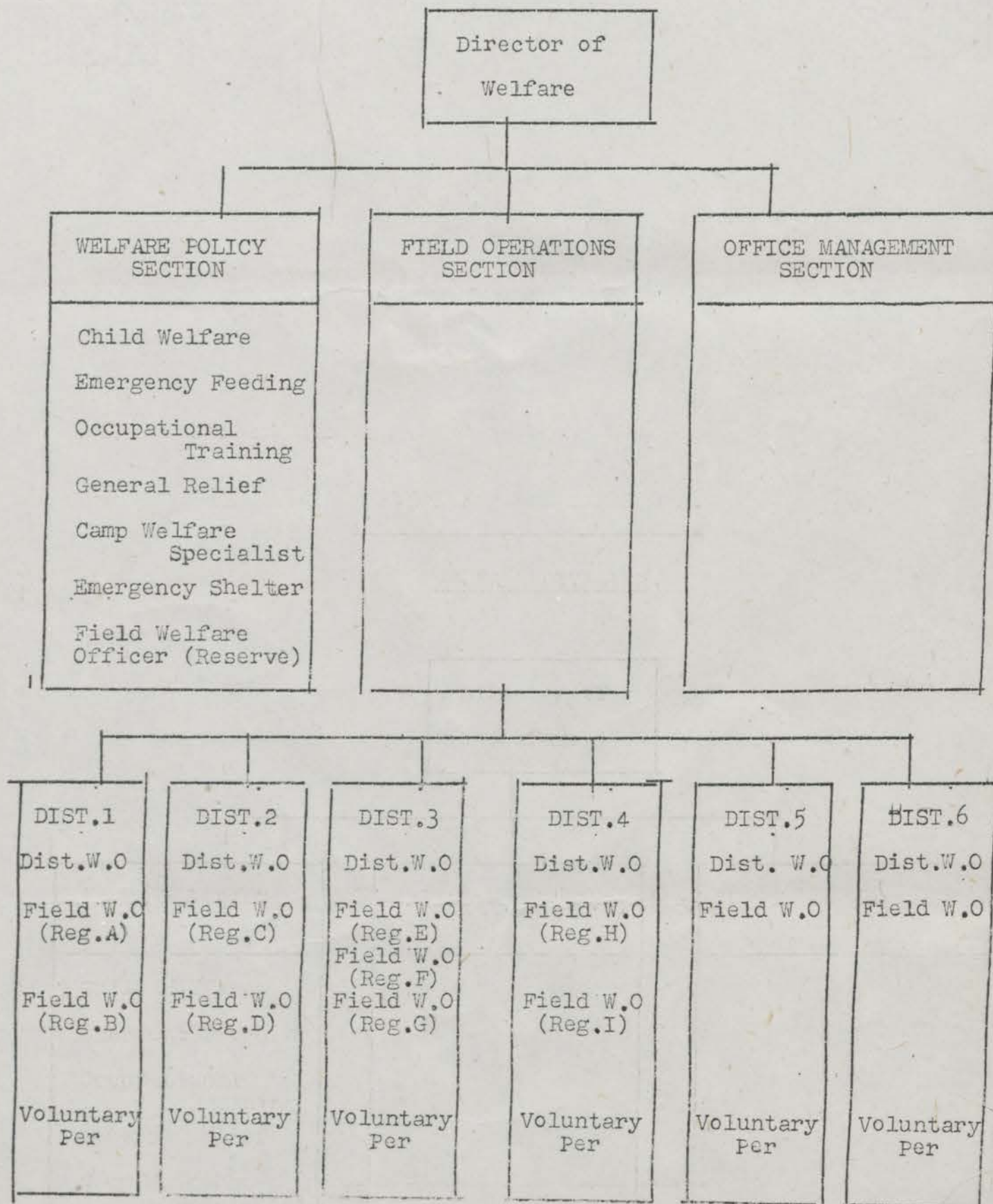
The plan for the UNRRA Stage will be developed after there has been an opportunity of making such changes and modifications in the plan for the Military stage as may become necessary as a result of conferences and discussions based upon the foregoing material.

IV. ORGANISATION CHART (Attached)

IV. ORGANISATIONAL CHART

G R E E K M I S S I O N .

WELFARE DIVISION.



PLAN

TRANSPORTATION SECTION - BUREAU OF DISTRIBUTION
AND TRANSPORT - BALKAN MISSION

OBJECTIVES

1. A smooth-functioning system of operation to include: receipt on UNRRA supplies at Ports and transfer to appropriate warehouses, both in coordination with an Inland Transport system.
2. To arrange, as soon as possible, for the continuous operation of above function by the indigenous peoples themselves or by their duly constituted commercial or other organizations.
3. Together with Industrial Rehabilitation Division and without interfering with the flow of UNRRA supplies, determine the most effective use of existing indigenous transport and survey the requirements needed for Inland or Inter-Island Transport rehabilitation.

FACTORS

1. AML PLAN

AML has arrived at a plan of transport to terminate at the conclusion of the Military period of assistance. This plan is flexible and amenable and includes participation of UNRRA staff.

2. Indigenous Peoples Program.

Since no knowledge is at present available on this, it cannot be considered in the UNRPA Plan, yet it is assumed that the indigenous people will have specific desires and requests and a body is designated herein as National Authority.

3. Physical conditions.

(Taken up under appendices each country.)

4. Procurement of facilities.

UNRRA Bureau of Supplies and Division of Shipping, Washington

DC, will procure and deliver to D & T Bureau at destination, shipside, dock or rail depots, stated requirements to complete the Bureau transport objective.

T A S K

1. Collaborate with and advise the National Authority in originating and/or utilizing existing facilities and Local manpower to perform the following transport services for UNRRA supplies:
 - a) Unloading of ships containing supplies
 - b) Lighterage
 - c) Dock to warehouse
 - d) Inland distribution from warehouse via (rail, coastwise, vessels, road & air)
2. Coordinate all transport services with standard procedures of Bills of Lading, Delivery Receipts, Manifests and Port Clearances.
3. In cooperation with Industrial Rehabilitation Division of UNRRA a survey of National and International Transport requirements for rehabilitation of the transport systems of the countries in question.

P R O C E D U R E

The procedure below is a recommendation and guide to all transport section officers and National Authorities seeking to complete UNRRA objectives as outlined above.

1. Receipt and transfer of UNRRA supplies and relief shipments to dock side loading platform.
 - 1) Make immediate Survey at each Port, of condition of docks and unloading equipment (cranes, heavy-lift, conveyors, etc.). Make every attempt to facilitate all necessary repairs by using the ingenuity and resource-

fulness of local people, to the end that these docks & equipment may be promptly used.

Where this is impossible requisition necessary replacements thru UNRRA Supply Bureau so as to insure a unhindered flow of tonnage.

- ii) Lighterage service and/or stevedoring service shall be obtained from prewar operating companies, fairly proportioned where more than one company existed. In the absence of former owners of operating companies and where no current operating company exists, experienced local personnel will be sifted and a management committee of 3 discreetly chosen, by collaborating with National Authority. This Committee to act as an operating company. Facilities shall be released to this Committee by sale or loan or gift (per UNRRA policy) and contracts shall be entered into with them to take care of UNRRA supplies and relief shipments.
- iii) Delegated Operating Companies shall use forms and procedure agreed upon and furnished by the National Authority and UNRRA.
- iv) Regular observation, suggestions and recommendation will be made by UNRRA Transport Section to assist the efficient and speedy handling of ship unloading, dock clearance and lighterage services.

2. Dock side to warehouse

- i) Advise and assist the National Authorities in allocating trucks to local Cartage or Express Companies existing in prewar operation in proportion to the volume of tonnage that is to be moved dock side to warehouse and warehouse to locality (radius of 15 miles of dock) (see appendix ALLOCATION).
- ii) Advise and assist the National Authorities in allocating transport supplies and tools to prewar

repair shops by rationing supplies essential to maintaining trucks allocated locally. Due consideration will be given to vehicles presently in disuse and immobilized for possible repairs and reconditioning. Where possible it should be recommended that these trucks be put into immediate service by the local repair and reconditioning shops. Spare parts, tires, should be sparingly used for their reconditioning and local peoples ingenuity and incentive will be encouraged to keep trucks rolling in local work.

(see Appendix ALLOCATION)

- a) Advice and assistance should be given the National Authority in the establishment of reconditioning Plants. Each plant will be recommended as a repair and reconditioning station for all vehicles and will be suggested as a technical mechanic school for training of indigenous people.
- iii) Designated local Cartage Cos. and Repair and Reconditioning shops shall use standard forms approved on and supplied by National Authority and UNRRA.
- iv) Regular observations, suggestions and recommendations to assist the operators of cartage and repair will be made for the efficient and expeditious handling of UNRRA supplies.

Inland Transportation (distribution from dock warehouse)

- i) Indigenous inland distribution centers will be chosen by agreement between Bureau of Distribution & Transport and appropriate National Authority.
- ii) Direct, as well as alternate (albeit circuitous) routings should be established, using existing

routes and carriers wherever possible. (These include Rail water & Trucking routes).

- iii) Equipment and Transport supplies should be allocated proportionally to all inland distribution centers to be served from anyone dock. Allocation to be made in quantities necessary to assure delivery of UNRRA supplies.

(see Appendix ALLOCATION)

- iv) Where Routing specifies shipment by Rail, and if latter is found unusable, immediate Survey is to be made and minimum repairs recommended to bring line back into serviceable condition.
- v) Required Highway Routes to be surveyed and any repairs necessary to bring routes back to serviceable condition will be encouraged and recommended to the National Authority.
- vi) Contracts for Repairs should be made with local indigenous firms and they shall be encouraged to do the job with the minimum amount of materials and as expeditiously as possible.
- vii) Transport services should be recommended under the following headings :

A. Rail Road

- (1) Use of the Railroads for area shipments should be by regular commercial practice, and will be influenced at all times by the national rail policy established by the National Authority with UNRRA collaboration and technical advice, handed down by directorate from the immediate headquarters of any region and/or district.
- (2) Operational, Road bed maintenance, and equipment survey, shall be made by UNRRA and negotiated for with the central Rail management by the National Authority.

B. Over the road (any truck operation outside a radius of 15 miles of any given locality).

(1) It is the responsibility of National Authority at any supply center supplying inland distribution centers, to arrange for and allocate equipment and supplies to cover the over road operations to be conducted in its district or region, (See Allocation Appendix), giving due consideration to commercial operators who existed prior to the war.

(2) Maintenance and Repair Stations, pre-war conducted, may be utilized and supplies allocated for the maintenance and repair of over the road trucks. A mobile truck repair plant will be allocated to areas in extreme need and where locally required maintenance stations cannot be immediately established.

(See Appendix ALLOCATION)

(3) Over the road running schedules will be arranged and approved to handle UNRRA supplies and shipments by UNRRA Transport Section.

Recommend that Local civil traffic control offices may be established, and civilian freight could be handled as space and load factors permit. UNRRA shipments shall include locally purchased surplus supplies.

(4) Over the road truck operators and maintenance and repair stations shall use standard forms to be agreed upon by National Authority and UNRRA.

- (5) Operation standards and schedules shall be established by National Authority in collaboration with UNRRA at supply centers, taking into consideration physical conditions, existing facilities, manpower available and their ability. Regular observation suggestions and recommendations shall be made to improve the standards and schedules.

C. Coastwise Shipping.

- (1) Allocation and use of all Vessels and Ship Supplies in each country shall be made and determined upon by the National Authority and assisted by UNRRA. The over-all UNRRA policy shall be set at each Country Mission Headquarters to comply with National Authority administrative directive.
- (2) It will be recommended that Shipping space be arranged and contracted for by directive, primarily for UNRRA supplies and shipments. Local civil Traffic Control Office will be utilized to:-
 - (a) Register movement of Civilian Goods.
 - (b) Determine priority of Movement.and to utilize in the best manner possible all available ship space.
UNRRA shipments shall include supplies purchased locally in which UNRRA has an interest.
- (3) Survey shall be made of all Ship owners in each district. Information to be obtained and relayed to Headquarters shall include:-

- (a) Pre-war tonnage owned
 - (b) Tonnage available now.
 - (c) Personnel available now
- (4) Survey shall be made of all Ship Construction and Ship Repair & Supply Companies as to their requirements in order to service and supply all shipping allocated. This Survey is to be sent to Mission Headquarters.
- (5) Boat and Ship operations shall be carefully observed and recommendations and suggestions made to operating bodies or body, National Authority & UNRRA Transport.

D. Air Transport.

Since Air Transport equipment and supplies are not included in UNRRA Program, this subject is covered here for the purpose of assisting and advising the National Authority. Because of the necessity for passenger movement and communications by Air during the UNRRA Relief and Rehabilitation period, including the movement of UNRRA personnel, mail and express shipments, it is hoped that an Air Carrier Company will be encouraged by the National Authority to originate Air Services in all Areas wherever practical and establish this service as soon as possible. Country Mission Transport headquarters will consider Air Transport in an advisory capacity and shall explore all possibilities for establishing an Air Carrier that will operate for the immediate and future public necessity and convenience of the indigenous people.

E. Rehabilitation of indigenous existing transport and survey of requirements to restore to pre-war basis. There is an attempt throughout this transport plan to lay the grounds work for a basic indigenous organization to complete a national transport system in each country.

The Industrial Rehabilitation Division and the Transportation Division in each Mission District and Region shall collaborate in making a complete study of the Transport System, and its requirements to bring it back to pre-war condition. This work shall be carried on under the direction of Mission Headquarters.

ALLOCATION APPENDIX

Appreciation and Plan, Transport Section Bureau of Distribution and Transportation, Balkan Mission

- I. Pursuant to Resolution I, Part I General Policies of the First Session of the Council, Paragraphs 3 and 4 under Section II.

And in compliance with Resolution No. 7, paragraph 2:
And in further compliance with Resolution No. 12, paragraph 8:
The Transport Section, Bureau of Distribution and Transport, Balkan Mission (all countries) will assist and advise the national authority and their delegated agents in proper distribution and allocation of transport equipment supplies.

- A. The Transport Section will at all times seek maximum utilization and preference of transport equipment and supplies in
1. Transporting UNRRA Relief and Rehabilitation supplies

2. Reestablishing the national transport system:

By helping and advising the national authority in allocating transport equipment and supplies to fit, willing and able private companies, individuals or government agencies without prejudice to race, creed or political belief.

- B. The transport section will in compliance with Section 5 of Resolution No. 7 assist the national authority in taking appropriate measures to insure that the remuneration earned by private transporters for their services is no more than is fair and reasonable.

- I. The Transport Section, Bureau of Distribution and Transport, country mission, shall, according to the authority and within the limitations of the UNRRA National authority agreement, produce a plan of allocation and requirements by sections or districts of the country and arrange for administration to that plan at sectional or district levels.

- A. Progress of allocation and detailed report of distribution and utilization of transport equipment and supplies shall be forwarded by all districts to country mission headquarters.
- B. Country mission headquarters shall recapitulate these reports and forward to BALKAN Mission headquarters.

During the military period it shall be the purpose of Transport Section, by cooperating with the appropriate national authority, to locate and organize competent indigenous managements to take over the transport functions of the military and receive UNRRA transport equipment and supplies pursuant to Paragraph A of I above.

- III Transport Section will comply with financial policy laid down by UNRRA and will maintain required records, make proper collections in keeping with the security and accounting of the allocation of transport equipment and supplies.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND
REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

140
GREECE MISSION

SERIES: POLICY

GP-21

8 July 1946

SUBJECT: Abolition of Office of
Senior Deputy Chief of Mission

1. It is notified for general information that effective 1 July 1946, the Office of the Senior Deputy Chief of Mission at Mission Headquarters ceases to exist.

2. The Regional Liaison Office, formerly under the control of the Senior Deputy Chief of Mission, will be directly responsible to the Chief of Mission as of 1 July 1946.

Buell F. Maben

Distribution: A

BUELL F. MABEN
Chief of Mission

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND
REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE MEMO

SERIES: Administrative

GA - 130

SUBJECT: Merger of Regions A&B

Amendment No. 1

26 April 1946

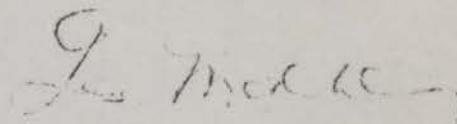
PURPOSE:

1. The purpose of this amendment to Administrative Order GA - 130 is to modify the instructions in regard to communications dispatched to Region AB.

DETAIL:

2. Paragraphs 4 (a) and (b) are canceled and the following substituted therefor:

"All correspondence and cables, regardless of their nature, which are matters of concern to Region AB will be dispatched to Regional Headquarters in Athens, and no communications will be sent direct to the Regional Sub Offices at Kalamata, Navplion, or Tripolis."



George McKibbin
Acting Deputy Chief of Mission
For Finance and Administration

F + A

FA/PT/PD/519

13 April 1948

TO: J. H. Jago, Deputy Chief of Mission, F. & A.
George McKibbin, Acting Deputy Chief of Mission, F. & A.

FROM: Truman B. Mitchell, Director of Personnel
and Training

SUBJECT: Establishment of Economic Analysis Division

As of December 8, the Chief of Mission instructed this Bureau to bring to his attention the matter of establishing final organizational patterns for the above-mentioned Division.

The target date set for this was January 20, 1948. On or about that date I issued a memo to the Chief of Mission over your signature and am again reminding you of this matter, if you care to bring it to the attention of Mr. Maben.

If I hear nothing in the future, I will consider this an indication that the matter has been dropped. At this writing I am placing his original memo on file.

Truman B. Mitchell
Director of Personnel
and Training

TEBMitchell/eh
cc: Chief of Mission

The Mission is organised in four parts:

- I. Chief of Mission's Office
- II. Bureau of Finance and Administration
- III. Bureau of Supply and Distribution
- IV. Bureau of Relief Services

I. The Chief of Mission's Office directs the policy and activities of the Mission.

II. The Bureau of Finance and Administration is concerned with the organisation and control of the Administration in Greece.

III. The Bureau of Supply and Distribution is composed of the following Divisions and Sections:

1. Procurement and Co-ordination Division
2. Food Division
 - Rationing and Distribution Section
 - Milling Section
 - Olive Oil Section
 - Regional Liaison Section
3. Clothing, Textile, Footwear Division
 - Donated Clothing Section
 - Non-donated Clothing Section
 - Textile Section
 - Analysis and Reports Section
4. Agricultural Rehabilitation and Fisheries Division
 - Supplies and Surveys Section
 - Pesticide Section
 - Livestock and Veterinarian Section
 - Agricultural Engineering Section
 - Fisheries Section
5. Industrial Rehabilitation Division
 - Industries Section
 - Arrivals, allocation and co-ordination Section
 - Shelter Section
 - Telecommunications Section
 - Communications Section
 - Roads Section
6. Traffic Division
 - Shipping Section
 - Statistics and Records Section
 - Fuel and Mining Section
 - Transport Section
 - Port of Piraeus Section

IV. The Bureau of Relief Services is composed of the following Divisions and Sections:

1. Welfare and Repatriation Division
 - Repatriation Section
 - Child Welfare Section
 - Public Assistance and Welfare Centers Section
 - Home Industries Section
 - Training and Field Services Section
 - Rehabilitation Section
2. Health Division
 - Laboratory Section
 - Maternity and Child Health Section
 - Medical Supplies Section
 - M.I. Room
 - Nursing Section
 - Nutrition Section
 - Rehabilitation of Disabled Section
 - Sanitation Section
 - Tuberculosis Section
3. Voluntary Societies Liaison Division

29 April 46

The Chief of Mission is represented in the provinces and the islands of Greece by nine Regional Directors. These Directors have a staff of 1348 local personnel, 224 imported personnel, and 163 Voluntary Society personnel.

Regional Headquarters are situated in:

Athens (A+B) which covers the provinces of Euboea, Boetia, Phthiotis, Argolis-Corinthia, Arcadia, Laconia, Messenia, Attica, Phocis, and Ilis.

Patras (C) which covers the provinces of Achaea, Zante, Cephalonia, Aetolia-Akarnania, plus part of Ilis, separate Governor for Ionian Islands.

Ioannina (D) which covers the provinces of Arta, Preveza, Ioannina, Thesprotia and Kerkyra.

Salonika (E-G) which covers the provinces of Kozani, Kastoria, Pella, Florina, Thessaloniki, Kilkis, Chalkidiki, plus part of Serres.

Volos (F) which covers the provinces of Magnesia, Larisa, Trikkala, and Karditsa.

Mitilini (H) which covers the provinces of Mitilini and Lemnos.

Chios (I) which covers Chios and Samos.

Syros (J) which covers one nome (Kyklades), all islands - 18 major, and about 12 minor inhabited.

Crete (K) which covers the provinces of Kania, Rethymno, Iraklion, Lassithi.

Sub-offices are maintained in most of the major towns, i.e. Kavalla, Kalamata, Corfu, Preveza, etc.

Regional Directors and their staffs co-operate with the local Greek Government representatives and give advice and assistance in the distribution of UNRRA supplies and services. Voluntary Society organisations with such units as medical teams, and welfare teams, working in co-operation with UNRRA in Greece, carry out their duties under the general supervision of Regional Directors.

In addition to the task of observing the distribution of UNRRA supplies and services, it is the duty of the Regional Director to observe the needs and conditions of the Region in order that the advice and assistance given to the local Greek Government representatives may be based on accurate and impartial knowledge. Regional Directors keep the Chief of Mission informed of

these activities in order that he may have an accurate knowledge of the distribution of UNRRA goods and services and a knowledge of the conditions obtaining throughout the country. It is the policy of the Mission to give Regional Directors a wide measure of authority (within the Greek Government-UNRRA Agreement, the UNRRA Council Resolutions, and Mission policy) in order to ensure that prompt advice and assistance are given where necessary.

29 April 1946

TOP SECRET

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
ADMINISTRATION

Athens, Greece
23 December 1944

Mr. Neville Miller,
Acting Chief Balkan Mission,
United Nations Relief and Rehab. Adm.
CAIRO.

FOR: Alvin Roseman
Kenneth Dayton

Dear Mr. Miller,

As indicated in our cabled reply to your instructions for Rohrbaugh, this was the first word we had had that Mr. Dayton was within reach and I am chagrined and annoyed to think that Rohrbaugh is not going to see him, because the problems he has to discuss from a financial point of view apart from other matters are acute. They revolve around one principal question as follows: What UNRRA can use for money in operations in view of (a) the new restraint placed by UK Treasury on any extended use of BMA notes in Greece and (b) the low buying power in the country on the one hand and the fact that the Greek Government requires all and more of any possible income to meet its own civil services for which salaries are two or three months in arrears.

We are being pressed now for certain special operations which have developed as a result of the emergency and the general breakdown of Greek public and private agencies in the emergency, the latter due partly to the restraints placed upon movement of civilians from place to place. An example of this is as follows:

We have been asked by the JRC not only to fill gaps among their own personnel left by the departure of foreign staff when it was expected their work would come to an end December 15, but to undertake special departments for them. One of these departments has responsibility for receiving, sorting and issuing clothing for free distribution. It is not a distribution job, but it requires taking over a large central warehouse in the Zappeion in Athens, where there are upwards of two million garments which must be got out as soon as possible. These were formerly received and sorted for the JRC by a Greek voluntary society. This will require labour and some Greek executives. There will be a continuing arrival of clothing in considerable quantities. Likewise reparations of damaged clothing should be started. ML agrees with and is urging this assignment. It will be distinct from clothing received for sale through commercial channels, which will be handled separately by ML and JRC.

Another example is the request on the part of ML and JRC that UNRRA open an independent and neutral office for the assembling of information on condition and needs of hospitals, a central registry for local nurses and hospital personnel which might be easily handled and such an office might well become an action office in order to break the

/paralysis

paralysis on getting things done across the ELAS lines. As you may assume, the hospitals are now overcrowded, not only by inmates of institutions which have had to be evacuated from a combat zone, but have also new wounded to care for. Additional medical staff is required. The general plan for all of such staff and operations to be covered from drachma sources has been completely ineffectual. There are no drachma sources of any importance which are not already absorbed by Government and JRC and we believe we cannot refuse the opportunities placed upon us which are distinctly within the scope of our capacity. In fact personnel were allowed to remain as exceptions to the general order removing civilians from the combat area only because they would be needed in services of this kind. Additional opportunities and needs which presumably only UNRRA can fill will appear as soon as some tranquility and resultant communications are restored, as, for instance, organizing of winter hostels for children evacuated from the burned areas.

Obviously it is not the intention of UNRRA TO USE ANY CONSIDERABLE amount of foreign exchange in local operations, hence we have under consideration and have the favourable opinion of our Financial Adviser for the borrowing of drachma from the Bank of Greece against sale of commodities later during the UNRRA period. We do not see any extraordinary sums involved in such a plan or any great inroads upon credit on supplies which would otherwise be held until the UNRRA phase begins. Actually UNRRA may receive increasing responsibilities much earlier than was originally foreseen in terms of six months after the beginning of the military period. It seems to me that what we require in principle is the authority to negotiate loans against drachma if they can be obtained from the new issue now awaiting off-loading from a shipment in the harbour and issued to the Bank of Greece. The affect on the Greek Government payments out of this supply of new drachma for our operations is that it would further increase their own budget deficit which is already over 60% and add injury to the stability of the drachma. The situation is best described in the attached copy of a top secret document prepared by Mr. Hugh Jones. If, however, the Government were borrowing against UNRRA security to be covered by supplies at a later period, it would represent no drain on their budget. By the time the UNRRA period begins it is to be hoped that buying power will be somewhat restored in the country and a lesser amount of comparatively free issue will be necessary.

Day before yesterday, Sir Michael, Mr. Maben, Mr. Washburn and myself conferred with six Ministers of the present Government who came, at our invitation, to my room at the G.B., the one common meeting ground which is readily available in view of the general paralysis of activity in the various Ministries created by the ban upon any civilian movement except during the hours of 12 to 2 at midday and by the military situation which creates this necessity.

The situation is, of course, extremely difficult and requires a display of courage and endurance on the part of our personnel which while their response is most

/gratifying

gratifying makes us hesitate to assume responsibility at times for their continuance in this unquestionably hazardous work. For example, Chris Janus has just walked in as I finished dictating the above paragraph with a large smear of blood on his coat, what he referred to as scratches on face and hands but with the word that his escape was unbelievably miraculous when the Red Cross truck he was conducting as a neutral observer struck a mine. One of the three civilian JHC Greek employees is dead with his head blown from his body and the truck is a complete wreck. At the previous stop bullets had struck the truck and they had to change the tyre which had been punctured. Janus' principal comment was with satisfaction that the supplies although blown about both sides of the street were actually distributed to their final destination and were mostly recovered. Nearby was a First Aid station where Janus himself had picked up some thirty bodies which had been unattended for some days and took them to burial in the slit trenches of the Botanical Gardens about a week ago. The First Aid station from which he took the bodies about that time was nearby the explosion today and, of course, came to his aid. He accompanied the injured men and the body of the victim to Evangelismos Hospital and then went to the JHC Headquarters to report the loss of the truck, came to my rooms to report the incident and has now gone home to bed without his lunch. This sort of thing is happening fortunately at infrequent intervals now, but is likely to go on. The individual service in all cases is voluntary and is commanding great respect from all persons.

Best regards,

LAIRD ARCHER
Chief of Greece Mission.

BY C.A. LEWIS
(DIRECTOR B REGION 1 DISTRICT)

1. If UNRRA is to act alone in Greece and to avoid being overwhelmed by officialdom and inefficiency, it is essential that a firm control be held on at least some of the services previously operated and controlled by M.L. These include Signals, Transport, REME, PWB (publicity). In addition UNRRA units will need to be independent of Greek resources for Finance, Employment of Labour and Statistics ~~Posts~~.
2. If the control of supplies, either present or future, is not to a certain extent in the hands of UNRRA it will be impossible for the Administration to enforce non-discrimination and to bring pressure to bear when needed. Incidentally such control would assist rather than hinder Greek officials in the performance of their duties and would be welcomed by them when they realized the full implications.
3. I therefore visualize the following handling of food, domestic fuel and agricultural supplies from ship to consumer:-
 - (1) Notification is sent to the UNRRA director in advance of the local authorities or Ministry of Supply as to quantities and dates of arrival.
 - (2) UNRRA distribution branch informs the appropriate authorities of the expected arrival and a member attends a meeting to decide on handling and distribution. The region should have information about relative needs from its outlying and travelling representatives, together with reliable up-to-date statistics.
 - (3) It is not proposed to concern UNRRA personnel with the actual handling of supplies until they arrive at a State warehouse where quantities, condition, methods of storage and accounting procedure can be supervised by UNRRA officials by spot check methods and measures taken to prevent abuse. The actual unloading and cartage can only be watched for obvious faults and loopholes, and the responsibility of local government officials insisted upon.
 - (4) All issues from the warehouses will be made on the authority of a local committee, containing an UNRRA member who will have access to records at all times, as well as to the certificates of receipt from committees, tradesmen or institutions, and will compile any necessary statistics.
 - (5) UNRRA Finance Officer will make sure that the agreed proportion of the value of supplies delivered is deposited to the credit of the Administration at the time of delivery. He will also be a member of the price-fixing committees and of the committees deciding on the ability of any particular recipient to pay. All credit should be borne by the banking system at fixed and reasonable rates of interest. The finance officer would advise District and Mission headquarters of such receipts and arrange for appropriate remittances of other means of disposal.
 - (6) Distribution of goods sold at ordinary current prices is obviously not the concern of UNRRA, but wherever supplies are distributed free or at non-competitive prices it must be known that UNRRA officers have the right to and are in the habit of making spot checks and investigating complaints.
 - (7) All requirements for future shipment should be indicated for through the UNRRA regional or district headquarters and the description and quantities justified and checked by the appropriate UNRRA staffs. At the same time all individual requests for supplies, e.g. agricultural equipment or industrial machinery, must be addressed to a committee having an UNRRA member but not to the Administration direct.
 - (8) During the whole period the Publicity department would be responsible for keeping the public informed of arrivals, prices, conditions of distribution and payment as well as of the objects, aims and limitations

13 Transport. Until railway services are restored motor transport will be the key to all relief operations. This service is most easily abused and prone to get out of control. The following points stand out:-

- (1) If vehicles and fuel are provided by UNRRA with the object of circulating food supplies, repatriating displaced persons restoring industries or assisting agriculture, measures must be taken to prevent their being used for private profit beyond reasonable limits and to further political or private ends. The supply of fuel and lubricants, tyres and spares will also tend to become a "racket" unless some control is exercised.
- (2) While the majority of vehicles, with their spares and fuel, must obviously be absorbed into the national machine as soon as possible, some vehicles must be retained under UNRRA control to cope with emergencies - possibly under the management of a transport firm supplied with the vehicles under special terms with this condition.
- (3) Until urgent supplies to distant destinations (e.g. mountain villages in distressed areas) no longer present a problem it is essential that transport be retained under ^{some} UNRRA control to meet such needs. Otherwise individual owners or combines will certainly have a stranglehold on whole areas and be in a position to demand high prices.
- (4) The geographical distribution of vehicles (sold through bank credits) must be under the control of committees on which UNRRA is represented, so that more prosperous areas cannot outbid poorer ones in greater need of transport. Some system of petrol and oil licencing will likewise be necessary and a control of priorities for spares.
- (5) Though movements of supplies will no doubt continue to be made under the control of the Agricultural Bank (presumably for a consideration), it may be necessary to insist, against the advice of the bank authorities, on certain methods being used, e.g. direct deliveries from port to villages and use of certain villages as sub-centres for distribution. The unloading, storage and reloading, each involving leakages and delay, adds considerably to the eventual price to the consumer.
- (6) Every effort must be made to prevent payment for transportation or labour being made in kind unless the "kind" consists of the surplus production of the receiving area, e.g. oil or wine. Paying transportation in imported flour throws the whole distribution calculations out of balance. This applies also where wages for unloading a ship are paid in kind, the distribution area containing the port either gaining by receiving a share of the supplies allocated to other areas or losing by a reduction in the total amount to be distributed in that area after the wages in kind have been paid. Coastwise shipping should likewise not be paid for in imported goods though payment in the goods surplus to the requirements of the receiving area should be encouraged.

Zannion Hospital Piraeus
January 7th 1945



GREECE MISSION

Athens,

20th December, 1945

To ; All Bureau and Division Chiefs.
From ; Bureau of Supply & Distribution.
Subject ; Reorganisation of the Bureau of Supply & Distribution.

The following organisational changes have taken place within the Bureau of Supply and Distribution:-

The Textiles Section has been transferred from the Industrial Rehabilitation Division to the Clothing, Textiles and Footwear Division. The Fuel and Mining Sections, formerly in the Industrial Rehabilitation Division, have now been combined into one Section and transferred to the Traffic Division. The Economics Division has been transferred to the Chief of Mission's office.

The following list gives a complete picture of the present organisation of the Bureau:-

Chief of Bureau's Office

Chief of Bureau	Mr G.F.H. Staynor
Deputy Chief of Bureau	Mr B.V. Washburn
Secretary	Miss J. Basle

Procurement and Coordination Division

Director	Mr S.B. Campbell
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Traffic Division

Director	Mr D. Curtis
Deputy Director	Mr W.C. Wild
<u>Transport Section</u> Chief	Mr N. Russell
<u>Shipping Section</u> Chief	Mr J. Macdill
<u>Warehousing Section</u> Chief	Lt-Col St John A Hill
<u>Fuel and Mining Section</u> Chief	Mr W.B. Udorski

Agricultural Rehabilitation Division

Director	Mr L.L. Scranton
<u>Engineering Section</u> Chief	Mr J.E. Flanagan
<u>Food Preservation Section</u> Chief	Miss L Bryant
<u>Livestock & Veterinary Section</u> Chief	Mr M. Kaplan
<u>Supplies & Surveys Section</u> Chief	Mr C.J. Alexopoulos
<u>Fisheries Section</u> Chief	Mr H.K. Howison

Industrial Rehabilitation Division

Director
Deputy Director

Mr L.C. Bingham
Mr L. A. Marshall

Industries Section

Chief

Mr L.A. Marshall

Shelter Section

Chief

Mr V. Furth

Communications Section

Chief

Mr L. Fontaine

Telecommunications Section

Chief

Col. W.J. Morris

Clothing, Textiles and Footwear Division

Director

Mr A.A. Gallo

Donated Clothing Section

Chief

Miss C. Votey

Non-Donated Clothing Section

Chief

Miss T. Woolf

Analysis and Reports Section

Chief

Lt G. Deporis

Textiles Section

Chief

Mr G.I. Hogg

Food Division

Director

Mr W. Rowntree

Olive Oil Section

Chief

Miss K. Sperer

Milling Section

Chief

Mr A.H. Haussman

B.V. Washburn
W.B.V.

B.V. Washburn,
Acting Deputy Chief of Mission,
Bureau of Supply and Distribution.

TO : ALL CHIEFS OF BUREAUX AND DIVISIONAL DIRECTORS.
FROM : OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES.
SUBJECT : SECTIONS OF DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES.

Will all addressees please communicate with the undermentioned Sections for all matters or queries relating to the work controlled by those Sections.

A. Commissariat Section.

Commissariat Officer,
Major Selwyn - Extension 257.
For all matters relating to Rations, Clothing,
Hotels, P.M. and NAAFI, and Officers' Shop.

B. Communications Section.

Communications Officer,
Capt. Beard - Extension 373.
For all matters relating to Telephone Repairs
and Installations, Cables, Registry and Mail
Room.

C. Movements Section.


Movements Officer,
Mrs. Winter - Extension 214.
For all matters relating to Movements, both
inside and outside Greece.

D. Office Administration Section.

Office Manager,
Mr. Kyriakides - Extension 230.
For all matters relating to supply of Office
Furniture, Stationery, Typewriters and Office
Machinery, Office Space, Repairs and Alterations
to premises.

At the present time the Bureaux and Divisions are telephoning the Director of Administrative Services for everything which is dealt with by the Division. Obviously, this causes bottle-necks, and by contacting the Section Chief direct in the first instance, a far greater degree of decentralisation will be obtained, resulting in faster service.

Six copies of this memorandum are attached for distribution round your Bureau or Division.


(C.S. WYATT) Director.
Division of Administrative Services.

10th December, 1945

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
GREECE MISSION
HEADQUARTERS

TO - CHIEF OF MISSION, BUREAU CHIEFS, DIVISION HEADS
FROM- DEPUTY CHIEF OF MISSION FOR FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION
SUBJECT-MERGER OF REGIONS E AND G

Approval has been given to the merging of Regions E and G. The new Region will be known as EG (Northern Greece). All communications with Regions E and G shall continue as at present until an official date for the merger has been established.

J.W.Jago/mdl

3. 12.45

J. W. Jago

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UNITED NATIONS RELIEF & REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
GREECE MISSION
HEADQUARTERS

Fin Michael

Athens, 8th March, 1945

From Office of Senior Deputy Chief of Mission

To: FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION *W2*

Subject: REPORT FROM "D" REGION - MEDICAL STORES OFFICER.

I attach correspondence regarding the above. You will see that Dr. Kirk does not approve of this appointment.

I presume you agree? *yes*

Perhaps you will be good enough to return to this office

✓ the District correspondence, and take necessary action regarding the second para. of Dr. Kirk's Memorandum.

*Thank you
W2
2/9*

7th March, 1945

C. COWELL, DISTRICT II - "D" Region.

Para. 11 your Report acknowledged by me on
27/2/45

Your enquiry was sent to the Head of the Health Division, who has replied as follows:

"With reference to your letter of 28 Feb. the storage of medical supplies is a function of the Bureau of Distribution and Transport and the staffing of medical store depots is their responsibility.

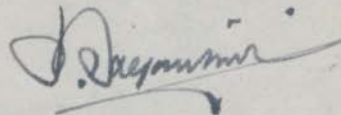
I think it is essential that persons who are recruited as medical storekeepers should be qualified pharmacists, having adequate technical knowledge of the substances with which they deal, since they will have to depend largely on their own resources with only occasional guidance from the District Medical Officer, and I should be glad if this view could be represented to the Chief of the Bureau concerned."

You will see, therefore, in view of the fact that Mr. Townsend is not a qualified Pharmacist, Dr. Kirk is not prepared to accept him as a Medical Stores Officer. I have referred the matter to the Bureau concerned.

2 March 1945

To: Senior Deputy Chief of Mission
From: Director, Health Division Greece Mission
Subject:=Report from Deputy District Director "D" Region

1. With reference to your letter of 28th o February, the storage of medical supplies is a function of the Bureau of Distribution and Transport and the staffing of medical store depots is their responsibility.
2. I think it is essential that persons who are recruited as medical storekeepers should be qualified pharmacists, having adequate technical knowledge of the substances with which they deal, since they will have to depend largely on their own resources with only occasional guidance from the District Medical Officer, and I should be glad if this view could be represented to the chief of the bureau concerned.



J. Balfour Kirk
Director, Health Division

Dist. Report

27/2/45

MR. C. COWELL, DISTRICT II

YOUR REPORT (UNDATED)

1. You raise the point as regards a statement of instructions from these HQ, reference changeover to ML. I cannot give you specific instructions since the matter is now being discussed with both the Greek Government and ML, but in principle

(a) we aim to takeover on April 1st as a target date.

(b) we are negotiating an Agreement with the Greek Government which covers the question as to what functions UNRRA is to undertake, and we are negotiating about the disposal of monies obtained through the sale of supplies which as you will appreciate is the motive power for all our activities. When this agreement is reached, which I expect will be very shortly, we can then put out instructions to Districts.

2. UNRRA is working in support of the Greek Govt. who are using the facilities of the Agricultural Bank, but the decision as to whether the goods are handed over to the Greek Government or Warehouses or shops is under discussion.

3. Noted.
4. Noted
5. Noted

/over

7. The question of transport for personnel has been the subject of representation on our part to the highest Military Authorities. I think as a result of this that we may expect an allocation of 3 jeeps per District and 2 per Region. It may be possible later on to further implement these jeeps by transport of American personnel when they are withdrawn from ML. I am afraid I have no specific date when these jeeps will be available, but I can assure you that every effort has been made to correct the present unsatisfactory position as regards transport for personnel.

8. The question of provision of coastal shipping is being investigated. I understand that there are certain coastal type craft available and a shipping Board has been set up in Athens, under Naval auspices, which will handle the question of this method of distribution.

9. The question of voluntary Society Teams I have referred to Welfare and Medical. The position is at present that there are no further teams being called forward, but we have made a bid for extra requirements for Greece, which will undoubtedly be allocated.

11. I have referred the question as to Townsend to the Medical Branch and will inform you as to their reply.

12. and 13. Referred to Finance and Administration.

14. Noted. The Greek Government is working in support of the Greek Government who are using the facilities of the Government but the decision as to whether the goods are handed over to the Greek Government or Warships or shops is under discussion.

Noted. 3.
Noted. 4.
Noted. 5.

To: Laird Archer, Chief Greece Mission, UNRRA
 Copy to S. H. La Fontaine, District II Director
 UNRRA

FROM: C. C. Cowell, Deputy District Director at
 "D" Region

SUBJECT: General information concerning
 activities at Corfu

1. Col. Stockton M.L., informed us briefly of impending "change over" - M.L. - UNRRA but would appreciate official statement and instructions from UNRRA Hqs.
2. Assume that UNRRA will employ full facilities of Agricultural Bank and Greek Government takes goods at ship side with UNRRA warehouseman working in close control.
3. Pilferage very great with M. L. trying to handle goods. If Agricultural Bank demands police and gendarmes to ^{upon} protect supplies and UNRRA insists, and controls or checks movements. More food should finally reach people for whom it is intended.
4. With Agricultural Bank properly informed and organized M.L. personnel will not be needed if our full complement of UNRRA people is made available and if we are authorized to hire the local help we need.
5. Before we go into Epiros, we should go in one month's supplies and have at all time a fortnight's supply in reserve!
6. A special children's ration (as of JRC) including semolina, rice, macaroni and milk should be provided for children.

7. appropriate transport for personnel and for supplies is imperative. A good transport officer with maintenance experience is very important for Epiros so that supplies may be moved on schedule and with dispatch. Distances and the state of communications in Epiros makes jeeps (with trailers) most important for UNRKA officers. Trailers will come in very useful for getting emergency supplies (medical & otherwise) to mountainous villages.
8. The restoration of one of the small Greek shipping lines between Athens and the West coast is important so that we may have regular and scheduled communication with Athens. UNRKA personnel should be so taken care of by supply that they may continue to live at least as satisfactorily as they did under the military. This means the sending of "household needs" for maintaining people in the "wilds" of Epiros.
9. The FAU, MHFAU and the Relief Team should both operate in "D" Region.
10. The above groups (9) are doing an excellent job in Corfu and can make a splendid contribution in Epiros where mobile clinic facilities are more needed, perhaps, than any where in Greece.
11. Suggest that Paul Townsend (FAU) be designated as Medical Supply & Stores man for "D" Region. He is young, not a pharmacist, but intelligent

and experienced in handling medical supplies. He has done a splendid job here.

12. I need more detailed authorization concerning the hiring of local help (cook, scullion maid) for Voluntary Society mess. These people operate in villages, come back to mess at night are entitled to help from UNKRA for mess help. Sent signal order requesting authority on Feb 21.

13. Have cash UNKRA funds which I drew from Finance office (Field Cashier) at Poreza when M.L. evacuated and we planned to remain. Have about £50 left and will submit accounting soon. Have supplied Sloman Henderson self with personal funds and their checks will be sent. Please deposit some additional emergency sum to M.L. Finance account for D Region.

14. Suggest again complete information necessary concerning policies for M.L.-UNKRA changeover. M.L. should leave all supplies transport and equipment. After leaving most everything behind after the evacuation of Poreza M.L. will not leave as much that is worth anything.

15. Miss Haley Nursing Consultant arrived and beginning survey work.

Sir Michael
Creagh

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BRS/693

9th October, 1945

His Excellency the Minister of Justice
Ministry of Justice

A T H E N S

Your Excellency:

During our recent discussion on prison matters relating to my Health and Welfare Divisions you asked me to give you some information on our regional organization which would be of assistance to your Ministry in solving certain problems of supply and responsibility.

I am, therefore, sending you three copies of a map of Greece showing boundaries and the places where the regional headquarters are established. At each headquarters there is a Regional Director in charge of UNRRA operations who is directly responsible to the Chief of Mission at this headquarters. On his staff are officials of the various divisions of the UNRRA Mission, notably supply, transport, health and welfare. These officials work under the orders of the Regional Director who is wholly responsible for all UNRRA operations within his region.

You will, therefore, appreciate that problems arising in a region which involve UNRRA assistance or advice should initially be referred to the Regional Director. If the matter cannot be settled by him, he will then seek further help from this headquarters. Naturally he works on policy directives issued by the Chief of Mission and cannot go outside these without referring to Athens. Within their scope, however, he has full authority to make all decisions.

You also enquired about the method of supply for clothing for prison staff and inmates.

All voluntarily donated clothing is dealt with by the Central Clothing Committees which sits at the Ministry of Supply under the chairmanship of Mr. Serantis. It is, therefore, to this Committee that application should be made for free gift clothing.

If, however, the demand is for a specific prison, application should be made to the Regional Clothing Committee of the region in which the prison is situated.

Clothing which is imported by UNRRA is dealt with like other supplies and is handed over to the Ministry of Supply acting on behalf of the Greek Government. The Ministry of Supply then settle policy and method of distribution in consultation with UNRRA. The method of approach, therefore, for clothing which is not voluntarily donated is to make application to the Ministry of Supply.

I remain, Your Excellency,

Yours truly,

Michael Munro

Distribution:

~~Deputy~~ Chief of Mission
Senior Deputy Chief of Mission ✓
Welfare Division
Clothing Division

out 140

PROGRESS REPORT ON THE STATUS OF OPERATIONAL PLANNING OF THE
GREECE MISSION AS OF 15 SEPTEMBER 1944

FUNCTIONS OF THE GREECE MISSION

Under the broad administrative authority of the Bureau of Areas, UNRRA Headquarters in Washington, and under the supervision and control of the Balkan Mission, the Greece Mission will formulate and carry out operational plans for advising and assisting the Greek Government in its relief and rehabilitation activities in the post-military period. (Attachment A is a Draft Agreement between UNRRA and Greek Government) (For further detail of relationship between the Greece Mission and the Balkan Mission, see (B) attached Order P-5, "Line of Authority Between Balkan and Country Mission, 8 Sept 44) During the military period, the Greece Mission will assist AML in formulating and carrying out plans for relief and rehabilitation services in Greece, in accordance with the UNRRA - AML Agreement of 3 April 1944 (see (C) attached). Attached (D) are documents describing functions of the various bureaus and divisions of the Greece Mission, and District operations during the Military Period, and (E) reports from District and Regional Directors as to their relationships with AML opposites.

ORGANIZATION OF THE GREECE MISSION

UNRRA Greece Mission will have its headquarters in Athens, Greece. Attached (F) is an organization chart of Greece Mission Headquarters, with further lists of positions in said headquarters, (with names of present incumbents), divided into Bureaus and Divisions as follows:

Office of the Chief of Mission:

(Duties and responsibilities of the Chief of Mission, his Deputy, his Legal and Financial Adviser, his Division of Public and Governmental Relations, and his Intelligence Division are attached (G)

Bureau of Distribution and Transport

Attached (G) (H) is a report on the Proposed Policies and Program of the Balkan Bureau of Distribution and Transport, and a report on Proposed Rationing Program for Greece (I) report on the Appreciation and Plan of the Bureau of Distribution and Transport for the Greece Mission will be submitted later.

Bureau of Finance and Administration

Since the Greece Mission is without a Director of the Bureau of Finance and Administration, we will submit later an Appreciation and Plan for said Bureau. Attached (J) is list of proposed staff for said Bureau.

Bureau of Requirements and Supply

Attached Document (K) Functions of the Requirements and Supply staff of Country Missions. Also attached (L) Varvaressos' estimate of requirements of Greece for Post-Military Period.

Displaced Persons Division

Appreciation and Plan for Displaced Persons Division attached (M)

15/2/45

NOTE:

Spoke to Mr. Archer re attached. He would prefer that we "grow up" slowly. The matter will be discussed at Policy Meeting on Friday.

Policy Meeting

Presented & agreed proceed at
Salonica as per cable sent 17.2.45
as attached.

Food and Agricultural Rehabilitation Division

Appreciation and Plan Attached (W)

Health Division

Appreciation and Plan Attached (O)

Industrial Rehabilitation Division

(Since our Chief of Industrial Rehabilitation Division has not yet arrived, the Plan for Greece will be submitted later. However, we attach the Balkan Industrial Rehabilitation Division Plan, which includes a Greece program. (P) We also attach program for Temporary and Emergency Repairs to Dwellings in Greece (Q)

Welfare Division

Appreciation and Plan attached (N)

Transient Centers

Appreciation and Plan will be submitted later. We attach list of personnel required (S)
For operational purposes, the Greece Mission will be decentralized into six District and Nine Regions, as shown on the attached chart (T). Functions of District and Regional Directors are set forth in attached documents (U)

District 1. Appreciation and Plan (Attached (V)

District 2. Welfare Plan (Attached (W)

District 3. Appreciation and Plan. New Director has been here only one week. Organizational chart is attached. (Y)

District 4. Draft Appreciation and Plan (Z) attached.

District 5. Draft Appreciation and Plan (AA) attached.

District 6. No draft appreciation and plan. Director arrived today. Organisation Chart (BB) attached.

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11 September 1945.

TO: E.V. Washburn
Acting Deputy Chief of Mission.

FROM: G. St. Louis.

SUBJECT: Transfer of Medical Supplies Section to the Bureau of
Supply and Distribution.

When the organizational chart for the then Bureau of Supply was originally drawn up in Cairo, provision was made for the inclusion of a Medical Supplies Section. However, it was subsequently decided to forego such a section in the Bureau; as it was felt that; once a requirements program was prepared, there would be little work for such a section.

Experience has proven that it would have been better to stick to the original plan of including a Medical Supplies Section in the Bureau.

As you know, Major Norelli and his assistants have prepared our requirements programs for medical and sanitation supplies, despite the fact that they are not employees of the Bureau of Supply and Distribution. Because of their preoccupation with numerous other duties, they have seldom been in a position to accord requirements programs and related supply work the priority this work should have. They have been hampered in other ways from completing assignments that are the direct responsibility of the Bureau of Supply and Distribution.

It would be well, in the opinion of this Division, to reconsider this whole matter with the view of transferring the Medical Supplies Section to the Bureau of Supply and Distribution - where it properly belongs. Our original view that this section would be concerned with Bureau of Supply and Distribution matters only where requirements programs were involved is in error. There is a constant flow of Bureau matters which involve the Medical Supplies Section.

Nor, is it especially desirable that the Medical Supplies Section be under the supervision of a medical man as such; what appears to be required is a Section Chief who is versed in medical supplies as opposed to actual medical practice - one who would, of course, cooperate closely with our Health Division officials but be under the supervision of the Chief of the Bureau of Supply and Distribution, who is responsible for all UNRRA supplies.

This Division strongly recommends that the above suggested transfer of the Medical Supplies Section from the Health Division to the Bureau of Supply and Distribution be at once considered by your office and that of the Chief of Mission, in the interests of more efficient requirements programming and proper organization of the Mission's Headquarters staff.

Ger. Palms. point of view.

Agree we should go in till we are ready
 Emer. up. Ger. Zeugung & Distribution. Permitt
 Discuss with Compton.

Spoke Compton

Spoke to District Director 3 on this subject
 and suggested that we should not commit ourselves
 prematurely to accepting responsibilities for
 Regions and pointed out that I have told Brig.
 Palmer that until we had sufficient assets in
 the shape of transport etc. we were not prepared
 to do so.

(X)
CONFIDENTIAL.

Ref. E/18/91

Feb. 22nd 1945

To Sir Michael Creagh
Senior Deputy Chief, Greece Mission, UNRRA

From Carl C. Compton
Director District 3, UNRRA

Subject: The Opening of G Region.

Mr. Carter and myself are very much concerned over the proposed move into G Region. While we agree with the principle that this region should be opened just as soon as possible and that UNRRA should be in charge, we feel very strongly that no move should be made until we have sufficient personnel, transport and supplies to render really worthwhile service to the people of that region.

The political situation in G Region is decidedly tense. The communist element is very much in control. There is strong feeling against the Athens government and against the British. The people are bitter because M.L. withdrew taking all relief supplies with them. (They disregard the fact that there were mob demonstrations demanding the withdrawal of the British from Greece.) The feeling is particularly strong in regard to the S.S. Ionia which withdrew with a full cargo of very greatly needed medical supplies which were later lost when the Ionia sank. The people are in a decidedly truculent mood as they fired on trucks which had carried medical supplies, simply because some of the drivers had purchased a small quantity of eggs and a pig. If we can go in with enough supplies, transport and personnel to render immediate help in appreciable quantities that mood will doubtless quickly change. To go in with only token supplies and inadequate facilities would simply aggravate the situation.

Miss Varley has just returned from a trip with a medical convoy which covered almost the entire region. She reports desperate need for medical supplies and services but little evidence of serious food shortage except in the Serres and Drama areas. These two areas could be supplied from here as could also the medical services. It seems to us that it would be better to make a small and quiet beginning in this way rather than to go in with the inevitable fanfare but with little in hand to meet the needs of that area. However, I want to state just as emphatically as possible that we feel it is important to press for adequate personnel and facilities to open the area just as soon as possible.

Maj. Baker is proceeding to Athens to confer with M.L. authorities on problems of G Region. It has been emphasized to him by Col. McQuorquodale that his responsibility is solely for the military side of the undertaking and that policy matters and operational command rest with UNRRA. I think it is rather hard for Maj. Baker to accept this but it is a point that must be insisted upon. In our opinion Maj. Baker's attitude and ideas are not in accord with those which we feel should be followed by UNRRA.

Carl C. Compton

Has asked Compton to come in could then discuss this

*Check.
I said "no"
until these
conditions
were satisfied*

is evidenced by the fact that

Salonika, 23rd February, 1945

From: W.F.H. Carter.
To : Mr. Carl C. Compton.
Sbjt: Situation for re-entry to "G" Region.
(As known in Salonika 22nd Feb. 45).

1. On 12th February M.L. announced that "G" Region would re-open by entry to Kavalla on 21st February. This date was raised subsequently to 1st March and has again been raised to 9th March.
2. The proposal today is that ML will operate, in effect, simply as S & R under policy of UNRRA Regional Director.
3. Latest information per telegram from ML Athens is that a Liberty ship will probably be due Salonika 26th February with first supplies of (tons) for "G" Region 3000 wheat and flour, and will load additionally at Salonika (tons) cheese 27, fish 165, fats 20, sugar 150, pulses 70, soup 29, coffee 21, milk 66, fish 95 included in lieu meat. Total 650 tons dead weight.
4. This is not a balanced ration in accordance with ML scale. We have therefore asked for a balanced ration in proportion to 3000 tons flour. If agreed, our shipment would be, including some 1098 stores and agricultural implements etc. 5000 odd tons. This well within capacity of ship provided and will give us $1\frac{1}{2}$ million balanced rations to ML scale.
5. Transport. Athens ML suggests Salonika ML hands over 50 trucks to "G" which will be replaced by Red Cross Athens.
6. Railways. As this is a vital link for distribution to the Region we are endeavouring to effect repair earliest possible and am sending an American officer to Athens to expedite material required. Greek Railway authorities estimate ample skilled labour available here. Most vital link Salonika / Serres broken but remainder of track throughout region in working order. ML have indented 2000 tons coal specifically for region operation.
7. Personnel. ML officers "G" Region are seriously concerned at lack of personnel in ML setup and Major Baker is proceeding Athens by air in endeavour to obtain further officers and N.C.Os. Our proposal includes using Alexandroupolis for Sub-Depot and possibly later this will in practice become a main depot. (Port is still mined). UNRRA personnel remains, on our latest information, at Barnes (Distribution), Lee who is sick in Egypt (Warehouse), Walter (Secretary), Miss Mazur or another (Welfare), Miss Varley (Nursing Consultant) plus possibly Donaldson who is coming from Athens. Possibly in the first days of re-entry some District personnel from Salonika might be loaned to "G" Region. This could apply to both UNRRA and ML personnel. There is little sign as yet of movement from ML officers, in appropriate medical or age categories, who may wish to transfer to UNRRA. Alternative plan is that certain ML officers will be detailed to continue their military functions till UNRRA people can take over. Detailed information is urgently needed regarding recruitment of better class Greek personnel, particularly regards pay, both for men and women. A suggestion has been made that a source of qualified women might be found in the ranks of Palestine ATS in Egypt. Could enquiries be made please?
8. Financial. Bulgarian Leva continues to circulate throughout "G" Region. Present proposal is that personnel from Bank of Athens (possibly 36 persons) shall accompany us on re-entry for the purpose of calling in Bulgarian currency and distributing drachmae.
9. Political. Information is that National Guard will not proceed Region on re-entry but personnel will be under protection of R.N. Information available also is that British operational troops will not be available at time of re-entry. Total ML strength expected to be approximately 110 including S & P and POL. Should this information prove correct question arises of guarding our stores, *also* escorts for convoys. Political situation is still tense in area and latest information is set out in Mr. Compton's letter to Sir Michael Creagh E/18/91 of 22nd Feb. 1945.

Difficulty will be to find local people in each town whose signature is acceptable to the Greek Government in Athens for supplies. "G" Region

differs in all aspects from Salonika since no Red Cross organisation in existence in East Macedonia and Thrace.

One of the great problems to be faced will be movement back to their homes of refugees, approximately 230,000 in all, over 60,000 in Salonika. This movement is expected to begin so soon as weather improves.

I have had talks with Mr. Levandès, Minister of Welfare and Sanitation from Athens who is here on a visit and with Mr. Mothes, Governor General of Salonika.

W.F.H. Carter
.....
W.F.H. Carter
Deputy District Director
3/G Region.

Copies to: Sir Michael Creagh, Athens. ✓
UNRRA Cairo.

cc.

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21st February, 1945

CARL COMPTON, DISTRICT III,

TAKE-OVER FROM ML

Dear Compton,

Your of February 17th E/11/85. I have just returned from Cairo and am not clear in my mind as to what is being done in the Kavalla Region. I take it that you will let me know when the situation hardens, but at the moment you have not come to any actual agreement on this matter with ML.

I fear I have been rather stupid and mislaid somewhere your list of personnel who wish to join UNRRA from ML. Could you please send me a duplicate stating specifically what budget line appointments you recommend for them? Apologies. Perhaps also you would let me know the position as regards the personnel in your District? When I was in Cairo I arranged with them to call forward all people belonging to District 3, so that you should now have everyone who rightly belongs to you. Stavridis is, unfortunately, sick; Miss Wingert will be leaving in a day or two.

Yours sincerely,

CONFIDENTIAL

(Seen by Mr. Archer)

Ref: E/11/85

February 17, 1945.

To: Laird Archer, Chief Greece Mission, UNRRA, Athens
From: Carl C. Compton, Director District 3, UNRRA, Salonica
Subject: ML/UNRRA Policy.

You will be aware of the decision announced by Col. Mc Quorquodale, ML Commander here, a few days ago that "G" Region shall re-open on 21st February under UNRRA Policy. I have sent you a telegram in regard to personnel etc. required. The proposal is that ML with the support of some other troops will carry out under Carter's guidance of our policy the distribution of relief supplies immediately on reentry and that as quickly as possible we shall replace ML officers with UNRRA or Greek personnel but that those ML officers for whom we have difficulty in finding replacements shall be detailed to remain at their posts until we adequately can take over their duties. This general proposal naturally includes absorption into UNRRA Ranks of any suitable ML officers who are willing to change over. The date 21st February for reentry has now been delayed but no other date has been mentioned except that reentry is likely to be very soon.

I now have to report to you that last evening Col. Mc Quorquodale called a meeting of all ML officers and pronounced, in effect, the death sentence on ML as from 1st April. He outlined the plan, as above, for "G" Region and said that the same arrangements would operate in the District and that he expected the fullest cooperation of every officer under his command with UNRRA officials, but that any officer who was not considered to be assisting UNRRA actively might be called for by him for appropriate disciplinary action. On the other hand he felt sure that all officers would realise that we were nearing the end of the war and that it was most important from the ML point of view that the job here should be ended in a successful manner. He reiterated the conditions under which officers could be recruited to UNRRA and invited applications from any officer who desired to change.

I will keep you informed of further developments and will submit to you any applications from officers who wish to join UNRRA.

21st February, 1945

HIRAM SIBLEY, DISTRICT V

Your letter of 12th February.

Thank you so much for your letter. I am glad to know that everything is looking up in District V. We are doing our best to reinforce it, as it will be the first District to take-over from ML.

Yours sincerely,

To: Sir Michael Creagh
From: Hiram Sibley

Dear Sir Michael:

Your very courteous and full letter of 31 Jan arrived this morning, and while I am no longer Acting District Director due to the arrival of Mr. Brown in 5 District, I could not help but take the opportunity of Dr. Messinezy's return to Athens to send you a reply. As you no doubt had heard, we had felt rather neglected here in 5 District without any word from headquarters, but we realized that UNRRA was faced with many and complicated problems and have carried on with all spirit and enthusiasm. Now that Mr. Brown, Dr. Parmelee, Miss Willms, Miss Crawford, the Youngs, Mr. Mill, and Mr. Diamantidies have arrived we no longer feel neglected but ready to go ahead and take over 5 District from ML at the earliest opportunity. Mr. Brown will be up to Athens in a few days to tell you how.

Mr. Finlayson appreciates your efforts on his behalf, while in my case, having put myself on record with you, I can assure you that my interest is putting UNRRA across, and wherever I can best be used there I shall be glad to be. As to a move to Region I in IV District, I can say that my contacts and experience ~~are~~ here, and if Mr. Brown is unwilling to release me, I shall feel obligated to do the job here which is badly needed and keeps me going 12 to 14 hours a day. However, Mr. Brown will be in Athens shortly and will clear the whole matter then.

We hope that you will consider 5 District as a model district and try out new ideas on us if a test is needed prior to general application. To that end I suggested a rationing expert visit us.

An L.C.T. or an island steamer is what we want and I'm sure you will ~~hear~~ a lot more from us on that matter.

Mr. Brown has hirings in hand and will clear with you. We have been asked not to take on anyone by ML and have only employed some casual assistance thus far.

Ty Patterson sent me the Country Mission General Regulations which arrived in the same mail as your letter. Someone has done a good piece of work.

Finally we have enjoyed Dr. Messinezy's visit. He is a fine man. We could use someone just like him in 5 District. My regards to Mr. Archer, Lincoln Kelsey, Al Roseman, and the rest. We understand that you have your hands full with the Greek Government, but so do we on our limited scale. Our liaison is excellent so far. Good luck.

Sincerely yours, *Hiram Sibley*

21st Feb. 1945

John D. Brown - District V.

Your letter of 12th February.

Many thanks for information regarding your activities. I look forward to seeing you in Athens in due course, but as regards staff for the budget line positions, your main reinforcement will have to be through ML sources, and I am awaiting information on this point and the specific budget line appointments for which you recommend personnel before I can take any further action. I visited Cairo with a view to seeing whether there were any possibilities of reinforcement from the Balkan Mission, but I think we shall get very little help in that direction. As soon as I know what can come through ML I will then get final reinforcements cabled for from Washington or London as the case may be.

I have informed Mr. Downie that V District is to have priority in this matter, as we want to get this District up to strength first so that it can take over from ML.

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FORM U/2/3
Policy Can
1401-511

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

8, SHARIA DAR EL-SHIFA - GARDEN CITY - CAIRO

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS

UNRRA-CAIRO

TELEPHONES:

47816-41317

UNRRA
District 5 HQ
Greece

February 12, 1945

Sir Michael Creagh
Deputy Chief of Mission
UNRRA
Athens

Dear Sir Michael,

I am sure you will be interested in our various activities since our arrival in District 5, and I am therefore writing you a kind of informal report in this letter.

I have met and had several conferences with the chief Greek Government officials of the District - the Commissioner, the Prefect and the Mayor - and have found them extremely pleasant and cooperative. There have also been several round-table discussions with Colonel Harris, OC of ML for District 5, and Colonel Hemphill, his American Deputy; we are all working closely together to form a more and more successful team for the amelioration of the condition of the Greek people and the restitution of the country to its rightful place among the outstanding civilized nations of the world.

At the time I write, Colonel Harris and the Commissioner for the Cyclades, Mr. Papamantelos, are in Athens and Colonel Hemphill and I will follow as soon as they return, so that among the four of us we shall soon be able to complete the general picture of future operations for the relief and rehabilitation of District 5.

When I arrived in the District, I found that Mr. Sibley, Field Officer, and Mr. Finlayson, Distribution Officer, had laid a splendid foundation for our work. I brought with me Miss Willms and Miss Crawford, Nurses of the Health Division, Mr. and Mrs. Young of the Welfare Division, and Mr. Mill of Distribution and Transport. Dr. Parmelee, the District Medical Officer, arrived from Athens just yesterday morning.

So far, I have been successful in smoothing out several difficulties here. I am pleased to say that I was able to persuade the International Red Cross in Syra to release twenty-three bales of badly-needed clothing which they had been holding for two months and to add them to the thirty-five ML bales recently arrived for Syra, making fifty-eight bales in all. The work of sorting the clothing is nearly completed, and distribution to the cold and needy will begin very shortly. The allotments of clothing for the other islands, one hundred and forty-four bales total, are now being shipped from here. I have also been able to convince the International Red Cross to re-commence the distribution of extra rations

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

8, SHARIA DAR EL-SHIFA - GARDEN CITY - CAIRO

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS

UNRRA-CAIRO

TELEPHONES:

47816-41317

-2-

to poor children, which had been interrupted for some time.

We are about to carry out a registration of the entire population of Syra for rationing purposes, and I have now in my office 50,000 registration forms which will be used. This morning we had a meeting of the Prefect and the Committee, in order to settle last-minute details, and tomorrow the 104 registrars will receive their final instructions. The registration itself will be carried out on the 18th of February, and we hope that after it is completed we may be able to register the population of the other islands shortly.

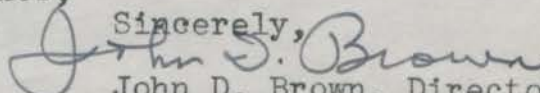
Miss Crawford and Mr. Mill have been on a three-day tour of the island of Myconos and did a fine job of inspecting conditions and bringing back a full report. Mr. Young has been assisting in the plans for registration and distribution of clothing and has also been successful in arranging for the departure to their desired destinations of a number of refugees who were stranded here. He has inspected the poorest sections of town recently and has prepared a report on this lowest stratum of the population. Miss Willms has been busy inspecting and advising the local health institutions here and in formulating plans for the health program of the District.

With the arrival of Dr. Parmelee, we now have a complete Health Unit, except for a Sanitary Engineer, who is badly wanted. We are working hard on the job of gradually replacing ML so that we can carry on in the same continuity when they withdraw, and we urgently require the following staff from our budget-line, as I have already written Mr. Archer:

- 2 Field Officers
- 1 Sanitary Engineer
- 1 Distribution Officer
- 1 Warehouseman
- 1 District Clerk (local) - particularly needed for accounts and book-keeping
- 1 Secretary
- 1 Transport Officer
- 1 Agricultural Officer
- 4 Nurses
- 5 Field Welfare Officers (from Voluntary Societies)

I will have a complete and detailed report to give both you and Mr. Archer when I arrive in Athens in a week or two. I was sorry to hear that you had been ill and hope you are well on the way to recovery now. I enjoyed my short stay with you in Athens during those troublesome days and remember with pleasure the many discussions we had together. With best wishes,

Sincerely,



John D. Brown, Director, District 5

JDB/shy

Dist. 140

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
(U.N.R.R.A.)
District 2 - Region "C"

TO : Chief of U.N.R.R.A. Greece Mission ✓
c/o M.L. H.Q. Greece

Ref. No. 914
Patras 19.2. 1945

FROM : S.H. LA FONTAINE
District Director U.N.R.R.A.

SUBJECT: Direction of Activities in Region "D"

As mentioned in my signal dated 15.2.45 the Regional Director for Region "D" was directed to address communications to you, copies to this H.Q. so as to ensure that immediate action was taken.

This seems to me to be the most sensible procedure during the interim period when communications are bad & quick decisions are necessary to deal with urgent situations.

2.- In regard however to the general question as to whether it is advisable to maintain region D in District 2, my view is that it would be a mistake to separate them, as geographically they are one, and the problems are similar.

I had a three weeks stay in the region during December and was in contact with its needs and difficulties.

When communications improve it should be quite easy to exercise a general supervision there & coordinate policy & action in both regions.

S.H. La Fontaine
S.H. LA FONTAINE
District Director

C.c.

Regional Director Region "D"
Commander M.L. Distr. 2

Reply received, noted, agreed to

dy

MESSAGE OUT

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15/2/45

TO: DISTRICT 3 DIRECTOR ML for UNRRA
FROM: GREEKMIL

FROM CREAGH ...

REFERENCE YOUR SIGNAL RE G REGION AGREE IN PRINCIPLE
PROVIDED REGION G FUNCTIONS UNDER COMMAND OF ML DISTRICT
3 AND ML ACCEPT FULL FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY UNTIL
APRIL 1ST. AWAIT TERMS ON ADMINISTRATION FINANCE ETC.
OF YOUR LOCAL AGREEMENT FOR OUR FINAL SANCTION. ALL
CAIRO PERSONNEL OF DISTRICT 3 CALLED FORWARD. REGRET
DONALDSON NOT RELEASED BY MILITARY TILL MARCH 1ST WHEN HE
WILL BE AVAILABLE. CREAGH PROCEEDING CAIRO TO TRY GET
REINFORCEMENT PERSONNEL AND IF POSSIBLE SOME TRANSPORT FOR
YOU.

Rd. 15th

HQ LF & ML(G).
GREEK MIL 85.

SR/13

13 Feb 45.

Senior Deputy Chief of Mission,
UNRRA Greece Mission.

Reference your letter dated
10 Feb 45.

1. I am glad you have made your point with General Hamblen.
2. If you are unable to accept responsibility for the reopening of the ELAS held territories until you have your own transport that is quite understood. However I hope when the time comes to open these territories that you will put as many of your teams in as possible, in order that they may grow up with the organisation.

C. V. Palmer

Brigadier S & R.

Prefer to grow up.

Polina

10th February, 1945

Brigadier Palmer, ML HQ, Athens

UNRRA Regional Directors in control of
Regions, B, G and D.

Reference our conversation on the subject of these Regional Directors taking over responsibility in the Regions indicated:

1. I spoke to Gen. Hamblin as you suggested and said we were unwilling to accept this responsibility till the personnel concerned could be given some transport to cover their period to get about. I suggested two jeeps per Region and 3 per District, as a margin between hitch-hiking and full mobility. I include Districts because I was batting for overall requirements.

Gen. Hamblin agreed we had a justifiable claim and said he would do what he could to help.

2. Whilst not wishing to prejudice your operations, the Chief of Mission agrees that we must operate on a reasonably mobile process and until some arrangement is made to safeguard our interests in ~~this~~ respect of transport, we are unwilling to undertake full liability on an improvised basis.

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UNRRA HQ
ATHENS

8th February, 1945

C. C. Cowell, Esq.,
District II, (UNRRA)
c/o ML, Greece.

Thank you for your report. We are glad that you have such a happy party. I will proceed to answer the questions which you raise.

1. I will take up with Finance and Administration the question of Mr. Townsend being designated as a Medical Stores Officer for D Region.
2. The Voluntary Society Relief Team coming from Athens was I believe held up for lack of shipping, but everybody understands the urgency of the situation. We have also requested a second team, which was in Italy and allocated to the Yugoslav Mission, to be sent to Corfu provided we can keep it at least a month.
3. As regards your personal impressions, I agree with what you say, we must stimulate the Greeks to help themselves and that the peasant population must not be overlooked in the interests of the rural.
4. The point you make about transport, both for the provision of supplies and for personnel is fully realised here. We feel that in undertaking any task we must have adequate tools, supplies and transport to carry it out. As regards transport for personnel, I have raised this matter with General Hughes, who has gone to Italy to see what can be done to ameliorate the position, but it is not an easy one to solve since ML themselves are short, and the Military formation which came over here during the troubles was on a light scale. You may be assured that we are doing our best but the progress will be slower than we would like. Agreed about jeeps.
5. As regards Epirus, we are awaiting the outcome of the negotiations which should be settled in a day or two. It has been recommended by ML, and accepted by us, that prior to the UNRRA period we should, provided we have any assets, (see above) ~~in~~ carry out the task of distribution in ELAS territory. We have to be careful, however, to hold the balance between two conflicting demands (a) to do the distribution in ELAS territory now, and (b) to get ourselves fit to take over from ML in toto by the 1st April. I think, however, we are holding a proper balance.
6. The point you make about L.C.T's we have already referred to the Military. There is, however, a general shortage owing to war requirements, though we are pressing our point as hard as we can. I have forestalled you over the sea-planes, by asking Washington to provide nine amphibians for the sort of service you mention, and we have Rohrbaugh in Washington now, I hope, pressing the case and getting what we want.

/7.

7. As regards the question of dress, I quite agree. There is some chance now of our getting the UNRRA uniform. Apart from that it has been the accepted policy that we should wear civilian dress where uniform is not necessary.

8. The point you make about the UNRRA Intelligence Division studying Divisional Reports - we have a Records Office and when our Intelligence Bureau is set up we hope to have information mapped, docketed and easy for reference.

9. I do not know the Mr. Demeizis you refer to, but if you will give his qualifications we will see what can be done. Our whole trouble in enlisting Greek personnel at the moment is that according to Greek Law we cannot pay them apparently more than 12/- to 15/- a day. We are taking this matter up with the Greeg Government, seeking freedom to establish our own rights.

10. For your information the situation here is that we have at least found a Headquarters and hope very shortly to call in the whole Mission from Cairo. It will take time, but we shall then get properly established. Our next concern is to fight to get adequate transport and we hope to get ourselves set up and plan to take over by the 1st April, but we shall have to get cracking if we are to be ready in time.

All Good Wishes to you.

Yours sincerely,

Senior Deputy Chief of Greece Mission.

Mr. Michael

This calls for
a rather full answer
personally but I
feel that a general
statement should be
prepared to the
district staff on
VN RRA's position
at this time and
enclosing copy of our
letter to Gen'l Hughes

La

Feb. 2, 1945 - Corfu

To: Laird Archer, Chief Greece Mission, UNRRA

(Copy to S.H. La Fontaine, II Dist, UNRRA)

FROM: C.C. Cowell, II Dist, Deputy Director, UNRRA.

1. Left Taranto, Italy Friday Jan 26th on an L.S.T. Arrived Corfu Saturday evening Jan 27th. Sloman (Field officer) already here and had rooms for Col. Henderson and me. Because of refugee situation, we are each billeted in separate homes.
2. Monday Jan. 29th got signal from Archer advising us proceed to Corfu (we received signal in Corfu) and notifying us of Voluntary Society Relief Team coming from Athens. We are busy trying to find quarters for this team and their equipment but the city is very crowded.
3. Tues. Jan 30th sent signal to Archer (copy to La Fontaine) announcing our arrival Corfu. Sent another signal to La Fontaine requesting details of messing and office equipment including typewriter.
4. Corfu is overcrowded. 8000 refugees from Epirus and 8000 Andartes troops from mainland. Many Andartes fairly well dispersed in village garrisons on isle. Some refugees also sent to villages but major proportion in Corfu city with 30% of its buildings bombed out.
5. Despite crowding health conditions are not alarming but the ever potential danger of epidemics always exists. For the moment

- 5 (cont) minimum needs for medical supplies can be met from remaining JRC stocks plus what M.L. has been able to supply and I understand more is on the way. There is a great need for hospital accessories, especially sheets, material for nurses outfits, blankets etc. Caustic Soda is needed to make soap from locally available materials.
6. The nomads of Thessalonica, Ioannina, Arta and Preveza are "in exile" here. The people of their respective homes are handled in groups for rations, etc. as far as possible. The nomads have an office and their people may go directly to them with their problems. There is a Refugee Relieving and Welfare Officer (Mr. Diemezis - an able person) the Central Food Committee handles the ration problem under separate divisions, - Andartes, Refugees, Corfu city and the villages.
7. Refugees are dispersed in six major centers but many of them are with friends or relatives or in the villages.
8. M.L. has distributed relatively little but had since the refugees arrived but new shipments of supplies are expected shortly so that distribution may be renewed. In general available resources were good. The JRC assisted with rice & macaroni and perhaps with other supplies but their stocks are depleted except for

- 8(cont) small reserves which are being used to help feed 500 hostages brought in by E.D.E.S. JRC continues to distribute milk to those normally entitled to it (babies, pregnant women, etc)
9. M.L. apparently tried to requisition some JRC space, etc. Mr. Shwakh objected. As JRC delegate he is naturally cautious about maintaining the neutrality of his organization in view of the military-political situation and the British interest in it. However, M.L. has in the past, made issue of supplies through JRC outlets and used JRC ration cards. It is reasonable to expect that much of the JRC machinery for distribution will be used. M.L. has employed some of the JRC employees released when the regular distribution program was under liquidation
10. When M.L. soon starts active distribution, we (Cowell, Henderson, Slomen) shall make a careful study of procedures in order to profit by the experience we shall serve in distribution and welfare wherever called upon or needed in the interests of humanity and a sensible rehabilitation of mental attitudes as well as physical condition. By this is meant that we are all impressed with the fact that we are dealing for the most part with people who are not only hungry but mentally ill.

10 Mr. Paul Townsend, a young man of the Friends Service who came to Epiros with Dr. Peters from Athens has carried on here after the evacuation from Piergia. He helped salvage medical supplies, accompanied them here and has been very active in medical supply matters ever since. He is a young man of fine intellect and spirit and has done a fine job in bringing order out of chaos in the medical supplies so that the local medical committee really knew what was available. Fortunately Corfu city has several competent and well-trained medical men. They have formed a committee which handles medical supplies and re-allocates to institutions, Andartes and a Central Pharmacy which has just been established for the fulfillment of prescriptions for indigents. I recommended that when Corfu is well organized so that the committee can carry on alone, that Paul Townsend be designated as 'medical stores officer' for "D" region in Epiros when we return there (The local pharmacists showed very poor spirit over the establishment of the Central pharmacy - they employed all kinds of obstructionist tactics. The Black Market in drugs has been bad in the past)

12. We await the arrival of the Voluntary Society Relief Team, are trying (with difficulty because of housing shortage) to find quarters for them and are consulting the MD's Committee, the Relief Office of H.F. and the Greek Welfare group to suggest the best possible use of their services. I suggest that after this team has operated in Corfu and an organization is left to carry on its work locally that they proceed to Egross with us where they shall be greatly needed.
13. It is obvious that certain refugees brought a fair amount of money with them. If one has money, one can buy most anything. Certain things like cigarettes, canned meat, tea etc are finding their way from shops, stores and elsewhere into the black market. Since the role was without money for so long, bartering became a habit. Provisions are being made to curb illegal activity, especially from shops and stores. Prices are much higher than two months ago. Eggs are 1 shilling each, but no one is starving.
14. Attached find report by H.P. Henderson (UNRRA Distribution officer on Olive oil pool (government) in South Italy. This should be of value to our price control people.

15. My very personal impressions follow. - Let the chips fall where they may.

a) The general attitude of the Greeks is one of apathy (as are all peoples of Europe who have been through five years of war and Nazi or Fascist domination). They seem little interested in going to work to help themselves. They say "what is the Red Cross, what is M.L. What is UNRRA going to do for us?" We must stimulate them to ask themselves - "What are the Greeks going to do for themselves?"

b) UNRRA should set specific goals and dates for winding up various phases of its program in Greece - make much of its program contingent upon what the Greek people do for themselves. This will be the best way of "helping them help themselves".

c) Supplies should be kept in warehouses under rigid UNRRA control and released as the Greek authorities have met agreed obligations with supplies last issued.

d) Our first concern should be with the neglected peasant population in rural & mountain communities. So far they have been neglected in every program yet we wonder why there is social & political unrest!

2) Guarantee UNRRA adequate transport before bringing in supplies. Supplies without transport help only the landing port town - the mountain villages go hungry. In every relief operation the villagers have suffered because of transport.

f.) Transport for personnel is just as important. Our jobs are largely supervisory. To do a decent job we must get places - often quite inaccessible in Epiros - see things first hand and see that the job is being done, question people first hand. For this purpose Jeeps are the only practical cars for Epiros or Corfu mountains. To do a real job each UNRRA office - District Welfare, Field, Distribution, Medical etc should have a car. I might add that these should be relatively new cars and not those with the very life already beaten out of them by military usage.

g.) Epiros must be in very bad shape right now. Clothing, shoes, warm piece goods, food is needed there right now. I would be very glad to go back to Epiros immediately on orders provided that UNRRA could operate and supplies & transport be provided. Our job is to feed starving people regardless of their political views. If the American Relief Commission could feed starving Russian children in 1921-22 why cannot UNRRA - an international humanitarian organization do its job now?

h) There is a great need for peace goods especially woollens now. Warm second hand clothing could be used. We need something out of which shoes can be made. Bring in old worn out auto tires for making soles! The mountain villagers will have something out of them. It has been freezing in temperature right in Corfu City on several days last week. Numerous peasants are in bare feet. It may be well to say - "Oh, they never wear shoes in peace times!" That philosophy is behind much of the social and political unrest that is so disturbing the country right now.

i) For provisioning and supplying Corfu & Epirus ("D" Region) both Preveza and Corfu should be used as ports. Corfu has good warehouse facilities and can supply northern Epiros once the Igoumenitza - Yandina road is usable. Preveza can supply southern Epiros including the Arta region.

j) During the post military period, UNRRA should acquire some of the small Landing Ships (Tanks) which are ideal for off-loading from large ship to quays where one has only 5-6 feet of water. They would also be invaluable for supplying small ports for redistribution of supplies and offloading transport where no cranes or booms exist.

1) The abominable communication system for official ~~and~~ personal mail has made us feel as though we are in Central China. We have received one mimeographed sheet from Hdqts since we have been in Greece. Perhaps we should be thankful. However, with the thousands of seaplanes and flying boats, let's try to get at least two after the European military fracas is finished so that we may get and give official reports promptly - Get our personal mail and packages with some dispatch.

2) How my old gripe. I love British battle dress but I am not an American or a British soldier but an international civil servant. I resent representing any military - American or British - when I am supposed to be doing an international civilian job. I don't care to have uninformed people think that I am part of any army. Let us either wear an official UNRRA uniform (minus all or any campaign ribbons or medal badges) or else go into civilian clothes. On numerous occasions I have been greatly embarrassed as an American in British battle dress and I am sure that I have embarrassed the British as well.

any
m) Some of our UNRRA Intelligence and
Functional Division people might well
examine the M L Regional reports that
have poured into M L Hdqrs Athens. We
(UNRRA) should certainly be entitled to
any and all of the information relevant
to Relief, Rehabilitation operations in
Greece. This is true to some extent ~~on~~
the grounds that many of us have turned
in materials on agriculture, industry,
etc, etc to Regional Commanders and
were unable to get a copy of the material
because of lack of clerical help, or even
no paper - sometimes. I do hope that we do
not have to go through the duplicating process
of asking the same people the same questions
again.

- n) Mr. A.E.P. Sloman (Field Officer) will concentrate
on Corfu, his old stamping ground. Col. H.P.
Henderson (Distribution) will eventually base at
Ioannina. I would again like to recommend
+ Mr. Demeizis who is handling the Refugee
problem here as a Regional Welfare Officer.
It is a pleasure to be associated with Sloman
and Henderson. We are all most congenial and
look forward to a real UNRRA job in "D" Region etc.

CM/50

8 February

Mr. Sam Keeny
UNRRA
APO 294
U. S. Army

Dear Sam:

In reply to your recent letter, I am delighted to forward to you some additional charts of the Balkan Mission organization. I shall be glad to receive a copy of your organization chart if you have an extra one.

I shall certainly keep you on our mailing list and think that perhaps the best thing to do is for me to write you a letter from time to time, giving you the highlights as I see them, and if you don't mind I will make copies of my letter and send it to some of the others who are also interested in news at this end. I shall write you in the next few days a letter dealing with general highlights but will confine the balance of this letter to the work we are doing concerning the liquidation of the Balkan Mission, the organization of the Middle East Mission and our plans concerning the various country missions.

As you know, Sir William was in London just before Christmas and discussed with Governor Lehman and others a number of questions regarding the functioning of UNRRA in Europe, and this of course took in the future of the Balkan Mission. Since then we have received a cable outlining the policy, which, summarized, is as follows:

1. The country missions should be established as quickly as possible so that they can operate as independent units.
2. Planning should proceed on the assumption that the following units of the Balkan Mission will be liquidated not later than approximately two months after the entrance of the last of the three country missions into the countries in which they are to operate: Health, Welfare, Distribution, Agricultural Rehabilitation, Industrial Rehabilitation, Legal Adviser, and Financial Adviser.

3. Such parts of Agricultural and Industrial Rehabilitation Divisions as are required to continue for the purpose of coordinating requirements for the three countries should be incorporated in the Bureau of Requirements and Supply.
4. The Chief of the Balkan Mission and his principal adviser should establish headquarters as early as possible somewhere on the European continent and should visit the various country missions during the early stage of their operations.
5. A rear echelon should remain in Cairo to be responsible for the administration of the refugee camps, the supervision and coordination of displaced persons in East Africa, Persia and India, and such procurement functions as may be assigned to the Middle East.
6. A rear echelon shall be established near AFHQ which should include R. and S. and such other personnel as may be necessary, including a liaison representative of Displaced Persons. This office will coordinate with and clear through the office of the Mediterranean liaison representative on all official matters.
7. Responsibility for supervision of the Balkan Mission and subsequently the country missions will be transferred from Washington to ERO as soon as present negotiations with military authorities and governments are completed.
8. Chiefs of country missions and rear echelons will be authorized to send copies of reports directly to Washington and ERO concurrently with dispatch to Balkan Mission.
9. Office of the Chief of the Balkan Mission will be liquidated as soon as possible after the accomplishment of the objectives outlined above. The desirability of subsequently establishing a small sub-regional office is reserved for future decision.
10. The continuance of the Balkan Requirements and Supply beyond the period of military responsibility for civilian supply is reserved for future decision.

As you may well know, we have been extremely busy trying to carry out the directions as laid down in the above cable and at the same time get our missions prepared to go back into Greece and into Yugoslavia. Sir William has asked me to assume the responsibility of setting up the Middle East Mission which will remain in Cairo and assume the responsibility for operation of camps and repatriation of refugees. We have held a number of meetings and have completed our proposal for a budget and are now submitting it for consideration and approval. I enclose a memorandum dated February 1st, giving a brief outline of our views, together with proposed chart, which I think will give you a general picture of what we propose and which may be of some interest to you. If by chance you have any suggestions or comments pass them on to me, as we

certainly shall be interested in your views.

Give my best regards to Tony, Ratay, Nadzo, Hawes and any of the other members of your staff I happen to know. If I ever get over your way I certainly shall come in and see you. In the meantime, drop me a line from time to time, giving me news of what you all are doing.

With best regards, I am

Very truly yours,

Neville Miller
Senior Deputy Chief
Balkan Mission

NM/mv
Encl.

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UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

8, SHARIA DAR EL-SHIFA - GARDEN CITY - CAIRO

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
UNRRA-CAIRO

TELEPHONES:
47816-41317

District 5

February 5, 1945

Recd. 21-2/45

Mr. Laird Archer
Chief of the Greek Mission
UNRRA
Athens

Dear Mr. Archer,

We have been here not quite a week now and everybody is pitching in very enthusiastically and working hard to co-ordinate all activities toward the completion of a full report for you on all phases of the administrative and operational measures necessary both for immediate action here and in anticipation of ML's withdrawal, possibly as early as the 1st of April.

I have had a long conference with Philaretos, Orthodox Archbishop for the Cyclades, on our problems and mutual ideals and aims, and have also had pleasant talks with the Commissioner, Mr. Papamantelos, and the present Prefect for the Cyclades, Mr. Zgontos, with the view of establishing cordial relations for future UNRRA activities in cooperation with the Government.

I have also managed to smooth out some difficulties affecting clothing distribution here, and we very much hope this week that a badly-needed distribution of about forty bales of clothing for the island will be carried out.

This morning I was informed that Colonel Harris, OC of ML for the District, will leave for Athens by the first available transport. My present plan is that as soon as he returns I, together with Colonel Hemphill, his Deputy, will ourselves leave for Athens, bringing you our complete report on the District for your consideration and direction.

Sincerely yours,

John D. Brown
John D. Brown
Director, District 5

JDB/shy

Copy for Miss Eccles

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UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

13 January 1945

TO: Mr. Lincoln Kelsey.

FROM: E. Barger.

1. In accordance with the suggestion you made at yesterday's Greece Mission Staff Meeting, I submit below some observations on the recent exchange of telegrams between Governor Lehman and Sir William Matthews.
2. I must confess that I am very much disappointed by the reply which has been prepared to Governor Lehman's personal telegram to Sir William Matthews. As agents of the military instead of integrated with their organisation, our situation will be only one stage better than we had expected or feared. The bold and statesmanlike offer of disassociation from the military has been declined. It is probable, as those who drafted this telegram evidently realised, that for a long time to come the authority of the Allied Military and the Greek Government which they support will be restricted to comparatively small areas. I cannot but feel that the chances of UNRRA assistance being acceptable outside those areas will be gravely impaired by a further two and a half months' association with the military who will continue to be in a position to forbid operations in areas outside their control. If (para.1) it "would be dangerous for UNRRA to become principals and work only in limited area in Greece in agreement only with de jure Government", how much more dangerous must it be to work in this limited sphere as servants of the military and under their orders?
3. Whilst it may well be true that the proposals contained in Governor Lehman's telegram and Sir William's reply can be represented in such a way as to remove the hesitation that many of the staff felt about returning to Greece, I share the doubt which Governor Lehman has himself expressed (para.3) as to whether "under 2(a), with ML, it is possible to work out a practicable and workable arrangement". The tone of General Scobie's telegram demanding immediate reintegration do not suggest that it is practicable, and there are on the Greek side the passions of peculiar violence always aroused by foreign intervention in a civil war. I cannot feel any confidence, or indeed such hope, that the recommendations contained in Sir William's reply offer a real chance of UNRRA getting to work in Greece in the immediate future, or, on a larger scale, when the military leave.
4. It is obvious that the present administrative disorganisation in the Greece Mission precluded serious consideration being given to Governor Lehman's suggestion that UNRRA might take over full responsibility as soon as hostilities cease. But, in my view, the wise course would have been to leave the military in complete charge of relief operations until say March 1, and to use the intervening period to reorganise the Mission in such a way that it could take full control on that date. Observers in Athens could in the meantime have prepared for the take over.

HVET BARGER

Copy

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UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

13 January 1945

TO: Mr. Lincoln Kelsey
FROM: Evert Barger

1. I think it would be useful if the heads of the divisions could have an opportunity of discussing the need for an administrative reorganization of the Mission, if possible at their next meeting.
2. It is now over a fortnight since you asked us to submit our views and to give you also a consensus of the views of our staff. I do not know whether they have all done this, but I hope that you will press any departments which have not yet done so to make their contribution at once.
3. It would be useful, I think, if we could all go through the material which you have so far received with a view to arriving at some kind of consensus of opinion which could be passed on by you to Mr. Archer. For my part, I have circulated to all heads of divisions of the Mission, for reference, a copy of a memorandum which I forwarded to you.
4. I understand that the members of the staff of Distribution and Transport have not yet been asked to state their views. I think this extremely unfortunate, more especially as some of them took a prominent part in discussing the Resolutions at the Greece Mission meeting. It is, I am sure you will agree, most undesirable that these people should gain the impression, however unfounded it may be, that they are not being consulted as all other divisions are being. I hope you will give your very urgent attention to this matter. May I again suggest that you yourself, holding administrative responsibility for all of the members of the Greece Mission, should ask two or three members of the staff of Distribution and Transport to secure some statement of their views and those of their colleagues.

Evert Barger
Director
DP Division, Greece

EB/jm

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

8, SHARIA DAR EL-SHIFA - GARDEN CITY - CAIRO

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
UNRRA-CAIRO
TELEPHONES:
47816-41317

9 January 1945

file

My dear Archer:

Many thanks indeed for your last two letters. As you will have seen, the Greece Mission is suffering from two complaints which I might term "a sense of frustration" and for want of a better term, "growing pains". I did my utmost to try to impress upon them a sense of responsibility and loyalty, and Matthews held a very good meeting. I hope, now that the steam has been released they will settle down.

I am glad you approve of King's College. It seemed to me essential that we did something to keep the people usefully occupied and a little Greek won't do anybody any harm. In addition to the Greek classes, we have a lecture daily and having appointed the first Senate, it is now going to be thrown open to popular vote next Saturday.

I am grateful to Creagh for sending me his letter on the UNRRA bible and for his suggestions. I am now busily engaged in cooperating with all the people who have sent in suggestions. Some of the suggestions by Radley which were enclosed with Nayton's letter showed a great deal of hard work. I have paid particular attention to the points raised by Creagh and I am getting Roberts of Volos, who is a Dr. of Civil Law and a particularly able man, to help on the final draft. Maben tells me you have a committee working considering the draft that is in your hands. I shall be very glad if you will go ahead with that committee and I then propose, if it meets with approval here, to fly to Athens at the end of this month and spend a few days there with you going through the final proposals and then come back and get the book printed, so that when the Greece Mission gets going in force, every member of it will have the bible in his hands. I can guarantee the final draft will be considerably better than the first.

*not quite
correct. I had
the 2. But
direction here
working on it
but they returned
to Cairo they
had no doubt
passed on their
comments
h-k R.*

I enjoy working with Kelsey and am doing my utmost to give him all the support I can. What a tragedy Sheppard's death was - a most unassuming and gallant man. It was a pleasure to see Maben, with his impertubability - a grand fellow.

With most cordial regards to you all, believe me

Your sincere friend,

E. Keith-Roach

Matthews

Mr. Laird Archer
Chief of Greece Mission
Athens, Greece

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FORM U/R/3.

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UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

8, SHARIA DAR EL-SHIFA - GARDEN CITY - CAIRO

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
UNRRA-CAIRO

TELEPHONES:
47816-41317

4 January 1945

Sir Michael Creagh,
Senior Deputy Chief of Greece Mission,
Athens, Greece

My dear Sir Michael:

Many thanks for your letter of December 23rd. I am now revising the country mission regulations and I have managed to get in all the points suggested by you.

I enclose a copy of the revised regulations dealing with the subject of "Cooperation of Bureaus and Divisions with District Directors" which embraces all these suggestions. In addition to this, I am amending regulations 207, 373, 406, 439 and 476 to read, "Officers will follow the procedure laid down in Regulation 310". *No 406 is amended a little differently, as per draft*

The draft is being improved in many ways and I hope to start having it printed by the end of the month. I hope there will be enough copies so that everybody serving will have one.

Yours sincerely,

E. Keith-Roach

E. Keith-Roach

Enclosure: 1

Mr. Churchill

Can you amend our copy please

Naug in Bible
H.M.B.

The bread of Officers'
openness must prevail

H.M.

From: Miss Eccles, Acting Director (Cairo), Welfare Division, Greece Mission EE.

To: Dr. Kelsey, Acting Chief of Greece Mission (Cairo).

1st January, 1945.

Subject: Reorganisation of the Greece Mission.

As requested, members of the Welfare Division (Greece Mission) still in Cairo met on Saturday, 30th December, 1944, to discuss Resolution 2, passed at the meeting of the Greece Mission held on Thursday, 28th December, and to make, for your consideration, suggestions on ways in which it might be put into effect.

2. At this and at subsequent discussions with smaller groups, the following suggestions were made:
(Reference is made throughout to Balkan Mission Memorandum P-5, attached)
 - a. That the planning stage (P-5, para. 2) of the Greece Mission should be regarded as completed.
 - b. That the Mission should be organised forthwith on an operational basis as outlined in para. 8 (i).
 - c. That the lines of communication laid down in Balkan Mission Memorandum P-5 and set forth graphically in the attached chart be followed both to and from the field and that para. 8 (ii), (iii) and (iv) be amended accordingly.

Sir Michael

Diplomat
Hiram Sibley

U.S. RRA

HQ ML 5 District

28 Dec 1944

Dear Mr. Archer

ack. H

I have been stormbound for a week on Siphnos by a strong north wind which prevents our empty caige from getting back to Syros. We have tried several mornings but the seas carry us up to the heavens and then down to seeming great depths and no headway is made. So each morning after 20 minutes we turn around and go back into our beautiful harbor which now after 14 days of northwind resembles an ice box rather than a pleasant place to loaf. So we have had our Christmas here with the President of the Island sending relief to us - rather than us carry relief to them - in the form of a sheep which was butchered Christmas Eve in our small white washed house and eaten by the crew, our patients, and ourselves on Christmas Day much in the manner of Henry VIII.

Politically the islands are very quiet and, with the exception of Andros, there have been no troubles from EAM or ELAS. The Greek Sacred Regiment has stationed a company in the islands with a small squad in each of the more troublesome spots. As a result all weapons have been turned in and the islands are suffering ^{only} from lack of money and no set prices.

Transportation in the form of saigues is most difficult to obtain and can be held up for long periods by adverse weather. The solution is that existed prior to the war - a 1000-1500 Ton Steamer which can carry supplies and personnel to all the islands each month and at the same time reestablish a limited amount of commerce, especially between islands which now lack almost all communication with each other. We shall follow this suggestion up with a fully authenticated recommendation and perhaps such a steamer might turn up and solve our most difficult problem.

Clothing is in great demand especially shoes. In fact half the population are in rags and have for shoes only wooden platforms with strips attached - most unsatisfactory in this chilly weather.

Milk should be given to all children up to 14 - roughly 30% of 130,000 or 39,000. They are badly undersized and need all that we can be given them this year to reestablish them.

When Mr. Brown comes we shall get down to putting our recommendations in form. Meanwhile I wonder how you are faring in the political turmoils of Athens. I understand Churchill, Eden and Alexander are in Athens and that England is going to have to take over. A serious precedent in a confused world, but war continues to be hell. Let's hope UNRRA in the year ahead can start rebuilding the parts that have been torn up.

A happy New Year to you, Lois and the rest of UNRRA. Sincerely
Hiram Sibley.

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Sir Michael

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

8, SHARIA DAR EL-SHIFA - GARDEN CITY - CAIRO

file

Telegrams : UNRRA, CAIRO

Telephone { 51421
 { 55439

28 December 1944

Mr. Laird Archer, Chief
UNRRA Greece Mission
Athens, Greece

Dear Laird:

Many thanks for your letter of 17th December. Undoubtedly Kelsey has reported to you in detail concerning the situation here.

We met the returning members of the Greece Mission at the air booking station and helped them in every way to get rooms and settle down in Cairo. On Tuesday morning I held a press conference, explaining as best I could the situation in Greece, and I hope that we thereby took some of the tension out of the situation.

Tuesday afternoon we held a meeting of all members of the returning staff. This meeting started at 4 P.M. and lasted until 6:45 P.M. The views of all members were requested and everyone at the meeting was given an opportunity to express himself or herself. All of them took advantage of the opportunity with the exception of a few, who either stated that they did not wish to make a statement or that their views had already been fully expressed. I think this meeting eased the tension, as it gave everyone an opportunity to express himself, which is always a good thing under the circumstances which then existed.

Due to the experiences which the members of the Mission had undergone, we told all those who had returned from Greece that they would be given a vacation until Wednesday morning, 27th December, and we hoped that they would make the best possible use of that time to get their minds off their experiences and rest up.

The following day, which was Wednesday, 20th December, we met in my office practically all day and composed a cable to Sir William and Governor Lehman, copy of which you no doubt have received. In the meantime, I and others have met with many members of the staff and have discussed the situation at length. I have kept Kelsey fully advised and am sure he will report to you on conditions here.

As you perhaps know, we are expecting Sir William back any day now and shall go over the entire situation with him at his earliest convenience.

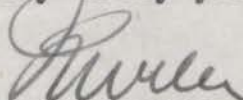
I am herewith answering the points raised in your letter:

1. Regarding Crete and Districts 3, 4 and 5, we have not as yet received any clearance from the Military, but cables have been sent requesting that clearance.
2. As directed in your letter, Kelsey has been designated as Acting Deputy Chief of the Greece Mission for Cairo and is actively at work. I called a meeting of Kelsey, Keith-Roach, Downey and Mrs. Severeid, and we discussed the matter at length. There was no difficulty as all agreed to work harmoniously, and I think things are going along in good shape.
3. Regarding Distribution and Transport personnel, we have talked this matter over with Leo and for the moment he is holding meetings with his staff and I think it is too early as yet to make any definite plans. However, Kelsey has held several meetings with members of his staff and plans are under way to put everyone to work and to secure reports from everyone regarding activities while in Greece. As you know, Lt. Col. Brown has already left for Greece.
4. Regarding the handling of personnel at this end, that has already been covered above.

You may rest assured that we shall do everything we can at this end to help in every way possible. I shall keep in close touch with Kelsey, Keith-Roach, Downey and Mrs. Severeid, and we shall keep you advised of developments. If you have any suggestions, be sure and pass them along to us.

You have been working under extreme difficulties which we know have made your work extremely hard. Here's wishing you the best of luck, and I express the hope that things will clear up in the near future. With best regards, I am

Very truly yours,



Neville Miller
Senior Deputy Chief
Balkan Mission

NM/mv

cc: Sir William Matthews
Mr. L. D. Kelsey

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UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
ADMINISTRATION

Athens, Greece
22 December 1944

TO: Hiram Sibley
FROM: Laird Archer

Dear Hi --

I acknowledge the guilt and accept the accusation that we have badly neglected you and Finlayson. You realize, of course, that when we came over the end of October we very shortly thereafter had several major and minor crises. Then we had Hugh Jackson and Sir William, Gerstenzang, Elkinton and Roseman here. Then the insurrection and although seven of us are slightly scratched (with the exception of Marie Berger who had a broken leg) we have all survived amazingly well and have done (all except myself) a wonderful job out in the thick of it.

You will be getting an official communication from Sir Michael that will give you the present picture on relief here and before long I trust that the difficulties of distribution will be cleared. I hope that you will soon have ample help from Cairo where we sent Brown and others who couldn't get over to you from here. Last night's signal told you we thought the IMERRA was on the way to you. Don't get discouraged! I have thought your reports were wonderful and we have made good use of them.

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FILE DIST 3

12 December 1944

Mr. Carl D. Compton
Director District #3
UNRRA

Personal

Dear Carl:

You will be having through Sir Michael Craegh official word on the present situation as to relationships and as to what has been happening here. But I want to get off at least a personal word on your letter of December 12th, about which you had our telegraphed appreciation of December 17th. That signal promised to send Marshall, a fine American engineer who has volunteered to go to your help, and Stavrides, who has been designated as Regional Director for Region F, but who was unable to get out from here. Stavrides, I should add, has been doing a fine job here organizing the care of the eighty some personnel at the Acropole Palace, some of whom were waiting to go to Crete and other districts; that is, he was acting in the absence of Colonel Booker who was in the hospital.

There are something more than thirty of us here, although a few days ago we had expected to be only ten, as a result of a general military order affecting personnel of the Oil Company and non-essential personnel of ML, as well as ourselves. However, not only real need has been established with difficult jobs to be done in spite of the conditions, but we have had a cable from Governor Lehman urging us to hold the Mission together. As a matter of fact, the JRC, which has sent out some of its personnel in anticipation of withdrawal on the 15th of December, have been left with serious gaps in its personnel lists in view of the agreement to continue in the capital area until December 15th. We do not know what may happen then, but we should be ready.

We have had some pretty difficult days, as you can imagine, and the personnel in the Acropole Palace have really been in the midst of it. However, I am not giving you herewith a very interesting account of their individual efforts as volunteers during which several of them received wounds from stray bullets, which are not ~~pretty~~ serious, except in the case of Marie Berger who received a fractured leg from a bullet, but who was not in active duty at the time and had gone out for a walk in dangerous territory against official advice. Everybody has kept cheerful and the thirty who are still here are really doing a good job in soup kitchens, milk stations, etc., pending the time when they can take up responsibilities more in keeping with their technical qualifications.

I have admired the way you and your associates have gone ahead under the difficult conditions and it has been a real satisfaction to report this to both Cairo and London, where Governor Lehman has been recently for a few days and where he was met by Sir William and Hugh Jones, both of whom had had a short visit with us. I would surely like to have a visit with you, but unfortunately this is not possible for the time being.

I believe you should send a formal request to ML for travel for these two men, if you don't hear from them. Stavrides you will remember from the staff of Athens College, who did such good work with the relief committee in 1940-1941, and who has been guard of warehouses for the American Red Cross in the Middle East. Marshall, as I said, is an American engineer attached to the Industrial Rehabilitation Division, but some days ago he volunteered to do active service of this kind.

Congratulations to all the staff and all best wishes for a reasonably cheerful Christmas, although I have no doubt it will be a busy time as with everybody.

Laird Archer
Chief Greece Mission

140
Thos Spacht

18th December, 1944

TO: American Ambassador
FROM: Chief of Greece Mission UNRRA.

Presenting his respects and requesting that the Embassy transmit the following reply to the message received through the Embassy from Governor Lehman:

"Replying your signal through American Embassy we received definite verbal orders on 12 December to return to Cairo all members UNRRA Mission within area of combat except some ten observers STOP On representing undesirability of this action from UNRRA point of view the order was confirmed in writing December 14th stating QUOTE I must emphasize that this is the order of military commander and while it may be found desirable to retain more than the number of approximately ten which I originally suggested there is no intention of the order being rescinded UNQUOTE STOP This order likewise applies to all company personnel and ~~other~~ non-essential ~~civilian~~ personnel STOP Later Archer Creagh obtained sanction twenty personnel principally Health, Welfare, probably retaining a further ten basis well defined emergency duties also probable request J.R.C. for loan to fill gaps temporarily left by departure certain Swedish personnel before postponement their withdrawal until January 15th STOP The above personnel additional to those remaining Districts so central core of mission preserved STOP Consider Bureaus in Cairo easily returnable except distribution which may require reorganization STOP See our cable Cairo, December 17th Repeated London. "

NOTES ON VISIT TO CORFU. UP TO 10 DEC. 44.

By
Col. H. Henderson.

- Part II*
- a). Political situation. Quiet at the moment, but there are new faces in the town. Arms are known to have been secreted but raids fruitless. 300 armed men known to be at the West coast of the island, North of a line E. & W through the town of Corfu. These matters are being dealt with by the authorities concerned but are mentioned to show the potentialities of the situation.
- b). The lack of money in the island is causing great concern and the Governor-General signalled to Athens stating that economic suffocation faces CORFU unless money is sent up in adequate amounts. He has asked for authority to print and circulate promissory notes to the value of 25 million Drachma to be redeemed by the Drachma notes when they arrive. If authority not received by 17 Dec. he will take it that he can go ahead and if reply is negative, has stated he must resign. Major Hatcheson has signalled his comments asking for urgent attention to be given to G.Gs signal and stating he has only just succeeded in persuading G-G not ~~start~~ to start printing straight away. It is felt here and Govt. circles that unless currency is made available soon particularly in view of the approach of Xmas, that the disorderly elements here will make great capital out of the fact that Govt. has failed to provide for the wants of the people.
- 2) The transport situation is parlous. Necessity for extra vehicles has already been represented by Lt. Bacon A.M.M. here and particulars taken to PREVEZA by the Cowell U.N.R.R.A. on 5th Dec. 44. Distribution of M.L. Supplies to some of the villages is held up by lack of petrol position regarding which has already been reported to "D Region by Lt. Bacon A.M.M. para. 5 if my notes at 4 Dec. refers to urgency of TPT sit. Efforts ~~have~~ however being made to arrange for deliveries to certain villages adjacent to the coast by caiques, but until supplies of fuel oil arrive, sailing caiques will only be available. It is suggested that caiques required to sail from Corfu to required points should be chartered or hired under arrangements of N.O. $\frac{1}{6}$ PREVEZA.
- 3) Liquied Fuels:
- a). Fuel oil: For the last 3 days M.L. stocks on the island have been NIL. In order to keep the power station running 3 tons of oil have been borrowed from J.R.C. Other supplies from oil refineries and workshops will soon be exhausted and the town will be left without power & light. Quite apart from the general inconvenience the question of security is linked with this possibility. Signals on the subject have been despatched by Lt. Bacon A.M.M and replenishment are anxiously awaited (some sent by motor schooner LAURA). The power station consumes 700 kgs Diesel oil/day to give power and light from about 1800 ~~hrs~~ to between 2200 & 2300 ~~hrs~~ during which period power is used for 90% of the time. In order to have power for 6 days a week from 1400 ~~hrs~~ to 2200 hours daily & light from 1800 to 2200 hours 7 days a week would necessitate a consumption of 900 kgs Diesel oil/day and it is recommended that this should be aimed at. In any case a week's reserve based on the average daily consumption should be maintained lubricants on appropriate scale also required. In addition about 80 tons/month of Diesel oil are required for olive presses, caiques and agriculturals tractors, plus of course say 7 days reserve.
- b) At present date stocks of M.L. petrol ^{have} hence been exhausted so that distribution is held up (see para. 2 above). Petrol is also required for internal communications eg. bringing produce from country districts

Note:
Supply since sent
Col. Lefontain
29/12/44

rise .2.

districts into town. A use in the price of certain items recently is said to be due to the general situation. At the moment approx 1.000 gals./month are required with a reserve of 7 days (250 galls.) and lubricants in a pro rata basis.

4. J.R.C. Activities cessation of.

As already intimated on 4 Dec.44 the J.R.C. will cease to function after 31 Dec.44. Their stock of wheat and other commodities will be exhausted on 31 Dec.44 but there is sufficient milk to maintain issues at present scale until 31 Jan.45. Information regarding what the organization will be, and what steps are being taken to maintain supplies of similar commodities are anxiously awaited by Governor General & Delegate of the R.D.X and a signal to this effect was sent by me on 7 Dec.44 to H.Q. "D" Region. So far no reply has been received and time is running short, whatever the new organization may be, it is essential that a service, not less adequate in quantities varieties of commodities, than that given by the J.R.C. should be ensured, if adverse comments on the disparity are to be avoided.

In the absence of definite information there seem to be two alternatives as regards the disposal of the present J.R.C. organization's personnel- They can either be transferred as Greek civil servants and paid as such or they can be taken over by M.L.- U.N.R.R.A. But in any case rates of wages will have to be arranged as employees are at present paid in kind.

5. Payment for supplies M.L. & J.R.C.

Due to lack of currency all supplies from M.L. & J.R.C. sources are being issued free. This is a great drain on J.R.C. stocks as people who would normally buy in the shops if they had currency are getting an issue just as if they were destitute. It is difficult to see how a system of payment in kind eg. olive oil, can be arranged since the only people who can pay their employees in olive oil are the producers. The Govt. could not do it I am told, because it has no money with which to buy olive oil and could not obtain it on credit.

6. Payment for services by J.R.C.

The following are examples of payment for services by the J.R.C. in the absence of currency.

(a) Bread.

(I) Men who actually bake the bread get:

120 okes of wheat & vegetables per month
3 lbs bread per day.

(II) People distributing the bread get:

80 okes of wheat & vegetables per month
5 lbs bread per day

(III) People who cut the wood & clean & prepare the shops get:

16 okes of wheat & vegetables per month
1½ okes bread per day.

An allowance of 2% for loss in handling the flour is given. The owners of the bakeries used to get 15% of the total takings from the consumers when money was in circulation but now they get nothing.

(b) Grocers.

Get 2% of the total quantities issued. Nothing however is allowed on account of turned foods. This 2% has to cover their profit & any loss on handling.

(c) Millers.

Get 6½% of all wheat delivered to them for milling and they provide everything including labour for running the mills.

(d) Further information is being obtained and will be included in next batch and notes.

For Mr. Cowell.

- At the meeting with Mr Maccas referred to in my letter of 12 December 44, para 3, the question of political representation on the Committee was discussed. At the moment the members include two E.D.E.S. & two E.A.M. representatives these having been chosen prior to my arrival. One of the E.D.E.S. members has now resigned and told me he was doing so as he was fed up with politics and had resigned from the E.D.E.S. party. I gathered from another source however that the party had asked him to resign because he had allowed himself to be over ruled in committee on certain point which was being debated. Mr Maccas was all for throwing out the party member members there often but I asked him to consider whether in view of the present political situation he might be giving the extremist a potential political weapon in doing so. I suggested it might be better to persevere for a bit especially if we got a good chairman, but that if later it was found impossible to run the committee satisfactorily, without waste of time owing to political differences, then we would have to dissolve it and reform it on strictly non party lines. Mr Maccas has decided to accept this view.
- Arrangements for the formation of a relief Sub-Committee for the town of Corfu are in hand and invitations to sence thereon have been sent to individuals concerned. The composition will be as follows:
1 civil Medical Practitioner, 1 repr. if the Archbishop, 1 rep. if Labour, 1 rep. U.N.R.R.A., 1 rep. J.R.C., 3 ladies, two of whom will be a greek Red Cross Nurse and Schoolmistress respectively. This sub-Committee will also take the various institutions under its wing (hospital, Mental hospital, Dispensary, Orphanage etc) for welfare purposes and I am trying to arrange a system of "visitors", for each of these places who would report conditions and wants to the sub-Committee and help it generally to keep "on fait" with the position. I am afraid all this takes time, but I hope we shall definitely see some results before very long.
- Since writing para 1 above Mr. Maccas has appointed a Mr. Pappadakis who is a member of the Ministry here, as his representative on the Central Committee, and I will arrange for him to be elected Chairman at the next meeting.

H.P. Henderson, Col.
U.N.R.R.A.

Corfu.
15 Dec. 44.

TO: Major Archdale, Comdr. "D" Region M.L., Greece.

FROM: C. C. Cowell, U.N.R.R.A.

SUBJECT: Remarks and impressions resulting from visit to Corfu, Nov. 27-
-Dec. 3, inclusive.

1. Lt. Bacon is doing a good job but needs assistance especially with distribution program. For this reason, Col. Henderson stayed on a few days longer.
2. Information concerning flour mills as per your request has been forwarded by Lt. Bacon. The attached give some details of certain flour mill needs. Unfortunately I did not visit this mills, but found the papers left at the office the day I left.
3. No medical supplies (other than some J.R.C.) have reached Corfu. Dr. Peters might well investigate medical needs. We visited the Municipal hospital, Home for aged Insane Asylum, Orphans Home, Local voluntarily, Aided Dispensary and First aid station. All of these need some assistance in the way of medical supplies and bedding-some blankets but particularly sheets. It is now difficult to keep beds clean because of lacks of sheets.
4. Since the indigent go to the municipal hospital, those who can afford to pay for treatment are in a predicament because the M/Ds with private clinics need supplies. They are willing to pay for them if they can only get them. The attached requests indicate hospital needs. I believe them to be modest.
5. It is obvious that J.R.C. has done a good job-has a well organized registration & rationing system-at present feeding all of population in Corfu City as well as villages but as usual for offvillages find it difficult to get Corfu to take stuff.
6. Schwab (J.R.C. Director) suggests that with ¹⁰~~more~~ large trucks, he could properly service entire isle. He already has 3. (this agrees with Lt. Bacon's independent estimate) 13-15 large trucks should do the job.
7. Col. La Fontaine and I agree that ^{we} R.R.A. should have a man on the ground in Corfu at least by Dec. 13th to work with Schwab to get all details take over inventory of J.R.C. existing properly and to merge J.R.C. program into an M.L.-U.N.R.R.A. program.
8. My visit to 3 of the worst mt. villages (Aghia Decca, Kato Garuna) Kamara) and questioning half the village (en mass) with Schwab & Henderson, indicated that their committees have functioned well & the people were getting their rations. All complained of the City people were being favored in rations. Great need of woolen clothes and shoes for children and grown up.

C.C.Cowell.

for Mr. Cowell, U.N.R.R.A.

H.Q. "D Region".

Ref.-My message 3/12.

1. We are very much in the dark here as to what is likely to happen after the Red Cross Organ. ceases to exist as such on the 31st Dec.44, and I was uncertain as to what extent you were in the picture in respect of the situation here.
Mr. Schwab Red Cross Delegate was hoping to come to Prevesa to confer on future policy with you & Mr Lambert but says he is now waiting news from Athens before he can leave Corfu. My notes written on 10th Decemb. 44 paras.4 & 6 (and which are still waiting transmission to you for lack of opportunity) also refer.
2. The existing organ. of the Red Cross is suitable for the distribution of the M.L. supplies. A system of registrative ration cards & distributive through normal Commercial channels together with checks back to the central office by means of returned card coupons, exists for food items in the town. In the villages, lists made out by the village Committees are signed by each person receiving his rations and are used as a basis for the issue of the next delivery order. Mr Cowell also has figures showing the daily & monthly distributions per head for town & country. Here again I would stress the importance of M.L. giving a service not less adequate than that given hitherto by the J.R.C.
In this connection J.R.C. is at present operating a "Peoples Pharmacy" where those, with Dr's certificates and prescriptions could get whatever medicines etc. are necessary for their case. This is in the hands of a qualified chemist. It seems to me that M.L. will have to make arrangements to carry on this work subsequent to 31 Dec.44.
3. We are having difficulties with the central committee. The sitting Chairman when I arrived resigned about 5 days ago on the grounds that the job was beyond him & it was!! A nominee of Mr Maccas was then ~~elect~~ elected but after two meetings he just told a number of people in the town that he was resigning but did not bother to come to the meeting last night and tell us so or even let us know the reasons. This afternoon I had an interview with Mr. Maccas and told him that it was essential to have Govt. representation on this committee and that this representative must be the Chairman. He informed me that he was quite unable to provide a Govt. Official and suggested that Mr. Schwab should be asked to take on the job. I pointed out that this could not be, the individual must be a Greek and Mr. Schwab as a neutral could not represent the Greek Government. Mr. Maccas then said he would try and get a private individual to be his official representative. There seems to be a complete lack of public spirit and willingness to take responsibility. Those Corfiots whom one would expect to come forward and do a job of work will do so. There have been other changes in members of committee.
4. Taking all things into consideration I am convinced that it is essential for Mr. Schwab to remain on here for the present and conduct his existing organization for the distribution of M.L. supplies in order to get the Committee properly settled down and in working orders.

Corfu. 12 Dec.44.

H.P. Henderson. Col. U.N.R.R.A.

*This is very important
Col. Robertson
Asst. Secy.
21/12/44*

Notes on Visit to Corfu - Nov.27-Dec.3 1944.

Z. C C Cowell, U.N.R.R.A.

1. Purpose of trip: To help organize Committees for distribution of M.L. supplies. To check JRC program. To determine flour mill capacities to see if wheat can go to Corfu and flour to Epiros. Col. Henderson and I were also asked to examine and report on the condition of the English Church in Corfu and to contact several individuals who had written to him as D"Region Comdr.
2. Contacted Mr. Schwal, Swiss Delegate of JRC for Corfu, went over complete program with him. They have a very satisfactory registration and rations card system for general supplies and milk. He dissolved his committee because he felt that politics was entering into it. Has since operated "on his own" and with village Committees outside of Corfu City. Agricultural Bank handles accounts Ware-housing and dock labor.
General issue of food being made to all due to fact that no currency exists. They are anxious to get back on paying basis as soon as possible. Following in employ of JRC-160 in bakeries, 130 in flour mills 100 dockworkers, 60 offices & Ware-houses. Total, about 450 people. We recommended that M.L. use JRC ration cards for distribution using same out lets, that JRC & M.L. get together, on labor policy and that transport be pooled. Mr. Schwal very cooperative and agreeable.
3. Visitation of 3 mountain villages indicates that villagers were getting their quota of rations and that little village committees of three were functioning well. In all villages the need for clothing and piece goods for making clothing was evident. Medical supply needs were also in evidence.
4. Visited the following institutions: Municipal hospital, Poor house and Tubercular Ward, Orphan's Home, Public Dispensary, Insane Asylum and Veterinary clinic. All of these impressed me with the fact that they were doing much with practically nothing. Medical supplies, blankets, sheets and hospital linens, pyjamas needed. It is difficult to keep beds clean with no sheets. New ticking is needed to rehabilitate old mattresses. Corfu has a group of able medical men (Dr. Sordenas, Director of Municipal hospital, Dr. Dessylas, Public health Chief, Dr. Geallianus, Dr. Vlassis and others). They could represent a committee on Health and medical matters.
5. We had two meetings with Mr. Maccas, Gov. of the Jonian Isles. We urged him to sit on the Central Committee and take the Chairmanship but he felt that he was too busy but was going to try to suggest a Govt. representative. We felt that with an U.N.R.R.A. representative, an M.L. a JRC person (preferably Schwal) and a government man on the committee (besides others of different political persuasion) the impending differences and wrangling due to politics might be obviated to a large degree.
6. Col. Henderson and I together with Lt. Bacon M.L. representative, met with the committee on distribution for the Isle of Corfu on three different occasions to arrive at some agreement on distribution methods particularly in the villages. They accepted tentatively the use of the J.R.C. village committees for the first two distributions but the leftiest members wanted to use the cooperatives and committees composed of 3- the village president plus the next two highest in the voting. Col. Henderson stayed on to work along with these committees and help set up a welfare Committee for Corfu City. His experiences are being written up in a separate report.
7. Prices in Corfu are considerably lower than in Preveza. The island is richer in produce and its agricultural possibilities greater than Epiros.
8. Reports on medical needs for civil institutions in Corfu were turned

turned over to Col. Archdale AML, Comdr. "D" Region. These were compiled by the three leading M.D. of Corfu and the report signed by Mr. Maccas, Gov. of Jonian Isles. Reports on the Agricultural Bank and the Union of Agriculturalists-both mentioning agricultural needs were also turned in to M.L. Hdqts. A report in Veterinary needs for the Vet. Clinic was also given. Reports on 2 flour mills also included.

9. Corfu City has about 30% of its buildings destroyed by bombing and fire. Most of the buildings of any importance have been destroyed. The great need is for the refinancing of banking to permit loans for reconstruction to make work, to employ people to pay for food and goods- Thus starting the wheels of commerce and agriculture.

10. A modern rope and bag factory, usually employing 300 people could operate very soon if jute and hemp were available. This company makes bags for olive presses as well. These are greatly needed but materials are lacking.

C. H. Henderson

Patras December 23/1944

FROM: District Director U.N.R.R.A. Distr.II

Ref. 334

TO: H.Q. M.L. District II

SUBJECT: Report of tour in Region " D " with Capt. WEBBER, Relief Officer American Mission.

1.12.1944. PATRAS to ASTAKOS by Caique. Saw floating mines en route.

I. Spend the night at the house of Dr. KOSTANDINOS FAROS, former President of the Red Cross Committee. Following information obtained from Dr. FAROS and E.L.A.S. representatives on 1st inst.

a) Population of eparchy of which ASTAKOS is the capital is stated to be about 30.000. ASTAKOS town of about 3000 is controlled by the E.L.A.S. party.-

b) 53.000 oke were received on or about the 17th November to last for 12 days and were distributed by the 27th Nov. 4576 oke of meat, 3269 beans and 706 tins arrived without orders as to its distribution. Instructed that this consignment await new allocation of food from PATRAS and be distributed then.-

Allotment of food stated to be quite insufficient for the existing population and if this is found to be correct the population figures on which the distribution is based will have to be revised.

c) Number of houses burnt in area estimated to be 1000 to 1100.-

d) Canteens^{of} children have been organised throughout the eparchy 42 in number, of which 13 are in the PREVEZA area. 170 children are fed daily at ASTAKOS. Saw them feeding next day.

e) Supplies of petrol received were used to take food out to the villages in 2 vehicles owned by E.L.A.S. They asked for two M.L. lorries to be supplied for this purpose.

f) 250 Italians, ex P.O.W.'s, were at ASTAKOS without food waiting to be sent to ITALY. 100 wanted to march to MISSO LONGHI. They were under orders to proceed to PATRAS, but arrangements to convey them there appeared to be lacking.

g) Estimated 6000 children in the eparchy, of whom some 4000 are very poor. The need for an allocation for these separate from the main one; was stressed. This is being done as a matter of policy.-

2. Various deputations were received urging need for work, food, medicines, clothing and shoes. Re shoes, leather and tools with which to make shoes seem preferable to shoes that are not always suitable in sizes or adapted to local conditions.-

3. A committee of 9 persons has replaced the former Red Cross Committee, only one of the new members is a Red Cross Member. This committee was met by us on the following day and the following proposals approved.-

a) Dr. FAROS formerly chairman of the Red Cross Committee to be chairman of the new. An executive committee of 5 under Dr. FAROS would henceforward organize the distribution of food.-

b) A further Committee of 3 under Dr. BESSAS as chairman to supervise the distribution of drugs. Dr. FAROS to be one of the members and the third to be appointed.

c) Only two villages near ASTAKOS to send in for their allocation of food, the rest being some distance away to have their food conveyed to them.

4. The following are proposals ^{for} helping local industry.

a) Dr. FAROS and others in ASTAKOS have between them 20 to 22 tons of seed-cotton. Can one of the textile factories at PATRAS be re-started with a view to making much needed clothes.-

b) About 1,000,000 okes of valonia (the rind of acorns) much valued for tanning purposes (?) is in ASTAKOS warehouses. Can this be exported and bring in some capital?

c) Need for repair of ASTAKOS water-supply.

d) Three caiques (one a very large one) have been sunk in the harbour during the last 6 months. Can these be raised and thus provide much-needed shipping?

5. Left ASTAKOS at 13 hours and reached PREVESEA by the road round the AMBRACIAN Gulf at 18 hours. Reported to O.C. Region D and discussed with him local matters. Mr. COWELL and Col. HENDERSON at CORFU.

Following facts were ascertained.-

a) EPIRUS is divided with 4 nomes. Supplies are consigned direct to JANNINA and allocated to each nome, which makes its own distribution through its own committee. There is a Central Distribution Committee at JANNINA under the chairmanship of Dr. ANAGNOSTU.-

b) There is a PREVESEA central Committee of 5 with Major ARCHDALE as chairman, the appointee of the Governor-General Mr. SAFAKAS, Commander SPANIDES and Mr. ALETRAS, and Mr. COWELL who decide on policy and bulk allocation.

c) Local Committees at JANINNA, PREVESEA, PARAMITHIA, and ARTA decide on the detailed distribution of supplies and are left a more or less free hand, though the O.C. M.L. has an ultimate deciding voice.-

Then Mr. COWELL sits on the local Committee for PREVESEA

d) No payment is made for food as there is no money. The Red Cross as elsewhere have charged a small fee for their food issued to cover the costs of handling.-

e) For relief a committee sits under Capt. LEE. Milk and other foods are distributed in varying scales according to age.

.../...

15 day have been substituted for 10 day issues. Only a small proportion of the available supply has been issued.-

f) Each centre has a local representative of the M.L. Commander, who may be an officer of Force 133, 2 districts (1) FILIATES (2) that in the mountains N. of METSOVO, are not under General ZERVAS and are therefore dealt with separately.-

g) System of distribution

As far as possible distributing centres are established at the end of roads for distributing to those who live beyond. viz. PREVESIA, LOUROS, PHILIPPIAS, ARTA, KALINDINI, TEHORON, AIDOVACHI, KONDINONI, THOTHONI, ZITSA, DELVINAKI, THALYAMIA, KONITSA, BOYA and IGUMENITZA, SAYIADA and PARGA by caique. A committee has or is being formed at each of these places and warehouses chosen. Priorities are settled as follows:-

- a) 1st Month Destitute only to be provided for.
- b) Destitute and remote villages, whether destitute or not.
- c) 3rd Month Supply everyone. Local E.D.E.S. have supplied 14 lorries for distribution. Red-Cross have offered to lend 10 temporarily.-

6. Visited a chemist's-shop, where there was a queue awaiting distribution of milk. There are no drugs.-

Also saw the PREVESIA hospital 15 beds, which has no drugs and no dressings. Many wounds from mines. Electric lighting quite inadequate. Personnel has not been paid for several months. Pay-rolls 17,000 drs.p.a.-

At children's home 100 children are receiving meals three times a day, but building is falling to pieces and urgently needs repairs. There is, however, no money to pay the labour required. This is a voluntary enterprise and deserves support.

5.12.1944 8.30 hrs.-left JANNINA which was reached at 12.30 hrs.-Called on Col.-Tom BARNES and General ZERVAS and lunched with the latter, Capt.-COMMENOS and other E.D.E.S. officers.-

He and other representative Greeks met here and at PREVESIA stressed. a) The urgent need for transport, seed and drugs. No drugs have been received.

b) The inequity of confining the issue of meat, cheese, fish etc. to towns as the country districts in Region C are completely destitute owing to a series of attacks by Germans, Italians and Andartes.-

c) Need for great anti-malaria campaign.-

During trip to and from JANNINA saw many temporary houses built and thatched with reeds. The Louros-river alone forms a swamp containing thousands of acres of reeds which would be sufficient to roof all the burnt houses in Greece at the cost of transport only. This would provide the immediate shelter required and save vast sums spent on roofing material imported from abroad.-

6.12.1944.- Mr. COWELL arrived from CORFU and met us on our return from JANNINA at noon. During the afternoon called on M.L. Commander and reached the following conclusions.-

- a) need for office quarters for U.N.R.R.A. staff.-
- b) Taking over by U.N.R.R.A. of I.R.C. activities in the "D" district. The I.R.C. will close down at JANNINA and CORFU by the 1st January. Mr. SLOMAN to go to CORFU at end of month to take over, after a short

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.... /

spell at JANNINA.

Steps to give effect to both proposals have been taken.-

7. From 7/12/1944 to 20/12/1944 when I sailed on a L.S.T. for PATRAS. I was unavoidably detained at PREVEZA. For a considerable part of this time there was heavy rain and movement on foot, in the absence of wheeled transport, was difficult. Nevertheless it was possible to achieve contact with various personalities, British and Greek.

Meeting of the PREVEZA Nomarchy and Demarchy meetings were also attended.

8. The arrival of Col. HENDERSON from CORFU on the 19 th inst. enabled me to discuss with him the reports which he has sent regarding the situation in that area. The mainheads are:

- a) U.N.R.R.A. under A.M.M. to take over I.R.C. activities and continue what distribution is possible.
- b) the CORFU Distribution Committee to be strengthened by the appointment of a Govt. representative as Chairman.
- c) Food distribution to be at least on the same scale as before c.e. M.L. and I.R.C. supplies.
- d) Transport for distribution.

Copy of reports from the Regional Director & Col. HENDERSON are attached herewith.

9. During the latter part of his stay, it was decided by higher authority to evacuate PREVEZA. Only officers of Force 133 would remain. In agreement with Commander M.L. Region "D" it was arranged that U.N.R.R.A. officers to continue in the region and be parted as follows:-

Mr. COWELL at PREVEZA
Col. HENDERSON at JANNINA
Mr. SLOMAN at CORFU

It was felt that they could

- a) continue to supervise the distribution of the food supplies which remained.-
- b) when or if the food supplies ceased to ensure by visits or other means that the distribution machinery was kept intact and ready to function when the situation was clarified.

John M. L.
Ed. LA- FONTAINE
District Director U.N.R.R.A.

C.C. - H.Q. U.N.R.R.A. Greek Mission c/o M.L. - H.Q. Athens
- H.Q. U.N.R.R.A. c/o G.H.Q. M.E.F.
- H.Q. "D" Region No. 2 Dist.
- Regional Director, Region "D"

140 ~~27~~ *Read*
FORM U/S.
Mr Michael

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

8, SHARIA DAR EL-SHIFA - GARDEN CITY - CAIRO

SECRET

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
UNRRA-CAIRO

TELEPHONES:
47816-41317

Kavalla,
12th December, 1944.

FROM : W.F.H. Carter, District Director, "G" Region, Greece.
Capt. S.C. Carlson, U.S. Army.

TO : Mr. Laird Archer, Chief of Greece Mission, Athens.

SUBJECT : Report on "G" Region (3 District, Greece.).

1. This report follows and should be read in conjunction with, a preliminary report on "G" Region dated 27th November 1944.

2. Mr. W.F.H. Carter (Director, UNRRA), Capt. S.C. Carlson (U.S. Army) and Mr. J.P. Walter (UNRRA Secretary/Interpreter) left Kavalla by jeep on Monday, 4th December 1944, for a tour intended to cover all "G" Region eastward, by way of Xanthi, Komotini, Alexandroupolis, Ferres, Suffly, Dhidimotikon and Oristiada. The party returned to Kavalla on Saturday, 9th December.

3. Road conditions between Kavalla and Alexandroupolis were as good or better as any encountered in Macedonia or Thrace. North of Alexandroupolis, roads generally, were in poor condition, particularly between Dhidimotikon and Oristiada. No broken bridges were encountered with exception of a small bridge over the Nestos River which had received temporary repair.

4. It should be noted that on the day the party left Kavalla, first news of serious strife in Athens became available. Anti-British demonstrations were first encountered at Alexandroupolis Tuesday evening, 5th December and it was learned a few days later, on the morning of Wednesday, 6th December, the British Military Mission in Komotini had been withdrawn to Kavalla. This Mission took with it Mr. Economides, Athens Government Representative for Thrace, with his staff. (Komotini was the deepest penetration eastward of any Allied military unit.)

Since we were the only Allied uniforms in Alexandroupolis, the wrath of approximately 3000 demonstrators was directed against us. Finding that we were representatives of UNRRA and U.S. Army, the tone of the demonstrators ~~changed~~ changed and finally we were carried through the main street, at the head of the procession, on the shoulders of the armed men. Later the Demarche entertained the party at dinner in a public restaurant to accompaniment of songs by a score of members from the local EAM "Youth Movement".

5. Statistical reports on principal individual towns in the Region, Xanthi, Komotini, Alexandroupolis, Ferres, Suffli, Dhidimotikon and Oristiada are attached as Appendices "A" to "G". It should be noted that the facts and figures contained therein were obtained, in each case, by close questioning not only of the Mayor but of other officials, including members of technical departments. At times as many as 20 members and officials of the council sat with us for 1½ hours answering

our/.

our questions. Nevertheless most committees obviously were politically dominated and therefore it must be understood that while these figures are as accurate as we could possibly obtain under the circumstances, they must not be taken as final but can be used for planning of initial distribution of supplies in the Region.

An attempt was also made to check the information by later conversations with the leading local priest and other ecclesiastical officials.

6. The enemy evacuated from Oristiada, Dhidimotikon, Suffli and Ferres on 28th August, from Alexandroupolis on the 22nd October and from Komotini and Xanthi on 26th October, 1944.

7. Political. Throughout Thrace and East Macedonia, without exception, local administration is controlled by the Communists (KKE & EAM). There were noticeable differences in the degree of communism displayed. At Alexandroupolis for instance, the Demarche (who incidentally said he spent the first 22 years of his life in Russia), appeared to be on most cordial terms with the more rowdy elements of political demonstrators. Whereas in Dhidimotikon the party conferred with a gathering of about 20 local officials that included not only the Demarche and his subordinate colleagues and technical officials but also a priest representing the archbishop, a doctor, and a representative of the Christian Society to help the poor.

// It is fair to say that the whole Evros area at present is distinctly pro-American, anti-British and anti-Monarchy, an unfortunate situation that is deteriorating daily with news of events in Athens. Needless to add the EAM leaders are not slow in exploiting the present situation as a possible opportunity of creating friction between the Allies, and this trend was clearly indicated by them during our various conversations. // On the assumption that we were an entirely American party, appeals were frequently made to us to accept signed resolutions of protest to the British Government, and appeals to the American Government to intervene, - all of which we declined on the grounds that we were on a non-political mission.

8. Financial. "Eastward to, and including, Alexandroupolis, the Bulgarian leva is in general use." A rate of approx. 3400 levas to the BMA £1 has been current in the area, although in Kavalla the Demarche recently has arbitrarily imposed on the local population a rate of 600 levas to the BMA £1. From Alexandroupolis northward, (Evros to the Bulgarian and Turkish borders), neither levas, drachmae nor BMA notes are circulating, and generally speaking an oke of wheat is the unit used for barter/exchange. Gold also is occasionally used. The new drachmae is eagerly awaited. Mr. I. Kasnetsis, a representative from the Bank of Athens who happened to be in Alexandroupolis, affirmed the financial situation there could not be clarified until the political situation became clear.

9. Food. Food is in very short supply in this as in other areas of Greece. Such commodities as rice, sugar, coffee and tea have been unknown to the population for the past 4 years. // Wheat, generally, is scarce although some areas have more per capita of the population than others, but lack of transport creates an automatic bottleneck. Additionally, the uncertainty in regard to monetary exchange has led to individual hoarding of wheat stocks by farmers who may have surpluses. No destruction of mills was found and milling facilities for flour appear to be adequate if appropriate fuel can be provided.

Livestock, so far as we could see from the road, in villages and

outskirts of towns, appears to be plentiful, particularly chicken and pigs. But in Komotini a farmer, when asked, gave the price of chicken he was taking to town at 400 levas per bird and suckling pigs at 3000 levas each.

Rationing arrangements operating in each town visited are detailed in appropriate appendix.

10. Transport. (A) In all the journey, the only mechanical vehicles met on the road were a 10 h.p., old model car, used by KKE at Alexandroupolis and an old truck, under repair, in the same town. Elsewhere only oxcarts and a few horses were encountered.

(B) A single-track railroad operated Serres, Drama, Xanthi, Komotini, Alexandroupolis, Ferres, Suffli, Dhidimotikon and Thurion. From Thurion northwards, trains are controlled by the Turkish railroad authorities. A train travelling eastward serves each town alternate days, returning westward following days.

It is relevant to add that a Mr. A. Loubier, Engineer in Charge of Maintenance Shops, Greek State Railways (S.E.K.) who had come to Alexandroupolis specially to survey present conditions of the line, rolling stock, stations, etc., in the area, stated he had been prevented from functioning by the local Mayor on the grounds that the local authority did not recognise "the present Athens Government, S.E.K. being controlled by them". His journey was therefore abortive.

11. Public Health. Apart from general undernourishment due to confiscation of supplies during 4 years occupation by the enemy, the principal malady prevalent in the area is Malaria. In Dhidimotikon incidence of malaria, according to the local authority, is 40% of the population in the town and 70% in surrounding district. Many children suffer from tonsillitis "due to lack of vitamins".

In Oristiada, percentage of recurrent Malaria is 70%, and here also were 60 cases of typhoid with considerable number of persons suffering from Scabies

No anti-Malarial medicines were available, nor had been seen in any quantity for some years. (An area, many miles square, of lowlying land, covered by stagnant water, - obviously good breeding grounds for Malarious mosquitos, spreads along the road between Ferres and Dhidimotikon).

Sanitation generally, particularly beyond Alexandroupolis, is exceedingly poor, largely due to lack of adequate water supplies.

In Dhidimotikon, Mr. Koudouris, Water Works Engineer, stated that the supply functions only from 8.30 - 10.0 AM alternate days and that stock of diesel oil available for the pumps is sufficient to last only about 15 days. Main supply to population is through public taps and few houses are supplied privately with water. Difficulties in water supply were encountered in every town throughout the tour.

"Filtering and purification equipment is urgently required."

Hospitals. Hospital accommodation generally appeared to be inadequate by British/American standards, for the degree of ill health encountered. Equipment of all kinds also is exceedingly short. (Details of hospitals in each town is shown in appendices).

Doctors and surgeons, particularly the latter are needed. Also dentists.

In district around Dhidimotikon (pop. 40,000) there are 3 doctors, 2 dentists but no surgeon. In district of Oristiada, (pop. 35,000), there are only 2 doctors and 1 dentist, whereas pre war this district possessed 15 doctors (8 in the town) and 2 dentists. Suffli has 1

*much
typhoid*

doctor and 1 dentist for a population of approx. 8500. Komotini district (population 65000,- 28000 in town), claims 6 doctors, 2 dentists, but no surgeon, although the town possesses a modern hospital (1937) with 50 beds.

12. Public Utilities

Electricity. "All towns are inadequately served with electricity, mainly due to lack of appropriate fuel for motors." In general, the supply functions between approximately the hours of 5 PM to 11 PM and the serious implications of lack of electricity for 18 hours daily in towns of considerable size can be appreciated without further comment. Power stations are now run with wood and charcoal burning engines, which has considerably reduced efficiency. Diesel oil is needed. Estimated quantities are shown in appendices.

Water Supply. Covered under "Public Health".

13. Clothing. Clothing of all kinds is most urgently needed, particularly shoes for children. "School authorities frequently emphasized that attendance at school of many children was erratic, according to the state of the weather, due to inadequate footwear.

14. Education. "In the area of East Macedonia and Thrace occupied by Bulgars all schools have been closed to Greek speaking children since 1941." Consequently a ten-year-old child resuming education today begins with the normal lessons of a child 6 years of age. In Evros, the Germans allowed Greek schools to remain open although in Dhidimotikon schools were closed for one year 1942/3 on account of a serious outbreak of smallpox. School accommodation generally is adequate although many buildings and much equipment, by modern standards, is primitive. Schools in Komotini were reopened on the 19th November, but there is a shortage of qualified teachers here, some of whom are refugees in Saloneka with no means of transport to return.

Throughout "G" Region there is urgent need of teachers' equipment, desks, books and stationery.

15. Industries. "While UNRRA programme covers Industrial Rehabilitation at a later stage, there is an immediate need for a beginning to be made in the direction of assistance to certain key industries in order that the local economic picture in various towns can be improved." For example Xanthi has 2,000,000 kilos of worked tobacco and 400,000 kilos of unworked tobacco on hand which cannot be made saleable without further processing, packing, etc.. Pre-war, Suffli had a flourishing silk industry of two large and two small factories employing 1000 female workers and dealing with 300,000 kilos of cocoons per year. Cobblers require leather, nails and accessory items. Sheetmetal shops and blacksmiths are in need of tin rivets, solder, horseshoes, nails and tools. Fishermen at various sea-port towns require nets, caulking material, while agricultural workers apart from equipment, tractors etc., are in need of empty sacks, rope and work boots.

Flour mills throughout the area, when running, are using wood and charcoal as substitute fuels for diesel oil. Spare parts for machinery, grinding stones and particularly belting, are required not only to provide for existing output but more specially to cover the increased milling capacity that will be necessary when the needs of the population can adequately be met.

16. The overall picture indicates urgent need for fuel, medical supplies, food, clothing, transport, - in this order. Additionally it is important that whatever other materials we may be able to send are chosen from the point of view of providing immediate employment for the men who recently have been engaged in the various Greek armed forces. We should aim to provide the greatest possible measure of employment to the largest number of men in the shortest possible time.

It is hoped that when conditions become more settled, a tour of investigation similar to the one under review, can be made to Drama and Serres. If a plebiscite has been taken by then so much the better for accuracy of our population figures. This will complete the provisional coverage of "G" Region, although clearly a further tour will need to be undertaken once supplies begin to flow.

W.F.H. Carter

W.F.H. Carter
Director, 3/G Region
U.N.R.R.A.

Stuart C. Carlson

Stuart C. Carlson
Capt. Ord. Dept. U.S.A.

Copy to: Mr. Carl C. Compton,
Saloneka.

Statistics and other information
about

X A N T H I

as at 8th December, 1944.

1. Demarche: Mr. Theofilos Papadopoulos.
2. Present population: Town 26,000, district 100,000
Pre war population: Town 30,000, district 110,000.
3. A further 10,000 refugees from Xanthi evacuated to Saloneka, of which 2,000 have already returned.
4. There are in Xanthi, 7,000 children of school age. Greek schools have been closed for four years. There are eight elementary and one high school, a Turkish and an Armenian school.
5. Bulgar troops left the town on 26th October, 1944.
6. Electricity functions daily 2 -10 PM. Supply is generated by 4 motors (one 400 h.p., one 200 h.p. and two 100 h.p.), all fed by wood for fuel and all at present working. If the motors are run on a 24 hour basis, 22½ tons of diesel oil and 250 kgs of lubricating oil would be required per month.
7. Water. Supply is from River Eskoje and mountain springs. River water is taken by five sixths of the population, particularly in the valleys,, and needs purification. The Demarche stressed that this is a problem of electric power and added that fire fighting apparatus cannot function in the district through lack of petrol. Mountain water supply runs by direct pipe to communal taps.
8. Food. Sugar, rice, coffee, tea not seen for 4 years. Small quantity of soap and olive oil recently brought from Mytelene, sufficient to provide 150 gms per person in the town and a few villages. There are no pulses in the area but plenty of vegetables. Bread is rationed at 500 gms per person per day. Small stock of wheat is available "captured from the Bulgars and only sufficient to last 10 days".
9. Main industry is tobacco. One factory with present electricity supply produces 50 kgs per day of processed leaf. Pre war, this factory produced 400 kgs per day and gave overall employment to 4000 workers.
10. Flour mills. Eight mills in the district, 4 worked by water and 4 by diesel oil. Stocks of diesel on hand for latter only sufficient to last 10 days. Largest mill produces 8 tons flour per day but required 250 Kgs diesel oil and 8 kgs lubricating oil per 24 hours.
11. Hospitals. One public and one military (ELAS). First has 71 beds, all full, but could accommodate 150 beds. Extra beds, ward equipment and linen required.

Second has 40 beds and no room for expansion. There are 4 doctors and one dentist in the district plus a military surgeon seconded to the town by ELAS.

12. Medical. Demarche estimates that 35% of the population suffers from tuberculosis and 40% from malaria. There is also some typhoid from impure water. Many children, apart from general undernourishment are sick with whooping cough and influenza which may be attributable to lack of footwear, clothing and blankets.

13. Financial. The Bulgar leva circulates and is generally accepted. New drachmae is expected. EMA unknown.

Statistics and other information
about

K O M O T I N I

as at 8th December, 1944.

1. Demarche: Mr. Christos Martides.
Nomarche: Mr. Apostolos Apostoledes.
2. Present population town 28,000, district 65,000
pre war population town 35,000, district 100,000.
3. Number of children of school age is unknown. All schools closed 4 years, 1941/4 but a gradual reopening began about 20th Nov., 1944, including a high school accommodating 500 children.
4. Bulgar troops left the town 26th October, 1944.
5. Electricity functions daily 4.30 - 11. PM. Supply generated by 2 motors (175 and 70 h.p.), burning wood. Three additional motors are not at present in use. One of these is ready for diesel fuel immediately and remainder could be converted. The motor ready for use would require 40 kgs diesel oil per hour.
6. Water. Supply is from wells. Present waterworks have no filters and drinking of this water is discouraged. Many hand pumps are damaged, water is not rationed but supply is inadequate to the needs of the town. (Former waterworks building is now being used as a barn for cattle).
7. Food. Rice, coffee, tea non existent. A small quantity of sugar is being kept for hospital use. Meat is sold only one day per week. There are no pulses but plenty of vegetables. A month's supply of wheat is stored in the district and 500 tons were sent to Kavalla about beginning of December. The load went by rail to Drama thence by cart. This is the second consignment of 500 tons sent to Kavalla since the Bulgars left on 26th October. Bread is rationed at 600 gms (full wheat) per person per day but authorities are now proposing to issue a mixture of wheat and maize and decreasing the ration to 500 gms. No other consumable commodity is rationed. A communal feeding centre provides one meal per day to 1300 children.
8. Flour Mills. There are two modern and four older mills operating at present. Approximately twenty smaller mills are in the district but cannot function through lack of fuel. Of the two modern mills, one burns wood and the other charcoal when it can be found in sufficient quantities. The four older mills also use charcoal. When all six mills are functioning fully, they can supply all flour required by the district, plus sending considerable quantities to other areas when transport is made available.
9. Hospitals. One modern hospital, built in 1937, contains 50 beds but could expand to 80 beds. Only 25 beds at present are occupied. The Demarche considers this hospital to be "one of the best in the Balkans". It has a surgery (but no surgeon), a bacteriological department and an

X-ray department. The last has no X-ray plates. Ward equipment, blankets, linen are required. There are 6 doctors in the district, of whom one attends at the hospital.

10. Medical. A large proportion of population suffers from malaria. There is some tuberculosis. According to the Demarche, 10% of the people suffer from syphilis. Prostitutes are not controlled. Mr. Economedes, Commissioner from Athens Government, said one of his great worries in this district was the number of destitute women and children caused by Bulgarian slaughter of their menfolk and burned villages in the area.

11. Financial. Currency in circulation is the Bulgar leva. BMA began to be known before the British Military Mission in Komotini retired to Kavalla on 6th December, 1944.

Statistics and other information
about

ALEXANDROUPOLIS

as at 5th December, 1944.

1. Demarche: Mr. Christos Constantinedes.
Normarche: Mr. Ag. Vasiliou.
Chief Priest: Papademetres Papaharalambos.
2. Present population: town 9100 in whole district 24600
(this includes 5360 refugees who have returned to the town.
3500 additional refugees have returned to the 17 surrounding
villages, making 8860 total refugees returned to date).
Pre war population: town 18000, whole district 37000.
Children of elementary school age, town 1100, whole district 5100.
Children of High school age, Alexandroupolis 600 pupils, including
many from Ferres. There is a small children's orphanage for 55 pupils
and a welfare centre for children up to 6 years of age.
3. Bulgar troops left the town 22nd October, 1944.
4. Electricity, operates daily 5 - 10,30 PM. Supply generated by one
motor of 200 h.p. and two motors of 100 h.p. each. There is a fourth
old engine (built in 1914), of 300 h.p. now at a standstill. Following
supplies now required, to maintain service on a 24-hour basis:
16000 kilos diesel oil per month
350 kilos engine oil per month
1 belt for Krupp engine (26 metres by 30 centimetres)
with small accessories. It should be noted that the Bulgars stripped
the town's electricity undertaking, of all possible wire, light bulbs,
switches and other movable parts.
5. Water. Is adequate for the town's present needs judged by pre war
standard. Supply is from reservoir, high enough to send water to 4-storey
buildings without pumps. But Bulgars took many taps, stopping up pipe
ends to prevent wastage.
6. Food. Bread only is rationed at 500 gms per person per day. There
is the usual shortage of sugar, rice, coffee, etc. Present supply of wheat
sufficient for "7 - 8 days". There are plenty of vegetables but no
pulses. No communal feeding centre, except at a small orphanage which
provides food for 55 children.
7. Industry. A pottery able to produce 3500 tiles (European type) and
4500 machine made tiles (Turkish type) and capable of giving employment
to 150 men is at a standstill at present owing to winter weather. It can
operate from about April, 1945, but requires belts, plaster of Paris,
wood for moulds, kerosene, engine oil and ovens. There is also an
aeriated water factory, capacity of employment unknown. Of approximately
800 houses destroyed by Bulgars in the town and surrounding villages,
200 have received temporary repair. But more supplies of glass, wood,
nails etc., are urgently needed.

8. Flour mills. Three mills but two not working owing to lack of diesel oil. The third is publicly owned and produces 22-25 tons of flour per 24 hours. The two mills at a standstill can produce between them 16-18 tons flour per 24 hours. The town's present stock of diesel oil is sufficient to last 7 - 8 days.

9. Port. The port installations are intact, having suffered from neither bombing nor demolitions. The harbour waters were still mined 3 miles out at 5th December, 1944, although coastal waters were clear. The quay disposes of a crane which needs small repairs and considerable warehouse space. There is also a small dredger available for elementary cleaning of the port waters. The railroad runs to the dockside.

10. Medical. All medical supplies are distributed by the Demarche. Recipients pay only if able to do so. A large percentage of the thousands of refugees who have returned to Alexandroupolis from Evros suffer from malaria but no supplies of medicines are available to combat this although refugees continue to arrive. There is, of course, much general undernourishment of children and women.

11. Financial. Bulgarian levas are in general circulation. BMA is unknown but it was found that a hotel proprietor privately would accept British currency as a sound basis for exchange. A representative from the Bank of Athens (Mr. I. Kasnetsis) stated that the new Drachmae could not be sent to Alexandroupolis till the present political and military tension had eased. But the Archbishop of Alexandroupolis states that "many local products will not appear on the market until a stable currency is circulating". Pictorial posters indicating that BMA will be introduced to the area are displayed in a number of prominent places.

12. General. At the time the party visited this town (5/6th Dec. 1944) military events in Athens began to assume a serious aspect. In consequence anti-British feeling was openly displayed by EAM leaders. An anti-British demonstration was organised specially for our benefit, although the temper of the demonstrators changed when the purpose of our visit was understood.

A second general point to be noted is that a 10% toll is taken by the Demarche on all incoming cargoes.

at the port

Statistics and other information
about

F E R R E S

as at 7th December, 1944.

1. Demarche: Mr. Kireakos Kozmedes.
2. Present population, town 4000, in whole district 16000.
Pre war population, town 4500, in whole district 18500.
3. This town was occupied by the Germans and the enemy left 28th Aug. 1944. A few days later a German force of 38 cars and 2 motor cycles from Saloneka, passed through, but the district was finally liberated on 2nd September, 1944.
4. Schools. At present 700 children attend school, but only when weather is reasonable. (Shoes and other clothing are urgently needed). Older children can attend a High school at Alexandroupolis. Books, teachers' equipment and desks are required. President of the Schools Committee is Mr. Themistocles Ghalokosetes.
5. Electricity. Functions from 5.30 - 11.30 PM. Power is generated by an old engine formerly in use by a flour mill. The motor runs on wood fuel.
6. Water. System was destroyed during the fighting. There is no power plant and pipes are needed. Present supply is from Evros river and natural springs. (see para No. 10 as to the effect of this on the malaria situation.)
7. Financial. Since no monetary currency circulates in this district a system of barter has been set up in which standard unit of exchange is an oke of wheat.
8. Food. There is a shortage of wheat and maize. No rationing system exists. Plenty of vegetables, some pulses but few chicken or cattle. No rice, sugar, tea, coffee for 4 years. There are no communal feeding centres. Estimated that 50% of sheep are suffering from sheep-pox and a general "stand still" order has been issued forbidding movement of cattle from one district to another.)
9. Mills. Ferres has three flour mills, all small. Spare parts for the motors, grinding stones and belts are in poor condition.
10. Hospitals and Medical. One small "hospital" functions containing 5 beds, - it could accommodate 25 beds. Malaria is very prevalent and no medicines for treatment are available. There is an unofficial black market charge of 16 okes wheat in exchange for 1 anti-malaria injection. Populations suffers considerably from Scabies. The Germans took a toll of 300 gms of wool from every sheep and in consequence there is greatest shortage of blankets, warm underwear etc.

11. It should be noted that the Andartes were particularly active in the Ferres area during the German occupation. In consequence, the enemy destroyed or burned many surrounding villages as reprisal, including approximately 150 houses and 350 pigs. Many inhabitants today are living as best they can in the open or have crowded in with other families. It is estimated that not less than 1500 men from the district lost their lives in the fighting or were slaughtered by the Germans.

Statistics and information
about

S U F F L I

as at 7th December, 1944.

1. Demarche: Mr. Triandafelos Muhlia,
Secretary: Apostolos, Papamoskithes.
2. Present population - town 8500, in whole district 17000.
Pre war population - town 13000, in whole district 19000.
(Children now in whole district 4000.)
3. Germans left 28th August, 1944.
4. Electricity, operates from 5 - 11 PM, but supplies only half the town. Only one motor functions, (55 h.p.), burning charcoal. Could be converted to diesel and would burn 8 kgs diesel oil and 400 gms engine oil, an hour. (Electric Engineer, Mr. George Kunduras). Two other motors are old, not working, and in need of major repairs.
5. Water. Runs only one hour daily (pre war 24 hours daily). Supply is drawn from wells near the river by 55 h.p. Fairbanks pump burning 10 kgs crude oil and 400 gms engine oil per hour.
6. Schools. Eight schools are available in the town capable of accommodating 3000 children. Every village now possesses one small school. All education is free and pupils are accepted between ages of 7-22 years.
7. Food. No rationing system of any kind operates, but most residents possess a ration card issued before the German occupation. This is still useable when any consumable commodities become available. The Normarche at Alexandroupolis has asked the Demarche of Suffli to prepare new cards ready for the time when UNRRA and/or M.L. begins to operate. (Specimen of new card is attached.) Registers of names have been prepared showing approximately 2500 families.
Potatoes are grown in some quantities but owing to poor crop, supply is insufficient for the local demands. Vegetables are plentiful and there is a limited supply of pulses. No sugar, tea, rice etc. for 4 years. An exchange of oil for pulses and wheat was made in November with Mytelene. Suffli population were issued with 1/3 kilo per person oil. Some meat is available which is brought at a rate of 6 oke wheat for 1 oke meat.
Communal feeding centres supply 500 destitute persons at one centre, with two meals daily, which may be taken home if desired. 300 very poor children also receive meals, two per day, but these meals must be eaten at the centre. The children's meal includes 1/2 oke bread per child per day.
8. Flour Mills. Two mills are in working order, one producing 8000 kgs and the other 4000 kgs flour per 24 hours. Larger mill has only one of two available engines working. Fuel used is charcoal. If both motors were operating supply could step up to 12000 kgs per 24 hours. Smaller mill, also burning charcoal, can produce 4000 kgs flour per 24 hours but generator is coupled to the town's electricity system

with the result that between 5 and 11 PM power at the mill is cut out. Diesel oil required for the larger mill would be 20 kgs per hour with 800 gms engine oil. Second motor of the larger mill cannot be converted to oil from charcoal. Engine of the smaller mill would consume 10 kgs diesel oil and 400 gms lubricating oil per hour.

9. Hospitals and Medical. There is only one hospital. This has 10 beds but could accommodate 30 beds. Additional ward equipment, beds and linen etc, required. There is no operating theatre nor a surgeon. One doctor (Dr. Marg. Maletos) and one dentist are practicing. Estimated that 50% of population suffer from malaria. Scabies ("ywsa") is prevalent.

10. Industries. Main is silk, with 2 large and 2 smaller factories. Pre war 1000 females were employed using 300,000 kgs cocoons per year. Factories ceased work in 1941, and would now need crude oil, belts & cardiff coke.

11. Financial. As at Ferres, money is not circulating, the mode of exchange being barter and the standard unit an oke of wheat or pulses.

12. Transport. Two Diesel trains are stationed at Suffli, but not being used through lack of fuel. They were sent to Turkey before the war but since returned and repaired.

Statistics and other information
about

D H I D I M O T I K O N (EVROS)

as at 6th December, 1944.

1. Demarche: Mr. Basile Kourkourethas.
Sub Prefect: Mr. Pashalis Pateras.
Archibishop: Joakim.
2. Present population - town 8000, in whole district 40,000.
Children under 16 years, town 2500, in whole district 12000.
During German occupation 2500 refugees were sheltered from Alexandroupolis. These have now returned to their homes.
3. Enemy left 28th August, 1944.
4. Schools. There are 3 lower schools and one high school. Also an orphanage where 15 children are housed and a further 65 children fed daily. There are no arrangements for communal feeding at the schools. All schools remained open during German occupation, except for one year 1942/3, closure due to outbreak of smallpox. Books, stationery and teaching requisites are urgently needed.
5. Electricity, functions from 4 Pm - midnight. Supply is generated by 2 engines fuelled by charcoal. Could be converted to diesel in 15 days and together would use 24 kgs diesel oil and 5 okes lubricating oil per hour. There is no reserve engine. Light bulbs, switches, wire etc., is urgently needed.
6. Water. Supply functions only one hour every second day, 8.30 - 9.30 AM. Evidence from Mr. Arist. Koundouris (Water Works Engineer), is that main source of water is Evros River. Water is pumped to 2 reservoirs by motor running on diesel oil and consuming 8 kilos diesel oil plus 400 gms lubricating oil per hour. Engine could work 24 hours daily. Present supply of diesel sufficient to last only 15 days. There are many communal taps but few in houses. New piping and more taps are required.
7. Food. Bread is rationed only to 500/600 poor people. (Number of destitute persons increasing at approx. 5 per day.) Persons in more comfortable circumstances use wheat both for purposes of barter and to make own bread. Town's present stock of wheat estimated to last 15 days from 7th December, 1944, at a ration of 600 gms per person per day. Wheat crop has been poor owing to weather. There are plenty of pulses, particularly beans. Vegetables are also abundant. Potatoes are not available. Eggs are short, chickens have suffered severely from cholera, estimated 70% birds died during November. There is usual shortage of sugar, soap, rice, coffee, tea, tinned milk etc.
8. Hospitals, & Medical. One hospital only. Accommodates 40 beds

but at present all are not full. Building is a converted school. Patients from Oristiada are accepted. There is a small isolation annexe. A small second hospital is set aside and is in use for German sick and wounded and is staffed by Germans. Doctor Margaretedes stated that malaria is prevalent in some villages up to 70 - 80 % of the population, in town 30 - 40 %. Quinine is not available. Many children suffer from tonsillitis "due to lack of vitamins". Essential needs are surgical equipment, mattresses, ward equipment, linen. Typhoid is prevalent, but no corrective medicines. It is most important that a qualified Sanitary Engineer should first examine the town's water supply with a view to improving the present situation at earliest. Only 3 doctors now practice in the district (pre war 25 in district and 7 in the town), there are 2 dentists (pre war 3) but no surgeon.

9. Flour mills. There are fifteen small mills in town and surrounding district, with a total capacity of 2500 oke flour per hour. Seven mills have been converted from wood to charcoal for fuel. An estimate was given of crude oil requirements of 200 kgs per hour for all mills but this figure should be accepted with reserve.

10. Agriculture. Mainly wheat. Mr. C. Kirgialanis, chief of Agric. Dept. stated that only 2 tractors were available, one of which had been sent to Alexandroupolis and the other being in poor condition. Tools, veterinary medicines, boots, empty sacks, ropes, artificial manures etc., are needed urgently. An outbreak of sheeppox has resulted in a casualty rate of 15% owing to lack of qualified vet. surgeon and medicines.

11. Transport. No mechanical vehicles are available. Road northward to Oristiada is in terrible condition. Railroad runs alternate days to Alexandroupolis and beyond, returning following days.

12. Destroyed houses. In this area, as in Ferres, Andartes were very active and it is estimated that 700 houses in Evros were burned by the Germans as reprisal.

13. Financial. No monetary currency of any kind is circulating, the standard unit of barter being an oke of wheat. Forty okes of wheat were required to secure one oke of oil immediately after liberation, but a consignment of oil secured from Mytelene reduced the rate to 9 okes of wheat. Government clerks are being paid at rate of 2½ okes wheat per day in lieu of salary.

14. Political. Local Government is controlled by EAM. Demarche stated that the 1916 class of men were called up for Police work between 10th and 15th November, (which is some weeks earlier than date fixed by Athens Government) and that about 500 of these men are now acting in the district independently of political parties. But the Archbishop a venerable old man of strong character, in response to a question, expressed surprise - he knew nothing about it. Following morning, Archbishop came to our hotel personally to inform us that 20 leading citizens had been "knocked up" at their homes during the night and imprisoned. He thought our visit might be connected with this. The Demarche, when informed by the Archbishop in our presence, expressed surprise and concern. Naturally this matter was not our concern and we passed no comment.

Statistics and other information
about

O R I S T I A D A,

as at 7th December, 1944.

1. President: Mr. Const. Peretzides
Vice President: Mr. John Hatzitheodorou.
Secretary: Mr. James Chrisafedes.
Bishop: Stephen Papadopoulos.
2. Pre war population in town 6500, in whole district 35,000.
Population unchanged in numbers since the war. Town gave shelter to 300 refugee families who have now returned to own homes.
Children under 16 years of age, in town 1200, in whole district 9000.
3. Schools. Eight schools in town, that can accommodate 1000 children, and approximately 50 in surrounding villages. There is the usual shortage of books, stationery, school equipment etc. Chief of Education is Mr. James Karamuzas.
4. German troops left 28th August, 1944.
5. Electricity. functions from 5.30 - 11 PM. Supply is generated by 1 engine, with another being kept as reserve. Both burn charcoal fuel but could be converted to diesel in 2 days and would need 150 kgs diesel oil and 7 kgs lubricating oil per 12 hours. Supply of charcoal is sufficient for one month but engine oil is short.
6. Water. Supply is mainly from wells and is scarce. Pre war the town possessed 134 water taps (32 in communal use and 102 privately in houses), but many taps are now out of use, piping is rusty or broken. Water is an urgent problem and should be linked up with a visit by a qualified Sanitary Engineer recommended in appendix "F".
7. Food. No rationing system. Authority gives 5 okes wheat free per month to destitute (about 350 in number) when supply is available. EAM Relief Committee distributes 5 okes wheat and 5 okes maize to families who have suffered most severely from German reprisals following Andarte activity. Plenty of vegetables and pulses. Most live cattle was taken by the Germans, there are a few chicken, eggs or potatoes and little milk. No rice, sugar, etc for 4 years. No oil. A small black market operates with goods smuggled across the border from Turkey. One oke of soap black market costs 150 okes wheat.
8. Hospitals and Medical. All hospital cases are sent to Rhidimotikon. There are only 2 doctors and one dentist for whole district - (pre war 8 doctors in town, a further 15 in district and 2 dentists). Medicines are non existent. Estimated that 70% of population suffers recurrent malaria. There are Scabies and children suffer considerably from whooping cough. At 7th December, 1944, there were 60 known cases of typhoid.

9. Flour mills. Four in the town and a further 18 in surrounding district. All worked by charcoal. There is lack of grinding stones, belts and spare parts. Total output difficult to estimate due to recurrent breakdown of machinery.
10. There are no burned or destroyed villages in the area, but materials are urgently needed for general repairs.
11. Transport. Turkish railway authorities take over at Thourion (junction south of Oristiada) trains from Alexandroupolis etc. bound for Oristiada. In consequence, it will be advisable to arrange that any supplies sent by rail to Oristiada, are transferred to motor trucks or ox carts at Thourion.
12. Financial. Barter only, no paper currency circulates.
13. Political. EAM controls the area and at the conclusion of our meeting, a woman broke through the outside guards to plead with us for her husband who had been imprisoned that morning. We made no comment. Chief of EAM is Mr. Paul Saeles.

Excerpts taken
+ distributed to
Delegates.

Sir Michael
would you review

7.12.44

Dear Sir Michael

This note is compiled without any access to my file, at present, I hope, in the New Angleterre. The Distr. Dir. & Dep. Distr. Dir. arrived by plane on 13.11.44. Hitherto No 1 Distr. had been represented in France by Col Grinings & Mr Wahlberg. I made contact the same day with the District Commander. Next day you kindly accompanied me to see the D.C. & started me off on the right foot. I was asked to take a special interest in Welfare. It became immediately obvious that the working in of UNRRA with ML would be very largely a question of personalities. When ML found out that I was anxious to help & fit in, rather than tell them what to do, they were not only friendly but very helpful. They cannot do the impossible at a moment's notice & high thinkers with their heads in the clouds had to get their feet on the ground & deal with first things first. After a few false starts, due largely to the restiveness of individual runners at the starting gate, we made a fair beginning. We were given adequate office accommodation & members of UNRRA as they arrived were fitted into the machine. The combined machine was beginning to create hopefully into action when the Great Political Differences became heated enough to confine all but a few privileged members of UNRRA staff to barracks. 2. Visits of Dep. Dir. Lewis & Distr. Off. Wright-Harvey enabled me to get a better appreciation of conditions in the Peleponese & enabled them to realize the difficulties at this end of the system. Apart from the shortcomings due to the political situation the main difficulty everywhere is the lack of adequate transport. Whether the best & most economical use of all available transport is made is impossible for me to determine, but prior to the "flare-up" only 25 percent of the proposed programme of distribution could be actually carried out. This question of lack of transport cannot be stressed too much & the ultimate success of distribution will depend largely on its favourable solution. 3. To my mind the new "marriage de convenance" was the only way in which UNRRA could function in the ML period. Individuals, more especially those under direct ML control, had commenced to fit in satisfactorily with Distr. I, ML, when the upheaval came. The District Distribution Officer was

learning & growing up with the application of the new increased ration scale in the capital area as from its initiation; the Warehouse Off. had settled down to constructive work at Piraeus & with the JRC, while the Transport Off. was doing definite work under ML. The Dep. Dist. Dir. ^A had toured the Amphissa area with Capt Politis U.S.A. & together with him had submitted a valuable report on conditions in that area.

4. Distribution has been almost entirely curtailed within the District owing to the general strike & most of the Dist. UNRRA personnel have gone to ground in their quarters. The exceptions are the Dep. Dist. Dir.

- B. Region at Kalamata & two Distribution Officers, a Warehouse Officer, the District Nursing Consultant & the Agricultural Officer who are at present with him in the Peloponnese. As Government's writ in Dist. I

ran only in the capital area it was almost impossible to ascertain how much of the distribution which actually took place was unprejudiced by political considerations & although UNRRA distribution personnel were particularly requested by the Dist. Commander to endeavour to ascertain this point it has not been possible to fulfil this demand.

5. In general I would add that ML have gone out of their way to make things easy for us within the limits of the means at their disposal. Details of such activities as we were able to carry out were submitted weekly to the Dist. Comm. These reports are unfortunately not to hand at present, but it may be said that the most urgent needs in the District outside the capital area are

Shelter, Clothing (including suitable footwear) & Food in that order. In the third category "The provision of additional foodstuffs to young children should take a very high order of priority."

Yours sincerely

Andrew Ayton

U.N.R.R.A.
H.Q. 'F' Region,
M.L. (Greece).
28th. November 1944.

Chief, Greece Mission,
U.N.R.R.A.,
Athens.

I submit below my first report regarding UNRRA activities since my arrival in Volos together with an indication of conditions now prevailing there. It will be appreciated that it has not been possible to make any considerable progress in the three days which our party has spent here, since with so few persons available it has been unavoidably necessary to devote much of ~~our~~ our time to the task of arranging accommodation messing etc.

(a) Arrival in Volos.

Our party consisting of Messrs. Roberts, Casdagli, Philpots and Richards arrived per S.S. 'Samfield' on the evening of Saturday, 25th. November. We were met by the Military Commander, Major Hope, and directed to occupy the Palace Hotel as our accommodation.

(b) Accommodation and Messing.

The Palace Hotel is stripped of almost all furniture, is without water and has been badly damaged in the upper storeys by demolition and bomb blast. (During the occupation the German troops resided in it and its upper floors were used as a wireless station). It is, however, under repair and may ultimately prove quite suitable for accommodating a fair number of personnel. It is no more than a 'sleeping' hotel since it has no public rooms or kitchens. We have therefore been forced to take over 3 rooms and a kitchen in a neighbouring house for messing. This arrangement will start tomorrow. Until now we have been feeding in the H.Q. Mess.

As an office I have utilised a room in the Palace Hotel and I propose to continue on this basis for at least the first week or two.

(c) Finances.

I have addressed you separately on this subject in my letter UNREGF/4 of even date. It is clear that while M.L. in this region are happy to have us with them, they are intending to leave us entirely to our own devices regarding accommodation, offices etc. Equally they are prepared to see us properly supplied with servants, clerks etc. but the initiative of engaging them and paying them (as explained in my separate letter on the subject) is with us. It is thus imperative that the question of authorised expenditure should be at once reviewed on the lines I have indicated therein.

(d) Activities of UNRRA personnel.

On the morning following my arrival, I had a long conversation with Major Hope. As a result the following allocation of duties has been made and is being worked to:-

(i) Mr. Roberts.

Will organise a H.Q. office, attend to all administrative and financial questions in connection with UNRRA and will coordinate UNRRA and M.L. activities generally.

(ii) Mr. Casdagli.

Will sit in with Major Delaney, who is in charge of Welfare for the Region. For the reasons indicated at paragraph (e) below, I have instructed him to proceed forthwith to Athens with Major Delaney. He himself will report to you in greater detail regarding the Distribution and Welfare situation generally.

(iii) Mr. Philpots.

Will sit in with Major Carr, O.C. No. 5 S&P Depot, and will advise on all warehousing matters generally.

(iv) Mr. Richards.

Will be in charge, under the direction of Major Delaney, of a Transport Pool to be formed from the vehicles brought to the Region in the S.S. 'Samfield'. Mr. Casdagli will explain this question in detail after Major Delaney has reported to H.Q. M.L. in Athens and clarified the distribution policy.

(e) Swedish-Swiss Commission.

I am informed that as from the 15th. December, this organisation will terminate all its activities in this Region. It is because of this situation that I have judged it best for Mr. Casdagli to proceed to Athens with Major Delaney to sit in on the consultations with H.Q. M.L. which

are not considered necessary by the Military Commander. Mr. Casdagli will report to you the result of these consultations and receive your instructions.

(f) Appointment of Regional Director.

I deduce from your signal Archer 1 of the 20th. November that Mr. Stavrides has now been appointed to this post. I have asked in my signal FR/2 of yesterday's date for telegraphic confirmation that this is so.

(g) Relief teams.

I have no further information regarding the posting of these to this Region. If only because of the difficulty of planning accommodation, I should be grateful if you would inform Mr. Casdagli of the current position.

(h) Further personnel.

My understanding is that the finally approved establishment for this region is as follows:-

- 1 Regional Director
- 1 Secretary
- 1 Nursing consultant
- 2 Distribution Officers
- 3 Warehouse Officers
- 1 Medical Stores Officer
- 1 Transport Officer
- 1 Welfare Officer

May this please be confirmed and also may I be informed as soon as possible when further personnel in implementation of this establishment may be expected?

At present I require most urgently a secretary. Is it the intention that one should be appointed locally? If it is, I have a possible candidate in view who might be appointed on probation. He is a Mr. Altintop, a Greek subject, who for many years has acted as office manager of the Volos offices of the American Tobacco Company. He speaks good English and appears to be a man of integrity, education and experience. I understand that his salary with the American Tobacco Company was about £600 per annum. I think that he would accept a salary of £35 or £40 per month now. He at present works for Major Hope as an interpreter but is plainly of a higher grade than that of interpreter. He would of course require to be checked from a security angle and should only be appointed on trial.

May I please be informed what is the latest policy regarding local engagement of budget-line personnel, what salary scales are applicable and if a secretary, whether it be Mr. Altintop or some other person, may be appointed locally?

(i) Supplies position.

The ss. 'Samfield' brought mainly personnel and vehicles. Included, however, besides, were flour, milk, diesel oil, petrol, coal and some other supplies. Another ship has arrived this afternoon but I know nothing of its contents as yet.

(j) Situation in Volos.

(i) Political. EAM are in complete control. As far as I can judge, no disorder exists and EAM seem to be well disciplined. It is impossible to say whether they will lay down their arms on the appointed day. They are tolerant of the British forces but do not appear to welcome them especially. The wealthier classes are, of course, in a state of great anxiety about the intentions of EAM. The prevailing impression seems to be that the Athens Government is just about strong enough to hold its own in Athens and in the immediate vicinity of the capital, but little more.

There is a general air of apathy about the place which, I feel sure, can only be dispelled by starting the wheels of industry and commerce turning again. Until the people get work, there is little hope that they will care about anything very much.

(ii) Industrial.

(A) The power station is undamaged and the light and power are now available from 1700 hrs. to 2300 hrs. daily.

(B) The railway station is undamaged and some rolling stock exists. With transshipment, limited rail transport between Larissa and Volos is possible

(C) The Docks are badly damaged. Nothing but tugs and small craft can get alongside and unloading is laboriously conducted by lighter. As far as I know, no extensive minefields exist around the Gulf of Volos.

(D) Factories are, I understand, mainly undamaged but, of course, they all stand idle through want of fuel and raw materials.

(E) Practically no vehicles remain and those that do, are in the hands of EAM.

(F) Many villages on Pelion are destroyed and a good number of houses in Volos also. Large quantities of furniture have been destroyed or removed by the Germans.

(iii) Appearance of population. On the whole the people look better fed and clothed than I had anticipated. Sheer destitution or starvation appears to be rare. Accounts of the barbarities of the Germans are, however, beyond description and there is no doubt that many cases must exist where individual relief is called for.

(iv) Currency. BMA currency is fairly acceptable but does not yet exist in any great quantity. The new drachmas are also acceptable but are in very limited supply indeed. Otherwise barter, principally by means of cigarettes, is the order of the day. Nearly everybody's wages and salaries are hopelessly in arrears.

(k) Thessaly generally.

I have so far had no opportunity of studying the position outside Volos and as I can therefore only give second-hand information, I refrain from comment.

2. I summarise below requests for action, instructions or information:-

(a) Finance.

(b) Instructions to Mr. Casdagli regarding the outcome of his consultation in Athens on the subject of the Swedish-Swiss Commission and Distribution and Welfare generally.

(c) Confirmation of appointment of Mr. Stavrides to be Regional Director.

(d) Information regarding Relief Teams.

(e) Question of appointment of local personnel with special reference to the appointment of a Secretary and information regarding posting of further UNRRA personnel to this Region.

3. A copy of this report is being sent H.Q. 3 District for information. *ackn.*

E. C. Robak
Acting Regional Director,
'F' Region, UNRRA.

November 30, 1944.

To: Laird Archer, Director, Greece Mission, UNNRA.

From: Carl C. Compton, Director, District III.

Subject: Report for the last half of November.

GENERAL REMARKS

The advance party consisting of Fontaine, Hausman, Schiller and Compton arrived November 16th. The second party consisting of Aldridge, Gray-Walker, Johnston, Loch, Nash and Wild arrived November 27th. All immediately contacted their opposite numbers and took up their duties at the appropriate M.L. Departments. UNRRA has a suite of offices in the M.L. building and a number of the personnel also have desks in the M.L. offices with which they are connected.

We are at present living in the Transient Officers' Mess at the Mediterranean Palace Hotel, but have been asked to find billets outside. As it has not been possible to find suitable quarters capable of housing the entire group, we shall be obliged to break up into smaller groups. On the first of the month some will move into a vacant house at Anatolia College.

With the exception of the port and some warehouses, there are few serious demolitions. Many window panes have been broken and most buildings appear to be greatly in need of repair. Many of the stores in the business district are boarded up and those that are open seem to do little business. The few articles on sale are listed at extremely high prices. Almost everything shuts down at 1:00 or 2:00 p.m. and thousands of people mill up and down the streets with nothing to do. On the surface they seem surprisingly good natured, are fairly well dressed and do not appear to be emaciated. But closer investigation makes it all too evident that needs along every line are far greater than we had anticipated and that the supplies we are bringing in are tragically insufficient. The country is drained of its resources and the vast majority of the people are facing the winter without adequate food, clothing, fuel, or shelter. On the streets and in the stores one can buy white bread, excellent vegetable and fruits chickens etc., but prices are beyond the reach of most (a list of prices prepared by M.L. is attached). Some few country regions have surpluses of food which cannot be brought to the city because of lack of transport. Trains are not running and will not be for some weeks. There are few autos or animals and roads are very difficult to negotiate because of systematic demolitions.

For the first weeks after liberation practically all transactions were by barter as the old currency was worthless and the new had not yet arrived. Some new drachmae are now in circulation, together with BMA currency which people are very ready to accept at the rate of 30 drachmae to the shilling.

Most industries are idle either because of demolitions, or lack of fuel, raw materials, or financial resources. One of the most urgent problems is to get the factories to working again. There is desperate need both for articles they produce and for the employment they can give (A report on industrial rehabilitation will be submitted separately).

The political situation is very unstable. The Government is uncertain of its position and appears to have little power. Lack of money for essential services and to pay employees is a very serious handicap. Armed ELAS men roam the streets and opinion is much divided as to how many of them will obey the order to turn in their arms on December 10th. The general opinion seems to be that there will be sporadic disorders but no serious fighting.

The Government is undertaking the organization of the new Police force and the rehabilitation of the courts so that people may be tried by regular judicial procedures. Up to the present, little progress has been made in this respect.

Our relations with M.L. seem to be excellent. We are serving to all practical services as members of their staff with full opportunities to share in plans and decisions. Fontaine as Chief of Distribution and myself as UNRRA Director meet in the daily conference of the M.L. Departments Heads and also with the Joint Policy Committee composed of ranking M.L. officers and Greek Government officials. We have established cordial relations with the J.R.C. staff. They are placing at our disposal information in regard to their work and are facilitating us in visiting their institutions. We are also in close contact with the Greek Red Cross and are receiving from them much valuable information.

DISTRIBUTION & TRANSPORT

The S & R organization of M.L. has been revised to meet the local situation. (The Directive on this is attached.) Mr. Fontaine shares with Major Smethurst in the control of all distributions. For the present it has been agreed that distribution will continue through the machinery of the J.R.C. Settlement of the question as to what is to be done after the withdrawal of the J.R.C. is a matter of urgent importance which we hope has already been settled in principle at Athens (see my memorandum of November 30th on this subject). There is much criticism of the J.R.C. on the grounds that many of their staff are receiving salaries from other posts and also that they receive from the J.R.C. an undue share of the Relief supplies. Many have urged that UNRRA should take over the activities now administered by the J.R.C. This is preferred to government control because of the desire to keep relief services from becoming involved in politics. In the meantime a joint distribution committee has been formed consisting of members of the J.R.C., M.L., and UNRRA. This meets every morning to make plans for distribution.

An over-all plan for distribution throughout the region is now being prepared. As preliminary information indicates that Western Macedonia is the most needy region, arrangements are now being made to send supplies immediately to this area. It is hoped that the first convoy will start on Monday December 4th.

All plans for distribution are seriously hampered by lack of transport. There is urgent need for additional trucks. Is there anything you can do to secure additional motor vehicles? There is also urgent need for repairing roads and railroads. We are informed that the railway to Serres could be repaired within 30 days if materials and funds could be provided. Can you do anything to facilitate speedy action on this matter? The restoration of services over this line would conserve motor transport and among other things would make possible the movement of 300 tons lignite daily from Serres. This fuel is urgently needed in Salonica. Another urgent need is for the speedy reconstruction of the auto bridge over the Vardar. Transportation to Western Macedonia is seriously delayed because of the necessity of detouring by way of Axioupolis.

The Distribution Division has been working with the M.L. and the Greek Government in preparing plans for a Registration of the people of Salonica. At first there was local opposition because it was feared that this would cause a delay in the distribution of supplies. We hope that now this has been overcome and that Registration will take place next week.

In addition to assisting in the Registration plans and serving on the Joint Distribution Committee, Mr. Hausmann has assisted the Jewish Community in obtaining ration cards and in opening a soup kitchen.

Mr. Gray-Walker is temporarily attached to the S & P Department at the port where he is assisting in speeding up the off loading from lighters and in getting goods quickly off the dock to the depot. Warehouse accommodations are very limited owing to very thorough demolitions. Much storage space on second and third floors cannot be used at present because of lack of hoists.

Mr. Schiller is assisting in the organizing of the M.L. Transport Company which will carry supplies to the country districts. A plan is being worked out for securing return loads from communities which have surplusses of wood, coal or food stuffs.

WELFARE (See attached report).

PUBLIC HEALTH (See attached report).

AGRICULTURE

In conjunction with the M.L. Agricultural Department, systematic visits are being made to farming areas. A full report will be submitted later. The first impression is that much more planting is being done than had been expected and that the number of sheep is greater than advance reports indicated. The need for seed, machinery and animals is very great. Destitution in the villages, particularly in those partially destroyed, is reported to be appalling. The need for prompt and extensive aid cannot be over emphasized.

CONCLUSION

This report has been very hurriedly drawn up in the midst of constant pressure from other duties. All I have tried to do is to give a general picture of the situation and of our activities. We shall send detailed reports and more specific information later.

So far we have been giving most of our time to Salonica, but we are now beginning to get out into the country. I leave to-morrow (Sunday) with Wing-Commander Paynter and Mr. Wenger of the J.R.C. for Western Macedonia to set up local committees to handle relief supplies which we shall start to send next week.

This report includes only E Region. Roberts, Casdagli, Philpots and Richards arrived in "F" on November 26. Mr. Carter and Mr. Walter returned to "G" on November 30. Mr. Carter has already reported on his tour of investigation.

SECRET

INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

GREECE MISSION

DAILY SUMMARY NO. 11

DATE: 27 November 1944 SECURITY: Secret RELIABILITY: Good

DISTRICT 4

AEOLIAN ISLANDS

LEROS - The Military liaison authorities in Samos sent a report dated 24 November with the following information.

1. German Garrison of Leros consisted of 5000 men; 55% are Austrian, 15% carefully mixed with Polish, the Germans.

2. Italian Labourers about 800

3. Garrison Supplies

Food, Troops are eating dogs.

Clothing is very short.

Ammunition is plentiful.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

8, SHARIA DAR EL-SHIFA - GARDEN CITY - CAIRO

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
UNRRA-CAIROTELEPHONES
47816-41317

Salonika,

26th November, 1944.

From : (Mr. W.F.H. Carter, UNRRA Director, Region 3/G.
 : (Capt. S.C. Carlson, U.S.A.
 To : Mr. Laird Archer, Chief Greece Mission.
 Sbjet : Preliminary Report on "G" Region (3 District, Greece).

1. Mr. W.F.H. Carter, (Director, UNRRA), Capt. S.C. Carlson (U.S.A.) and Mr. J.P. Walter (Secretary/Interpreter, UNRRA) went by jeep from Salonika to Kavalla by way of Langhadàs, Ossa, Kria Nerà, Sochos, Thermia, Negretà, Struma Bridge, Serres and Drama on Wednesday 22nd Nov., 1944, returning to Salonika Friday 24th Nov., 1944. The trip was made in company with the first International Red Cross car to visit the area since the departure of the enemy.

2. Report on road conditions and broken bridges is attached (see Appendix "A" with photographs).

3. The party had already toured in Salonika, settlements of refugees from Thrace and Eastern Macedonia and had held conferences with Mr. Doumbas, (Representative of the Athens Government for Eastern Macedonia), and Mr. Economides (Representative of the Athens Government for Thrace), Mr. Lallenis from Kavalla (President of the controlling committee of refugees in Salonika), Mr. J. Hatzethimos (Serres), Mr. Clearhos (Alexandroupolis), Mr. Papaecanou (Xanthi), Mr. Kunduras (Drama), Mr. Giunatzides (Komotini), Mr. Knapp (British Consul General), Mr. Vafiades (Representative of American Consular interests), Mr. Zeller (Technical adviser, Swiss Delegate to J.R.C.) and Mr. Edwin Baer (Salonika chief of Swiss Red Cross).

4. Registers of refugees showing number of families and number of persons in Salonika and surrounding area for each town and district in "G" Region are prepared and details are now in our possession. (See Summary, Appendix "B"). Present living conditions of these refugees generally are deplorable. Many people are existing 8 per room, with floors of bare boards or stone, ragged sacking over doors, ceilings broken and open to the sky, one water tap between 6-7 houses, children not only thin and obviously undernourished but bare footed and in rags.

Occupants of each "house" visited were asked the district from which they came, if they wished to return, their present means of subsistence and subordinate details. Some residents were in better shape than others and it became apparent that persons subscribing nominally to Elas were more fortunate in allocations of employment.

Children's communal feeding centres in Salonika were visited, kitchens and store houses inspected and the party watched a distribution of flour by weight according to ration card presented -(82 grams of flour

Displaced
Peo.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

8, SHARIA DAR EL-SHIFA - GARDEN CITY - CAIRO

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS

UNRRA-CAIRO

TELEPHONES:

47816-41317

Page 2

per person per day). Rations per day per child were either 35 drams pulses or 25 of macaroni or 20 rice or $\frac{1}{2}$ tin of canned food with 40 drams bread and 4 drams oil. In this district total number of children under 14 years fed daily is 3200. The supply is from J.R.C. stocks left behind by the enemy.

5. On the route from Salonika to Kavalla conditions of peasants generally ~~are~~ very poor, the bare feet of many women and children in the hills and in the villages being particularly noticeable.

There is no indication that a general movement of refugees Eastward is under way at present, although individual families on a wagon, apparently with all their personal effects, were encountered from time to time.

6. In Kavalla. (A) Major Baker, (M.L. Commander "G" Region), occupied a small house and proposed to take over immediately a large, very modern and well equipped house for some of his officers when they came forward from Salonika and Amariya. For UNRRA, a separate building is allocated, probably the house previously occupied by the Swedish Consul.

(B) Transport is a difficult problem. Private cars were taken (i) by the Greeks in retreat in 1941, (ii) by the enemy during the occupation & (iii) by the enemy in retreat and subsequently by various local political parties etc. Petrol is unobtainable except from Salonika by military demand. Major Baker travelled to Kavalla in his own jeep. Two 30-cwt trucks (with the Recce party), will follow about 27/28 November but a car for use of UNRRA will need be requisitioned in Salonika.

(C) Food situation appears not to be so bad as expected so far as concerns basic food. Many shops contain considerable quantities of fresh vegetables (including potatoes) and there is evidence in the surrounding agricultural areas of much fresh planting. Butchers shops were not noticed but caiques at the quays were seen unloading quantities of fresh fish. There seems to be plenty of bullocks, cows, pigs and chicken. Eggs are abundant. Chickens were being sent to market at 300 Bulgarian Leves (approximately two shillings BMA) each. No rationing system exists except in respect of bread which is controlled at 500 grams per person per day. But since the situation in regard to monetary exchange is chaotic, resulting in many consumable commodities being beyond the means of the poorer people, an automatic rationing system is consequently imposed. The Greek drachma has been out of circulation during the Bulgar occupation. The British military money at present is almost unknown. The new Greek drachma has not yet arrived and probably will not arrive before the new year. The Bulgar Leves are being exchanged for BMA in Serres at approximately 2000 to the £1, in Drama 4000 and in Kavalla 3000.

It seems clear that immediately the monetary situation is corrected and commodities generally come within the reach of the population, additional trucks, in considerable numbers, will be needed to convey food etc., from outlying districts to the towns to meet the increased demand. Kavalla has had no sugar for the past six months.

(D) The principal flour mill (see photograph) situated on the quay, with a capacity of 120 tons daily, was found to be milling only 125 tons per week due to shortage of wheat. White flour, in good paper bags, was being loaded in caiques for the island of Thasos. At present 30 tons monthly is sent to Thasos, generally in two fortnightly instalments. Commander de Burgh Thomas

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

8, SHARIA DAR EL-SHIFA - GARDEN CITY - CAIRO

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
UNRRA-CAIROTELEPHONES:
47816-41317Page 3

R.N., (Naval Commander at Kavalla) has signalled for 250 tons of seed wheat to be sent immediately for planting.

(E) Fuel. Diesel oil is urgently required for public utilities. Electricity, at present, is cut off in Kavalla at 10 PM each night and it was found that all electric power would end in a week unless new supplies of diesel fuel were received. Water supply is inadequate for same reasons. (Two caiques with limited supply of fuel are now due to leave from Salonika about 27/27 November. Caiques are being used since the waters outside the harbour are still mined and the naval Commander awaits sweepers). The first supply is likely to be the Greek destroyer "IBREX", which, it is hoped will be into Kavalla by 1st Decbr. Normal domestic heating in Kavalla is non-existent and with the advent of winter this problem is a serious one for the population. It is relevant to add that the authorities in one hospital stated that a few nights earlier lack of electricity had prevented immediate operation on 5 children injured by explosion of a hand grenade with which they were playing.

(F) Hospitals. One "Elas" Sanatorium (for tuberculosis) and one general hospital were visited. The first is a modern (1938) building of which only one wing has been equipped and occupied. The wing in use contains 80 beds, all full, but 250 beds can be accommodated in the entire building if the additional beds, linen, blankets, mattresses, ward equipment, petrol and other necessities are provided. Plimoturax needles are urgently required, the enemy having confiscated the entire stock.

The Sanatorium committee consists of: Mr. Nicolaides, Town Mayor, Mr. Koumbaranis, Chemist, Mr. Constantinedes Rep. of working party & Dr. Vasselecos, in charge of the hospital.

The General hospital contains 111 beds, all occupied. Again the need is for blankets and linen. Electric storage batteries, for emergency operations in the event of failure of the main current, should be provided on a priority basis.

It should also be noted that the J.R.C. has sent, by truck in the last few days, small first consignment of medical stores to Serres, Drama, Kavalla, Xanthi, Komotini, Alexandroupolis and Sithirokastron.

The J.R.C. also proposes shortly to send approximately 60 tons of stores to Kavalla by caique - (see Appendix "D" for breakdown).

(G) Political. Kavalla is completely controlled by the Communists (KKE). There is danger that when our supplies arrive, they are likely to be distributed on a political basis, party members receiving priority. To aid a more balanced state of affairs J.R.C. has been invited by Major Baker to send to Kavalla some experienced in distribution of medicines etc. Mr. Baer expects to meet this request with some success.

It is evident, however, from overheard conversations of Greeks in the streets who see UNRRA uniform, that the population generally understands that UNRRA is here "to bring food" and from this it is clear that unless the food comes in in adequate quantities in a short time, UNRRA's credit will slump, particularly bearing in mind that the next few months are winter ones.

Health

Acad
Gol Shp.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

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47816-41317Page 4

A political problem likely to be particularly acute in "G" Region will arise from enforcement of the order calling in all arms by the 10th December. Guerrillas in the mountains of Macedonia and Thrace will certainly not give up the arms which now in every town and village they display so boldly. On the other hand, Col. Procos, Military Governor of Eastern Macedonia and Thrace, expressed the opinion in conversation at Drama that he expected the order to be generally obeyed except by a few guerrilla leaders, who would be "dealt with".

A further political problem relates to the urgent need for an independent police force and open courts of justice. A demand for the latter is frequently one of the principal slogans of large demonstrations of people in the streets of Salonika. An independent police force is a more difficult matter. Mr. Economedes (Athens Govt Rep. for Thrace), explained the plans for calling up the 1916 class of men on the 24th November (to report by 1st December) and added that this age was chosen since men of 28 years would have had military training and also would be young enough to face the initial difficulties. But in answer to questions he admitted that this mobilization will possibly not be fully effective since no uniforms, barracks, equipment, key administrative staff etc. are ready. It also became clear in this conversation that at present neither Mr. Dombas nor Mr. Economedes have any subordinate staff with them through whom their decisions could be effectively implemented. Both representatives were asked if, in the event of a movement of refugees eastward back to their homes, the Athens Government had ready plans for reemployment. The answer was negative.

Conclusions from the foregoing preliminary survey appear to show an urgent need for medicines, shoes and clothing, wheat or flour, fuel of all kinds, seed wheat, trucks, with an overall early classification of the monetary situation.

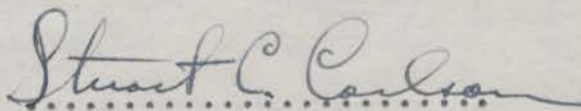
It is hoped that a survey may be made of conditions in Drama, Xanthi, Komotini, Alexandroupolis and Evros in the next few weeks when a report will be submitted.

Yours faithfully

C copy to:

Mr. Carl C. Compton
Director, 3 District.


.....
W.H.F. Carter
Director Region 3.G.



.....
Stuart C. Carlson
U. S. A.

Registry - File -

140

Thessaloniki, November 24, 1944.

Mr. Laird Archer
UNRRA
Athens

*copy has been sent to Cairo Office
8/12/44
J. M. Allen*

Dear Laird:

Our advance party, consisting of Fontaine, Schiller, Hausman, and myself, has been here for a week now, though it seems like months. We expect our second party to arrive within a day or two. This includes Aldridge, Johnston, Nash, Loch, Gray-Walker, and Wilde (Yugo-Slav Mission). We had expected six women to arrive with them, but have been informed that for the present women will not be allowed. We hope this ban will soon be removed as we here see no reason why they should not come forward.

The situation here is chaotic - from every standpoint, all normal processes of government, business, industry, etc. are pretty completely disorganized. Transportation is practically non-existent. I won't go into details as you doubtless have a similar situation in Athens.

There is considerable food available and there are no surface indications of starvation. On first glance the most pressing needs would seem to be for fuel and clothing; the restoration of communications; materials for making damaged houses habitable; and most fundamental of all, the reopening of business, industries and other occupations in order to provide much needed commodities and to give work to the thousands of people who wander up and down the streets with absolutely nothing to do. M.L., UNRRA, the Government and all other agencies are besieged with people seeking employment. Of the hundreds who have come to see me not one has asked for charity. All they want is a job whereby they can earn their own living. ~~It is tragic for them to stand idle when there is such desperate need both for what they can produce and for the employment they could give to idle workers.~~

The four of us who are here are serving to all practical purposes as if we were members of the M.L. staff. Fontaine is working very closely with Col. Cochran on problems of distribution and meets with the responsible government committees and with the J.R.C. He and Hausmann are sharing fully with the government and with M.L. in making plans for a city-wide registration. Hausmann has been working with the J.R.C. on milling and distribution problems. He is also cooperating with the local committee in setting up a soup kitchen for Jewish people who are now returning.

Lee Schiller is on the Transport Committee which is now in the process of acquiring and setting to work some 150 local trucks. He is also working on the problem of return loads for trucks which carry relief supplies from here to the country. Some communities have surpluses of food and fuel which are urgently needed in Thessaloniki.

Every morning I meet with the Policy Committee, which meets three mornings a week as an M.L. Committee and three mornings as a Joint Policy Committee with Mr. Modis and other government officials directly responsible for the various activities in which M.L. is interested. Every evening at 6:30 I meet with the Department Heads of M.L. to discuss problems and lay plans.

This first week I have spent almost every free minute meeting the hundreds of people who come to ask for work or to inquire as to UNRRA plans. A number of these are connected with industries or mines which cannot be put into operation without outside help. It is tragic for them to stand idle when there is such desperate need both for what they can produce and for the employment they could give to idle workers.

Many of the callers are old friends and acquaintances. This is time consuming and often heart rending, but it seems to me to be absolutely necessary, both from the standpoint of morale and also of acquiring information. Through these personal contacts we get a picture of the situation which can never be acquired from reports and statistics.

So far we have devoted our time to the city, but there is urgent need that we get out into the country just as soon as possible. According to all reports the needs in the damaged villages can hardly be exaggerated. We are told that thousands are facing the approaching winter without adequate food, shelter, or clothing. While roads are in bad condition, many of these regions can be reached by truck now, but may be largely inaccessible soon. It seems to us that all possible pressure should be brought to bear to send aid to these villages immediately.

We have our offices in the same building with M.L. and are living at the Officers' Mess in the Mediterranean Palace. The Whites' house out at the College was vacated for us but there has been no time to undertake setting up a housekeeping establishment of our own. We shall have to do something soon as the Mediterranean is for transients.

Two secretaries formerly employed by Anatolia College are now working for us. We shall need two more interpreters as soon as our Medical and Welfare Personnel arrive. It has not yet been decided whether M.L. will pay their salaries or not. It seems to me that they should - with the possible exception of one H.Q. secretary. The others are necessary for operational purposes, which are at present the responsibility of M.L.

We have acquired a car with a driver at the rate of one pound per day. We are in the process of getting two more. Here again it has not been established as to whether ~~or not~~ M.L. will pay the bill or not. But they seem to me to be so absolutely essential for our work that I am taking the responsibility of hiring them.

We are waiting eagerly for the results of the Athens Conference in regard to the continuation of the J.R.C. work. Their employees and their institutions are uneasy as to what is to be done. Some definite plan should be decided upon just as soon as possible. Many people have urged us that by all means their institutions should be continued. In any case, the immediate distribution of relief supplies will be carried out by the J.R.C. Organization.

This has been a hectic week, with appointments beginning sometimes before breakfast and often lasting till late at night. Office work has been next to impossible both because of crowds waiting to see me and also because it is very difficult to write reports or make out travel accounts in a windowless office in piercingly cold, rainy weather. But we now have cellophane over the windows - though we are still without heat. We have also laid the ground work of our organization and should be able to work more effectively from now on.

Sincerely yours,

Carl

Carl C. Compton
Director District III

c.c. to Mrs. Severeid.

Sir Michael 140
Thessaloniki, November 24, 1944.

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U N R R A
Athens

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Sincerely yours,

Carl

c.c. to Mrs. Severeid.

Carl C. Compton
Director District III

November 20, 1944

140

TO : Col.S.H. La Fontaine, District Director II Distr.U.N.R.R.A.
FROM: C.C.COWELL, " D " Region, Deputy District Director.
SUBJECT: General Information and suggestions.

1.- Because of the lack of a typewriter, communications and reports cannot be typed at present, nor can # GPZ concerning communications between H.Q.(UNRRA) and officers in the field be fully carried out.-

2.- Await your arrival to discuss report contents so will not include details in this.-

3.- Badly in need of own portable typewriter and of office supplies. Theoretically W.L. supposed to supply office needs and services but they are short handed and in short supply.-

4.- The same situation applies to interpreter service and transport for personnel to move about and get the necessary information first hand so that we may do our own job more intelligently later. M.L.interpreters kept so busy it is impossible to get them for work of vital interest to U.N.R.R.A. plans.-

5.- Please stir up H.Q. (U.N.R.R.A.) on this question of UNRRA uniforms. With unsettled political situation in Greece, I do not feel that UNRRA should be associated in minds of the Greek people as being part and parcel of the British military. We are international and the sooner we get into a distinct uniform, the sooner will the people form the proper idea of what U.N.R.R.A. really is. I consider this question urgent.-

6.- Col. HICKS and Major HOPE were here yesterday and proceeded to Corfu. Major Hope alluded to some arrangements concerning U.N.R.R.A. and J.R.C.. If we are to assume functions formerly carried out by J.R.C. it is more important than ever to be based in Joannina and plans made for an office and living arrangements there. It is the central distribution point to the needy areas. The question of transport also arises. I presume that we would take over J.R.C. transport.-

7.- The Personnel Office, H.Q.(U.N.R.R.A.) should be informed that several people in " D " Region have been found who are likely candidates for U.N.R.R.A. employment. These are:-

a) Michael Kokkinos, Greek-Driver, interpreter, etc. Well recommended by the allied Mission, Corfu.-

b) Mr. DeImezis, Director of Social assistance of the E.D.E.S. Organization. I would recommend him highly for Regional Welfare officer. He is a Greek.

+ c) A certain Major Gray, (British) O.C. for S. & P. is interested in possible connection with U.N.R.R.A. at the conclusion of military responsibility. He knows that port situation here in Preveza, is very well trained and should be considered as a possibility as warehouse & distribution officer.- You might care to interview these people when you come up.-

8.- Col. Henderson, (U.N.R.R.A. Distribution Officer) is doing a splendid job here in connection with the local distribution program

./.

and the organization of milk distribution. Care is being taken that all programs resemble the eventual rationing programs, so that the transition will be easy for the people.-

9.- Col. Henderson and I both feel the need for informational news and developments at H.Q. (U.N.R.R.A.).-

10.- The local currency problem is still unsolved. There is no money that is acceptable. B.M.A. is gradually being accepted, but the greatest need for a stimulus to commerce is new money and confidence in it.-

Kindest personal greetings to all

Charles C. Cowell
Deputy District Director " D " Region, U.N.R.R.A.

Copy to Aug 7 UNRRA
Greek Mission

To Commander M.L. District 2
From District Director U.N.R.R.A.
Subject: Town of MISSOLOGHI AND AGRINION areas.

18.II.1944 PATRAS to Missolonghi, which was reached at 12.30 p.m..
From lunch till late evening discussed with Mr. ECONOMOPOULOS, chairman Red Cross Committee and Mr. GALANOPOULOS, self appointed E.L.A.S. prefect of the eparchy, the question of food distribution. The latter stated that his position was recognized by the Greek Government and that his appointment would soon be confirmed. This may or may not be true, but he was very helpful during my stay in the area and seemed a quite intelligent young man, with some authority. The following points arose:-

- a) A supply of 300 bags of food which came on the L.C. which brought me across had arrived without instructions and orders were given for its immediate transfer to Agrinion, which had not received its quota on the 1st shipment.-
- b) Payment for food. As people had none of the new currency advised the Committee to issue on credit and record all name of persons unable to pay.-
- c) There was a need for Diesel oil for agricultural plant for cultivation. Unless this was immediately forthcoming 1000 acres would be lost to cultivation at AGRINION. Then was also need for Diesel for the water-supply plant at AETOLIKON, where typhoid has broken out.
- d) Sawmills worked by water-power unable to function as there is no money for the payment of workmen. This will be remedied by the introduction of the new currency.
- e) Extra food requested for childrens canteens. It was pointed out that this could only be attained by deducting the amount required from the total issue.

The local Red Cross Committee, now taken over by U.N.R.R.A. temporarily, was increased from 4 to 6 members, so that 2 members could be added from outside the Red Cross.

19.II.1944 Accompanied by Capt. BORWICK reached AGRINION at 11 hours. Road pretty good and easily passable in all weathers. A meeting was at once arranged by the kind help of Major Clowes with self appointed E.L.A.S. Mayor KAKOYANNIS, and the self-appointed E.L.A.S. Prefect of the eparchy Mr. KAZANTSIS.

Following matters were discussed:

- a) A body of 5000 Greeks from Asia Minor who are tobaccos-growers, are completely destitute as the Germans took all their tobacco, and need early help. Told the meeting that no special provision could be made for them and they must draw food from the general distribution.
- b) Total number of burnt houses is 1378. There is an urgent need for the saw-mills and moveable saw-benches at Agrinion to start functioning. Diesel oil is required to pay labourers in the case of the latter. Help for transport is also necessary especially in conveying the food allocated to THERMON.
- c) Constitution of Committees to distribute the food and drugs. As AGRINION is the capital town of the eparchy (population 29,000) and the village population in the country (estimated 46,000) is best served from this centre, it was decided with the consent of all present to strengthen the existing committee of 4 (taken over from the I.R.C.)

the central plant to provide the for power with power during the day and currency

by the addition of 5 members from outside interest. From This Central Committee of 9 there will be formed 2 sub-committees, one for the distribution of food and the other for drugs.

This was done before I left the area.

d) Agricultural implements and plant, hammers, nails and crowbars e.t.c. and stationery for schools badly needed.

Three hospitals, one military and two civil were visited during the afternoon. There was squalor, lack of blankets and of every kind of equipment but the staff, who have been paid for some time, are doing their best. -

20.II.1944 During the morning and early afternoon the burnt villages on the Northern and Eastern side of lake ERICHONIS were visited and contact made with the local people. In THERMON only 55 out of 620 houses remain unburnt. The remainder have nothing but the shell left. Owing to malnutrition and lack of drugs ~~are~~ there are one or two deaths daily. There are 800 children for whom canteens are required.

Requirements. Drugs, food and transport. There are 2 local trucks which are immobile through lack of tires. (8 tires 32 X 36 required)

On return to AGRINION 8 deputations, representing various interests were received, a number of which expressed strong opinions on the I.R.C. methods of distributing food and drugs, but this may be explained by the fact that the Red Cross being Neutral refused to favour the partisans of one party against another.

An incident occurred at 23 hours at the H.Q. of Major CLOWES; when Capt. BORWICK was about to leave the house to cross the road to his quarters, he was roughly confronted by 4 E.L.A.S. soldiers armed with rifles and bayonets before he had even left the house. -

Major CLOWES kindly consented to supervise the work of the Committees during the absence of an U.N.R;R.A. officer and Capt. BORWICK gave the same undertaking for MISSOLONGHI.

21.II.1944 Held a further conference with the AGRINION prefect(;) Mr. KAZANTSIS, Mr. KAKOYANNIS (Mayor) Dr. KAMARIARIS president of the Committee and the Manager of the Agricultural Bank, at which the names of the new Committee members were notified. -

At 10.30 visited the burnt villages in the MAKRINIA area - a sorrowful sight - and thence to GAVALOU Hospital and school - where a warm reception had been arranged. The hospital is clean and well-run by a smart looking doctor and sisters, but is woefully lacking in drugs and equipment.

12.30 has arrived at MISSOLONGHI and had a talk with Mr. ECONOMOPOULOS, chairman of the Committee on food distribution.

Left for PATRAS at 4.30 by landing craft and reached it at 7.15 hours.

CONCLUSIONS ON TRIP There is urgent and immediate need for food and drugs and for the steps which will set local industries in motion at AGRINION eq. Diesel-oil, which will start saw-milling and currency which will enable the payment of labours.

SELF-HELP Though many house-holders seem to be erecting temporary shelters

of withies and leaves, very few mud and wattle huts have been built enough material is available, and these would provide at last shelter and warmth. This should be tried out as soon as possible as there are withies and leaves and mud is more than plentiful.

RECEPTION My reception was embarrassingly friendly and there is no doubt that British and American prestige is high in this area and will continue so, if we deliver the goods.

POLITICAL SITUATION Missolonghi and Agrinion are politically in a disturbed state. E.L.A.S. Nominees rule but they are co-operatively inclined towards M.L. and U.N.R.R.A. efforts to help them.

A disquieting fact is that the trains from MISSO LONGHI to AGRINION are being used for the transport of E.L.A.S. supplies and ammunition: caïques containing M.L. are alleged to have been seized by E.L.A.S.. People in the ~~are~~ north are openly disturbed by the lack of Government control and fear terrorism.

There is great gratitude towards Major CLOWES for his friendly co-operation.

SUGGESTIONS

1. The pooling of U.N.R.R.A. and M.L. staffs in this area. ✓

2. The provision of more officers

a) for supervision of food distribution

b) to act as umpires in the immensely difficult process of

bringing relief and restoring prosperity. All Greeks of good will are looking to British and Americans to give this impartial help and stimulus and the more officers who are available to go into the remote areas and provide leadership for them temporarily the better it will be for Greece.

Patras November 25 th., 1944

John McIntosh

District Director U.N.R.R.A.

S.H. LA FONTAINE

N.R.K.
Report.
please to
G.A.A. D.C.M.
to reply

No 1 District ¹⁴⁰
District Organization
15th Nov. 1944

To: Lt. Laird Archer
thru' Mr Michael Creagh etc. etc.

From: A. F. Mayton AFM

It is of course early - after 48 hours in the country - to make any considered recommendation regarding work & organization within the district, but it is apparent already that several problems should be solved at an early date :-

1. The personnel of the district should be brought over & given adequate office accommodation as soon as possible. These offices should be located with No 1 District M/L for the military period, but should form a separate enclave within the building. I understand that a certain number of rooms in the "New Angleterre" will become available shortly. Contact with "opposite numbers" - where they exist - will then be made easy.
 2. A personal assistant to the District Director, preferably a Greek with good contacts & a good knowledge of English, must be an essential early appointment. This line is provided for in the budget.
- One or two adequate stenographers with knowledge of Greek & English will soon be urgently needed. Their appointment will entail the provision of office furniture, typewriters & stationery.

P.F.O

Confirm
procedure

3. Provision for transport facilities, not only in the provinces, but particularly within the city area, must be made immediately, if possible. The District Director as well as officers dealing with welfare, relief etc must be enabled to get round the town with reasonable speed & convenience. M.L. inform me

x. 11 that they have no transport available.

4. Regulations for the relations of technical officers with the Distr. Director should be promulgated at an early date. I am not putting up concrete proposals, as I understand that rules & regulations adapted from the Palestine Government General Regulations have been compiled by Mr Skith. These will be available for criticism shortly.

5. In addition to the personal assistant already mentioned, the budget last seen by me (Nov. 3rd) included a Field Officer. This appointment should be filled as soon as possible. The other vacancies should be filled & the proposed local appointments should be made as soon as suitable candidates and/or funds become available.

Athens, November 18th, 1944

Confidential

Note on visit to Patras - Lt Col F.C.C. Balfour

1. I arrived in Patras by road with Mr. Mat^{RF}thoukos, Warehouse Officer, at 15:00 hrs on Sunday Nov 12th and left for Athens ~~by air~~ at 0840 hrs on *Thursday, 16th*

2. Communications are in a very bad state. The only railway working in the Peloponnese is the small rack line between Diakophto and Kalavryta and that temporarily lacks coal. In II C the railway from the coast through Messolonghi to Agrinion is functioning.

The Athens-Patras road is liable to interruption after heavy rain as most of the principal bridges west of Corinth have been blown. District H.Q. have given No 1 priority to temporary repairs of this road.

Despite this state of affairs Col La Fontaine is satisfied that, taking it by and large, foodstuffs are reaching all districts, although there are probably some areas which are to some extent deficient.

Even after railways and roads have been repaired the fact that the Gulf of Corinth intersects the District is going to make communications between Patras and Preveza very slow. I understand that the two places are on the same W/T network, but we shall have to develop some system of direct postal communication between H.Q. in Athens and Preveza which will avoid unnecessary delay without impairing control by the District Director or the chief of functional departments at District level.

3. No 2 District UNRRA. H.Q. is housed in the offices which have been used by J.R.C., and owned by the Bank of Greece. The accommodation is excellent and ample for all probable future requirements. Col La Fontaine has taken over typewriters and office furniture from J.R.C. but these barely suffice for present requirements and will have to be supplemented concurrently with the assignment or local recruitment of additional staff. Moreover the furniture is on loan to J.R.C., some of it from private individuals.

Col La Fontaine proposes also to take over the following MT vehicles from J.R.C.:-

- 1 Volvo truck 3-ton
- 1 Nash saloon car
- 1 Ford " "

4. Distribution has for obvious reasons occupied almost all the attention of the UNRRA District staff and the appropriate officers in ML. Cooperation is of the closest and it is encouraging to see officers of both formations working as a single team. Mr. Ehrenströle, the local representative of J.R.C. has placed himself and his staff at Col La Fontaine's disposal and the result of all this has been that a very great deal has been achieved in a short time and that continuity of distribution may be said to be assured.

While there is still a balance of J.R.C. supplies awaiting distribution, the first M.L. shipment has gone out and the second has been allocated. The basis for allocation for the third shipment is under discussion and Col La Fontaine expects that he will be left to deal with the fourth and subsequent shipments in the light of knowledge of the district which to some considerable extent still has to be acquired. For this purpose all the help which we can give from H.Q. is urgently required. Of the D. and T. staff assigned to the District only Mr. Russis and Mr. Mat^{RF}thoukos in Region C and Col Henderson in Region D are actually on the job. One

officer must be continuously at each Regional Office to deal with current routine, liaison with M.L. and deputations which are numerous and bound to continue to be so for some time to come. Mr. Matzoukos has much to do in improving warehousing arrangements at Patras which are at present very poor and it is probable that the same will apply to Mr. Thompson when he materialises. That leaves only Messrs Barkey and Philbin, when they arrive, to cover the large number of visits to outlying committees and distributions centers which are obviously needed.

Not only will the services of any officers we can provide temporarily from H.Q. or other Districts be of value to Col La Fontaine, but the experience which they will gain of a victualling plan actually in operation will be of great assistance to them.

Yes but we want to get an adequate local staff?

5. Distribution Committees in Patras.

The Nomarch has nominated a committee which (omitting names) is composed of:-

The Nomarch (Chair), Mayor of Patras, a representative of the Provisional Committee for the Administration of the Peloponnese, the Public Assistance Officer for the same area, representatives of the J.R.C. and K.E.D.E.S and the Manager of the Agricultural Bank.

The Red Cross Committee (Kedes) consists of the following individuals who were selected on their personal qualifications and not as representatives of any organization or party:-

The Manager of the National Bank (Chair), Asst. Manager, Chamber of Commerce (vice-chair), the Mayor of Patras, two merchants, the Attorney General of the Court of Appeal, a notary public, the Manager of E.O.X.A. (a charitable organization), a doctor, and the President of the Labour Centre. I understand that three of the above (including the Mayor) are members of EAM.

6. Victualling Machinery. The committees mentioned in the preceding paragraph are functioning fairly well and, despite inevitable complaints, it is probable that the work done by Red Cross Committees through the district may be relied upon to give reasonably good service. I attended, with Col La Fontaine, Mr. Roussis and Major Davies, (the officer at ML Distr. 2 H.Q. responsible for relief), a meeting of the Nomarch's Committee. Apart from a tendency to be dominated by the Manager of the Agricultural Bank, it appeared to be an efficient body. It will be interesting to observe the results of decisions taken. For instance, the question of whether wheat or bread should be distributed in Patras was discussed and it was decided to issue bread unless, on examination of the figures, it was found that the cost of so doing would exceed by more than 3% the cost of issuing wheat. The costing examination was to be made by the Manager of the Agricultural Bank who was himself the only advocate of the issue of wheat. I understand that, perhaps fortunately, it is not proposed that to distribute wheat, rather than bread, will be more than a temporary arrangement in any case.

(Since drafting the last two sentences I have learned from the O.C. S and P ML that a shipload of flour has failed to arrive and that he is to receive shortly 1200 tons of wheat. As his instructions are that issues in the towns are to be in the form of flour (? or bread) and of wheat in the villages he is making arrangements to mill this wheat on arrival.)

On the basis of 33 1/3% of this current market price the price of bread will be between 11 1/2 and 12 drachmas and that of flour 6 drachmas 60 lepta both per oka. I regret that I did not get the price of wheat. (In this connection it is perhaps worth mentioning that, if there had been no issue of new currency, the 33 1/3% basis would have resulted in an increase in the price of bread over that

It was decided to issue bread.

charged by the Red Cross of from 50 billions to 60 billions. Recent issues of bread have been made "on credit" and without any cash payment.)

7. The Nomarch called at the UNRRA office on Tuesday Nov. 14th. In conversation he said that he intended to work ~~into~~^{with} the J.R.C. committees and generally in the J.R.C. system until such time he received instructions from Government about distribution. His main object in making this visit was to ask me to press the Minister of Food to appoint an officer to his staff to take charge of all victualling (and I think relief) measures and be responsible for them direct to the appropriate Ministry or Ministries. In reply to a question he said that he was not himself making the suggestion direct. I did not go further than to say that I would put his request before the Chief of Mission. Col La Fontaine has made a note of his ~~views~~^{views} on the proposal, which is appended.

Since then the O.C. District spoke to me on the proposal which he favours and asked me to convey his ~~views~~ to the Chief of Greece Mission and to Brig. King. As I understood him Col Hicks thinks that the Nomarch's Committee (vide para 4 above) is not a suitable body to control the distribution of food stuffs in the District. He considers it too political, unlikely to be acceptable to local committees and too limited in its out-look and interests, which are confined to Patras and the immediate vicinity. He has satisfied himself that there is no one available locally who could fill the post adequately.

I asked him whether he contemplated that the duties of the new man, if appointed, should include, in addition to victualling, other activities such as medical relief and agricultural and industrial rehabilitation. His answer was that he had been thinking in terms only of distribution of foodstuffs.

8. Victualling Control in Patras. With Mr. Russis I visited the office of the Red Cross Committee (Kedes) and spent some time with the staff, looking at rationing cards and enquiring as to procedure. While I am sure that there was no intention to withhold information, its extraction was like getting blood from a stone - probably largely on account of the language difficulty. My inspection was very cursory. Three ~~kinds~~ of cards are in use - One each for bread and groceries issued by some authority other than the Red Cross and a Red Cross card for poor persons and "hard cases". All these cards are on the family basis and not issued to individuals. The Red Cross cards, which in fact represented an entitlement to additional supplies, albeit of uncertain amount and at irregular intervals, had been issued to more than half the population. This to me was a startling figure. *The JRC hoped to work up this issue to 100%.*

It might be worth while to send an UNRRA rationing officer to study a report on the system which we are at least temporarily taking over; although I assume that the additional Red Cross entitlement will now disappear.

9. Although it is not strictly my pidgin I visited the O.C. S. and P. at M.L. District HQ. I was impressed by the amount of administrative work and clerical labour involved in the physical handling of arrivals from ship to port warehouse and their distribution from there. Moreover, at least until such time as it is possible to build up reasonable buffer stocks in warehouses at all ports, the work involved in making up balanced consignments of foodstuffs for dispatch to out-ports is very great. We shall require a very considerable increase of staff, administrative and clerical, before we can take over this side of the work.

Col Littleburg has almost completed the formation with Greek personnel with British stiffening of a transport company of 30 3-ton lorries complete with repair and maintenance organization.

10. Medical Supplies are of course in universal and urgent demand. Of the allocation of 8 tons for the first 30 day period Dr. Churchill received on Nov. 14th 84 cases (1 1/2 tons) of which 23 are dressings and 61 drugs. There have to be repacked for distribution and he has found a committee of local doctors to consider where and in what quantities supplies should be sent.

11. I am greatly indebted to Col La Fontaine and Mr. Russis for much kindness and assistance, without which my visit would have been of little value, and for their help in drawing up this note.

Deer Salpini

Deputy Chief of Greece Mission (D. & T.)

C.C. The Chief of the Greece Mission
The Deputy Chief of the Balkan Mission, Bureau of D. & T.
The District Director No 2 District.

Patras
Athens, November 14th, 1944

Confidential

Note on proposal to appoint a Greek Government Commission at PATRAS
for food distribution.

The proposal, as submitted, seems to suggest that : -

- a) the officer take charge of all victualling,
- b) that he be responsible direct to the Greek Ministry concerned.

If this is interpreted strictly, it means that he would be independent of all UNRRA control. This would seem to involve dangers and defeat one of the main objects of UNRRA, which is to see that the supplies provided are efficiently distributed. If the officer is responsible to the Greek Ministry, supervision and inspection would be difficult, and it is hard to see how any number of safeguards would prevent abuses if the post was not held by the right person.

2. I am in favour of a Greek officer being appointed in due course, but not until the political situation not only in the Peloponnese but also north of the Gulf of Corinth has returned to normal. North of the Peloponnese and even in parts of Achaia and Ilis the Government is not yet in firm control.

3. The following conditions should in my opinion be attached to the appointment:

- a) the officer should work in the UNRRA offices. Then would he need for the closest consultation with the Chief Distribution Officer and myself in regard to the allocation of supplies;

- b) while responsible to the Greek Government for the financial side of distribution and the collection of revenue, he should be directly responsible to the UNRRA director for the actual distribution. UNRRA must in fact insist that its main object viz to see that the food supplies reach the individuals for whom they are intended, is observed;

- c) the Red Cross Committees, taken over by UNRRA, should continue to function in areas e.g. Achaia when the new Greek Government is not firmly in the saddle;

- d) the allocation of supplies should be the function of a Committee, of which the UNRRA director or his representative should be a member;

4. Subject to the above conditions, the distribution might function smoothly, but the proposal as presented -it may not have been accurately presented- creates doubts in the absence of all the details.

(sgd) S.H. La Follette

District Director
UNRRA

Dist.2

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

8, SHARIA DAR EL-SHIFA - GARDEN CITY - CAIRO

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
UNRRA-CAIRO

TELEPHONES:
47816-41317

No. 5

B Region

November 18th 1944

SITUATION REPORT BY G.A. LEWIS (DEPUTY DISTRICT DIRECTOR)

1. Activities. Since last report I have paid a visit to Laconia with Mr and Dr Persson (IRC) and enclose a report on my observations. I am leaving this afternoon for GORTINIA, the eparchy north of TRIPOLI on which I shall report in due course. Capt Wright Harvey is on an inspection trip in LACONIA, ARCADIA and ARGOS CORINTHOS upon which he will report on his return. We are making the most of the comparatively fine weather as roads are expected to be in bad condition in a few weeks.

2. REPORTS. Since writing the report referred to in No. 1 I have received Circular GP2 requiring four copies of reports and correspondence. Having no staff and acting at the moment as "Relief" officer for B Region I have no time to re-write the report and trust personnel will be available in Athens for the purpose.

3. WELFARE. On my return to Calamata I shall attend a meeting to discuss (1) distribution of medical supplies, (2) Other "welfare" matters such as registration, and (3) the continuance of the Soup Kitchens previously run by the IRC. Mr Christofomou, responsible for the distribution of all food in the southern Peloponnese will be present, as also will Mrs Persson. Col Lubbock will, it is hoped, also be here. I should like to emphasise the importance of high priority to a Welfare Field Worker in this region which offers great possibilities.

4. STAFF. I should like authority to engage an interpreter for UNRRA staff, particularly for any welfare workers who come. Those employed by ML are very busy and of poor quality.

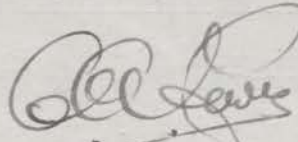
5. TRANSPORT. As soon as suitable transport is available in Greece I should very much appreciate a touring car of sorts. The 15 cwt Dodge trucks, the only vehicles at the disposal of ML, are almost devoid of springs and intensely uncomfortable and slow on the terrible roads in the region.

6. ACCOMMODATION. I have now moved into the Rex Hotel which is being used as an officers mess. There is ample accommodation for any UNRRA visitors, or of course for additional personnel.

7. PERSONEL REPORT. With further reference to the first para of my report No. 4, I should be glad to know whether

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Report should be submitted for shelter engineers & industrial Rehab & for welfare - or
B Region M.L. (Greece) Covid for all 21 functional divisions interested
Nov 18th 1944 Dist. P. -
Suggest your review of B. R. with
stop meeting
RA

you would like me to report to ATHENS which I could manage quite easily, or whether I shall be required to go to CAIRO. In the latter case I should be glad to know of the transportation possibilities. If Mr Archer is still in ATHENS and is likely to remain for a further ten days I should very much like to see him and could easily arrange the journey, if necessary by the Letter Service truck, which leaves here three times a week. Until a welfare officer arrives, however, I do not wish to be absent for more than a few days as activities are only in the planning stage.



E.A. Lewis

Deputy District Director

1. On the way south from TRIPOLI we called first at the village of VLAKOKERASIA. This village is about one third burned and in a very poor moral state, owing partly to a not very good committee and, I was given to understand, a doctor who was not keen on co-operating with the IRC since it affected his practice. The clothing position is appalling. There was hardly a pair of boots or shoes to be seen and the children were dressed for the most part in cotton shorts or dresses and light home-spun jerseys. This is a village about three thousand feet above sea level where the snow lies for weeks after each storm. Materials for housing repairs do not seem to have been available and the inhabitants of burned houses have crowded into those houses which survived.

2. Our next visit was to ARAKHOVA (or KARIAI) in LACONIA. According to official figures rather more than 100 houses remain out of about 500, the former fortunately including that in which the medical stores were kept. This village is a wonderful example of courage, fortitude and ingenuity. So few houses remained inhabitable that it was necessary for each family to do its own repairs. Planks were obtained from higher mountain areas in exchange for wheat. These planks were hand-sawn and paid for at a high price; nails were recovered from the charred ruins of their old houses and enough tiles selected from those which had formed the old roof to cover part, at most a third, of the original stone walls. In many cases a new roof was built over the ground floor. I saw outer walls being built of old broken tiles held together with mud, the method generally used for inner walls. The fabric of the stone walls did not appear to have been seriously damaged but, since all the old woodwork has been destroyed and can only be replaced at considerable cost, the complete restoration cannot be contemplated at present. Owing to the inhabitants knowing that the Germans were certain eventually to burn their village much of the furniture was hidden in caves and has now been recovered. Work has only recently commenced since the people were afraid to start until they knew the Germans and Security Battalions could no longer repeat the burning. The bedding position is pathetic - just a few thin rags were to be seen hanging out in the sun - again in a village 3000 feet above sea level. Arakhova contains an exceptional number of "English"-speaking people who had been in the U.S., and a large number of sensible and public-spirited people. The IRC medical supplies were in the charge of the school teacher who produced excellent accounts and signatures for each prescription. The school was used for target practice by German guns, as was the handsome clock overlooking the whole village. The shelter problem, apart from over-crowding, is temporarily solved but the clothing situation is desperate, especially footwear. Another problem is that of animals. Most of the mules, horses and donkeys were driven off or destroyed by the Germans; the village possesses no motor transport in which to bring supplies 37 km from Tripoli or 38 km from Sparta. The nomos authorities have, however, now received a number of trucks from ML and it is hoped these will be able to deal with the supply question before the roads are snowed up or become impassable through temporary bridges being washed away.

3. Our first impression of SPARTA was the very bad feeling existing between the Red Cross Committee and the local, very EAM, authorities. We were treated to an exhibition of it when discussing the distribution of medical supplies. Finally, however, the bishop, president of the committee, at the earnest request of the Perssons and supported (at least while we were there) by the Government Representative, consented to remain in office. The towns in the southern Peloponnese were besieged for months during the last year and appear to have lost touch somewhat with the villages. Heavy pressure is now being brought to bear in favour of larger distributions in the villages, at the expense of the towns. Here, as is my habit wherever I go, I repeat that our only interest is that goods should be distri-

butted without discrimination to those in need. The committees of course invariably deny any suspicion of such discrimination but I am fairly certain that it will take place in many places unless constant spot-checking takes place by ML/UNRRA representatives, and is known to be taking place. Village committees are now all 100% EAM appointed. There has been very little destruction in Sparta but, owing to its being in an olive and fruit-growing area supplies of grain

will be needed at once through ML sources.

4. Again at GYTHION the problem was mainly political. Nearly 1000 ex Security Bn prisoners are imprisoned under British guard on a small island, with shelter for not more than half, glared at at a distance by members of ELAS. The prisoners refuse to leave until ELAS is disarmed and while I was there a British officer and a government representative sent from Athens for the purpose were trying hard to persuade about five hundred of them, against whom no charges could be proved, to return to their homes. The remaining 380 will be tried shortly. The inhabitants of the town are quite out of sympathy with ELAS, whose members seem intent on avenging the discrimination which the town authorities had shown against the villages during the occupation. We inspected the military hospital which was crowded, ill-equipped and dirty. One gains the impression that those in charge hesitate to order a "synagonistis" (comrade) to do menial work such as scrubbing floors - and there were no women in the hospital. Red Cross medical supplies were provided in accordance with Dr Persson's instructions. We also inspected the "Popular Dispensary" (out of working hours). Red Cross medical supplies are used at this establishment which gives free treatment, to a certain extent in competition, I thought, with the Red Cross dispensary. The EOXA dispensary has closed down through lack of funds. A few changes were made by Mr Persson in the very large committee, certain absent members being replaced. A schooner containing ML food supplies had just docked when we arrived and the local people were afraid that all the food received would be sent to the villages. The balance of Red Cross wheat is, however, expected in a few days from Calamata, which, it is hoped, will allow the town to be fed. We visited the childrens feeding centres where about 200 children are fed twice daily. Apart from a long delay owing to an extremely small staff, I thought the establishment was very well run. It was found that owing to "discrimination" by the former committee no less than five months' supplies of milk remained in the town stores of the Red Cross. There is an epidemic of bacillary dysentery (about 100 cases) and an enormous amount of scabies. The single case of typhus (if in fact it was typhus) was dealt with effectively and no more cases have occurred.

5. Our next visit was to AREOPOLIS, on the Gulf of Messinia. Serious fighting took place in this village between ELAS and the Security Bns and terrible stories are told of atrocities by the latter. The only evidence that remains is a certain number of houses destroyed and enough olive trees cut down to produce, they say, 6000 oke of oil per year. The poverty of this village is exceptional due to destruction of animals, bad communications and sabotage by both sides. It is doubtful whether trucks could pass along the 32 km of road from Gythion but it is hoped to arrange for sea-borne supplies from Calamata.

6. On my return to TRIPOLIS I inspected the Childrens Centre. At this centre, specially built for the purpose just before the war, about 1000 children receive milk daily; medical inspections take place regularly and part of the building is now to be used as a day nursery - I fear much too small for the purpose. The centre is very efficiently run, each child having a numbered card from which coupons are cut every time milk is received. Very exact accounts are kept. I also had the opportunity of examining the extremely efficient and detailed accounting system to control the many village feeding centres, in-


structions being given, when supplies are issued, as to the exact quantities of each food to be used each day. It would indeed be a great pity if this organization were dissolved.

7. On the way back to Calamata I visited MELIGALA (Me-sinia). In this village a very fierce battle took place involving hundreds of casualties. In addition, while occupied by a Security Battalion, was besieged by ELAS for eight months, the inhabitants being thus prevented from cultivating their land. The surrounding country is quite fertile, however, and economic recovery should not take long. It is stated that this year they have so small an oil crop that there will be no surplus to sell to the Agricultural Bank which has received £100,000 BMA this week to buy the Messinia crop. Seventy four houses were destroyed and many families are without wage-earners. The orphans mentioned in a previous report are all being looked after by relatives - the story that they were running wild seems to have been exaggerated. The only pharmacist was killed and prescriptions have to be made up in Calamata when other than simple medicines are needed. I was approached by the doctor (head of the Red Cross Drug Distribution Committee) with the suggestion that a qualified pharmacist, at present residing in another village and unable owing to lack of capital to open up a shop, should be supplied with initial capital in the form of ML Medical Supplies. I intend to mention this possibility to the local distribution authority.

8 MEDICAL SUPPLIES. Dr Persson informs me that the most urgent need is SULPHATHIOSOL (200 tablets), NEOSALVARSAN (200 series) and SULPHUR OINTMENT (by the ton!)

9. SUMMARY I have given separate accounts of each village to illustrate the variety of problems in different parts of the region. Without any doubt the most pressing need is for clothing and footwear - this shortage is the more depressing when one remembers that clothing distribution, when the stocks arrive, will take many weeks, the most remote villages being in the greatest need - and there is already snow on the hills round Calamata. The people ask what happened to the supplies which they were told had been waiting in Egypt for them for years. Another general problem is scabies which is almost universal. Enormous quantities of sulphur ointment are needed to combat this. Unless a great deal of work is done on the roads soon, particularly repairing bridges which have been temporarily made passable by filling up the gap with stones (so that the water cannot pass), I anticipate long periods when food convoys will be unable to move. Only major bridges are being repaired at present. The financial situation with the introduction of BMA to pay workers and to purchase oil, will gradually restore the economic situation but, since most of the BMA goes into the hands of people who do not use banks or circulate money rapidly, barter is likely to continue for a time, especially in the country districts.

CALAMATA
11 Nov 1944


C.A. LEWIS
DEPUTY DISTRICT DIRECTOR

*Copied to
B Repam HQ (2)*

1 November 1944

TO: Evert Barger, Director Displaced Persons Division, Greece.

FROM: W.P. Montgomery, DP Specialist.

SUBJECT: General Report on Conditions in Samos received in an interview with Major Cardiff (P.W.B.) who had returned from there, Saturday October 21st 1944.

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over
Samos had suffered the most in the District from demanding, and he considered that there would soon be a demand for the return of technical and skilled men. At the moment 200 Italians were working the electrical plant for the island, and an Italian doctor and orderlies were running the Hospital most efficiently. It was a pity in a way, he felt, that they would have to go but when they did they must be replaced by proper men. (In his view what would help stabilise the political side of the island (similar to Mitilini) would be the return of some political figures who could be a counterpart to the Andartes and E.A.M., who are at present in control of the island.)

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He suggested that the island could take the return of a number of people as soon as A.M.L. could release Transport and Supplies, and of course, people replacing the Italians would not be consuming extra rations.

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Subsequent General Information Secured. Great need for food, olive oil in fair supply being hoarded by producers as currency. Trade at low ebb, shops mostly shut. A number of cases of typhoid reported, and there is some malaria. Leger settlement near Karlovassi with 36 lepers. A few Italian lorries and cars running. Drachma valueless, 7 okes olive oil = 1 oke of leather.

Major Kennelis, Greek Government Representative. Prefect, Dr. Kalimouis.

Industry. Tanneries reported to require only a certain chemical to get them going.

Distribution of Food. Grocers get compensation for "wastage and distribution" of 1 1/2 %. The Food Committee, and also the village members, all receive double rations. Central Food Committee, all receive 5 times ration. Labour, temporarily agreed, 1/4% of actual cargo handled.

Special rations being given for "establishments" which exist for children of destitutes.

Food Distribution Scheme. Central Food Committee is established at Vathi to control all Samos food supplies. Procedure: When a food caique arrives, a member of the Committee proceeds to the port together with the A.M.L. representative. The A.M.L. receives the caique and hands over the cargo to the Committee member who gives a receipt for it (on the approved form). If the Committee member declares a discrepancy between the ship's papers and the cargo on unloading, the A.M.L.

1 November 1944

representative notes the opinion of such discrepancies, and attaches same to the official receipt. A.M.L. responsibility for the cargo then ends here. A.M.L. will then observe the following procedure which the Greeks intend to follow. The supplies will be stored centrally at the port, being issued to representatives of various village food committees. Accounts and Records will be kept by Central Food Committee for the whole of Samos, open for inspection by A.M.L. representative at any time.

Information given by Captain W.W. Pattison, U.S.A., who returned from there on the Sunday October 22nd 1944.

Displaced Persons no problem, under nourishment yes, but very few starvation cases.

Transport. Bad, also roads, and what vehicles there are running on most awful tyres.

Food. A number of caiques with food supplies from Chios are apparently arriving anything from 400-900 lbs. short on total load.

⑦ Health. V.D. on increase and men of the island are incensed over this, which is largely attributed to the Italians.

② Political Conditions. Awful problem in offing. Andartes have stores of arms and supplies (captured from Italians, etc.). Two reliable independent witnesses reported that E.A.M. people had broken into Ikaria warehouse and stolen supplies.

c.c. C.M. Pierce
B.F. Maben
R.F. Hoddinott

WPM/ms

Mr. Maben
Mr. Archer's folder 1 November 1944

1140

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TO: Evert Barger, Director Displaced Persons Division,
Greece.
FROM: W.P. Montgomery, DP Specialist.
SUBJECT: General Report on Conditions in Chios.

No real refugee problem. No relief organization except the actual Committee distributing Supplies. Last distribution of Swedish Swiss relief took place in July, and the Provincial delegate of that Commission, Mr Stig Wikander, had left for Turkey some weeks previously (I was informed unofficially that he was dissatisfied and might not return). The Victualing Committee for distribution of A.M.L. and Greek Government supplies was established by the Provincial Government with Mr. John Kaloudis, a lawyer from Athens, as its President (very able, hard working, takes too much on his shoulders).

There are about 350 homeless young children in the city, orphans whose parents have disappeared for various reasons during the war, and a certain number of these were usually begging for food outside the Hotel Palancou on the quayside where we took our meals.

Displaced Persons. There are about 80 families in the city of refugees from Thrace, who have homes but are in need of assistance as regards food. In the Castle quarter there is a community of Greeks repatriated from Turkey in 1922. They are living in tumbled down shacks, usually of two rooms, most of their household goods having been bartered for food. During my visit a number of people were being intercepted on caiques by the Navy, interrogated by Special Raiding Forces, and then passed to A.M.L. and Mr. Kaloudis, to ^{wait} return to their homes (Piraeus, Crete, etc.). There were some 25 of these, and some of that number informed us that another 50 were on the way back from Smyrna. A number of people claiming American citizenship in the island, and before I left ³instructed Mr. Kaloudis to issue a proclamation in the two local papers, asking them to register giving certain details.

General. Greatest distance from Chios to any village 30 miles. Number of cars on the island 10, all ready for scrap. About 4 jeeps in use by A.M.L. (petrol rationing) during my visit, and some 3 ton lorries arrived before I left.

30 physicians in Chios, 45 villages. Island is split into 2 Municipalities with a President and 58 Communities. Conditions generally much better and prosperous in the South than in the North (which is poorer and more barren, malaria).

Rationing. A.M.L. made a distribution of 970 tons for 15 days. No money in use, so wages of dock labourers, cartage, etc., from ship to actual consumer paid in extra rations. It is estimated that this amounted to 12% of the original load.

Currency
Political Conditions } See General Report.

To Evert Barger

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1 November 1944

Police. 3 Police Officers, 70 other ranks, 16 posts on the island including one each on islands Psara and Nosai Quiousai.

All drachma on the island in the possession of the farmers.
Bank employees salaries three months overdue.

c.c. C.H. Pierce
B.F. Maben
R.F. Hoddinott.

WPM/ms

*Copy Joe
Athens files*

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Hiram Sibley
APO 787 - UNRRA
U. S. Army

Syres
25 October, 1944

Dear Mr. Archer:

Today is St. Demetrius day, a local holiday, celebrating the findings of an icon in silver representing St. Demetrius on horseback, and especially symbolic this year for St. Demetrius was born in Saloniki. The Archbishop (Orthodox) led a most imposing service this morning which was attended by Major Wilkinson, Br. Major Hemphill, USA, and myself. Prayers were said for the liberation of Saloniki and rejoicing for the local liberation.

The holiday is holding up operations here. Labor is most difficult to obtain and keep as there is no currency with which to pay them. The dockworkers have unionized and are trying to force up the price of labor in terms of flour or other commodities. This is primarily a problem of the Greek central committee, but if supplies are held up the reflection naturally falls on AML. I have been asked to serve on the health committee, which at present consists solely of Dr. Vrondiados and myself. We are trying to get a room fixed up in the city hall for the storage of medical supplies and comforts but the difficulty in making payments and the holiday combine to make this simple matter most difficult.

I enclose this observation as a typical problem which will be faced in every area. On Tuesday at noon the Commissioner for the Cyclades, Mr. Nicalaou, arrived with Brigadier Turnbull of the Raiding Forces. The Greeks put on quite a show and reception, which ended up on the steps of the city hall. He is faced with these problems and many more which center on the labor difficulty and he will work miracles if he can solve them all.

That afternoon Lt. Col. Harris, AML Commander of the area arrived from Chios, where he has been serving as Commander of District 4 & 5. He is continuing to serve in this capacity and will divide his time, I believe, for the present. His arrival was timed to coincide with the Commissioner, and at a meeting which was attended by the AML officers, Mr. Finlayson and myself the action that was necessary was outlined. I have been asked to stay here for the present and try and clear up the medical supply situation. When that is in hand I understand that I shall have an opportunity to make a trip to a number of the islands to see conditions first hand and to assist in distributing medical supplies.

For the present transportation is so difficult back to Cairo that Lt. Col. Harris has asked me to postpone my return as you requested in your letter to me before my departure. If this suggestion meets with your approval I shall stay here and a signal will be sent back for the others to procede to Syros. If not will you send a signal forward to me here and I shall try and find transportation. As Deacock and Montgomery have had so much difficulty in this respect I believe that it would be best for me to join you after you have reached Athens.

I received the following message on 22 October:
"AML medical supplies on way. Early priorities Parmelee and Willms arranged. Equipment and staffing of medical caïque being pressed. Cannot be promised within month."

7 tons of medical supplies have reached Syros by caïque and are to be turned over to the Greek Committee on public health as soon as proper storage can be arranged. Proper officials on each island will be appointed by the committee. Then a schedule for distribution will be drawn up, to which the approval of myself, or Dr. Parmelee when she arrives, will be obtained. This procedure when it has been ironed out will be the basis for a permanent distribution plan to be continued by UNRRA.

As billets must be arranged for Dr. Parmelee and Miss Willms, I would appreciate notice of when they leave Cairo. On their arrival it is our intention, in which I have the agreement of Lt. Col. Harris, that UNRRA will establish their own mess. For the present we have been asked to stay in the same billet as the officers and Mr. Finlayson and I share one room on the top floor of the house which was formerly a billet occupied by German officers.

As the medical caïque will be delayed, a plan has been agreed upon to obtain a caïque temporarily for the distribution of medical supplies. This appears to be an even more urgent problem than food in many of the islands, so that we are making every effort for an early distribution. Fortunately the Germans left a supply on which we can draw until the supplies we have received are opened and catalogued. Unfortunately no list of supplies so far have come with the supplies so we shall have to make a list. This is a matter that might be called to the attention of the proper person so that in future a list of supplies might be included with the supplies either on the outside of one case or inside a case and thus marked on the bill of lading or receipt.

Mr. Finlayson reports that he is assisting the S & R Division in establishing records which will meet present requirements and will form valuable records at the UNRRA take over. I have asked him to supervise the sorting and stowage of medical supplies to ensure speedy distribution. This has been welcomed by the Director of Public Health. He forwarded a technical report to Mr. Gerstenzang on 22 October.

Sincerely yours,

Hiram Sioley
Acting Director - 5 District

Oct 25

Charles C. Lowell, UNRRA
"D" Region II District 140
M.L. Greece

C.M.F.

attached British Army

To: Col. La Fontaine, District II Director UNRRA
FROM: C.C. Lowell, UNRRA, D Region
SUBJECT:

1. In my brief early morning stop in Taranto I could not contact you since we moved almost immediately for Brindisi
2. Had planned to go to Patras but since you were enroute there thought that the wisest thing would be for me to come to my post since all of my baggage was headed in this direction
3. My orders when I left Cairo were to make a survey of the district and report to Cairo within two weeks after beginning the survey — going back to Cairo in person if A.M.L. saw fit.
4. Mr. Russis and Mr. Matorokos have the tentative survey questionnaires which we drew up jointly to gather the information desired. Both have copies of these.

5. Now that you are on the ground, I presume that ^{you} might bring new instructions to us. I also presume that you take over the instructions originally directed to me, namely, to complete a survey in ten days after arriving and return to Cairo with it - returning to the District with any newly assigned UNKRA personnel.
6. Awaiting orders from you, Col. Henderson and I shall proceed to gather whatever information is so possible for us to obtain.
7. We shall seek AmL's approval to proceed with gathering the information Cairo desires - covering "D" Region and presume that you would do the same for "C" Region. It might then be well to try to get together and re-organize the report in toto.
8. Communications had been in order between Patras and Preveza until two days ago but are not available now. I presume that

they will be re-established shortly.
10. We shall await your orders.

Greetings!

C.C. Cowell

140
G. Special

Report by Deputy District Director
Victor Deacock, UNRRA, on his visit
to the Aegean Island of Khios

Length of Stay 11th to 25th October 1944

Preamble

The Aegean Islands form No. 4 District, and are divided up into two Regions, as follows:

"H" Region (also District Headquarters) Lesbos, Limnos, Ayios, Evstratios.

"I" Region, Khios, Samos, Psara and Andipsara, Oinoussai, Ikaría, Fournoi Group.

I visited Khios as the military had made this island their headquarters. They fanned out from here to liberate the rest of the Aegean Islands and those forming the Cyclades group. At the time of my departure all the Aegean group were liberated; and, I believe, fighting was still going on on one only of the Cyclades group, Milos.

Details as to area, geographical structure and other information regarding these islands can be obtained from a previous paper of mine on UNRRA files, or by reference to the Zone Handbook on Greece.

Population Figures

The following are the latest figures available (21st October 1944).

Mitylene

Rural	76,000	
Urban	<u>58,000</u>	134,000

Limnos

Rural		24,000
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Ay. Strati

Rural		1,000
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Samos

Rural	33,000	
Urban	<u>14,000</u>	47,000

Chios

Rural	35,000	
Urban	<u>30,000</u>	65,000

Psara

Rural		800
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Oinoussai

Rural		1,700
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Ikaría

Rural		10,200
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Fournoi

Rural		<u>800</u>
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Total "4" District		<u><u>284,500</u></u>
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Conditions of Population

The first thing that struck me, on arrival at Khios, was the total lack of any visible sign of hunger. I fully expected, from intelligence absorbed from various sources before my departure, to find people dying in the streets from starvation, children with protruding stomachs, etc. Everybody looked well-fed, the men shouldered loads with alacrity, and, apart from an occasional toe protruding from a shoe, they all wore footwear in more or less fair condition. There is undoubtedly destitution on the island, there is in the States and U.K., and always has been and will be in a port area, but I definitely do feel that the local inhabitants have weathered the storm, and, with the establishment of a stable currency and AMEL rations they should speedily be able to pull themselves together and resume their normal mode of living. State employees have not been paid for four months now.

There is food on the island. It is on view in the restaurants, luscious pork chops, fish of every description, legs of lamb hanging up. I passed a remark to a prosperous looking restaurant keeper, busy frying meat balls, "and you tell me you are hungry?". His reply was "yes, but who can afford to buy it?". My reply to the effect that somebody must be buying it otherwise it would go bad on him, brought no response. People do eat in the restaurants, and the next day settle the bill by turning in so many okes of oil, the compounded equivalent value of the cooked food they have consumed. The Prefect gave a luncheon to about fifty people, to which I was invited. I don't care to look back now and remember the number of courses and the liquor that was consumed. I have also been invited to friends' houses, and the variety and quality of food and sweetmeats produced equalled anything I had been accustomed to eating in Greece in pre-war days.

Shops, empty and deserted when we arrived, are gradually being opened up. Shoes are very much in evidence; jewelry is being brought out of hiding and exposed for sale; there is a shop with still quite a comprehensive range of dentists' requisites, - teeth, filling cement, drills, etc.; photographers still have plates and paper, - a certain amount of roll film is available, drapers' shops still have thread, ribbon, buttons, etc. Two cinemas are ready, awaiting films (which I hope to take back with me); a jazz band plays at the Palineon Hotel nightly, etc.

Mitylene

The food and fuel situation is reported to be better on Mitylene than on Khios. All public utilities are intact. There are a number of cars and lorries on the island, and enough caiques to transport food to the villages.

Linnos

Reported conditions bad, food and clothing urgently required, also shoes.

Report by Deputy District Director
Victor Deacock, UNRRA, on his visit
to the Aegean Island of Chios.

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Distribution

Chios

A Mr. Kalondis has been appointed local representative of the Greek Government for food supplies. He is extremely energetic, reliable and trustworthy, but seriously handicapped by lack of staff. He is a lawyer by profession, has suffered imprisonment and maltreatment (even sentenced to death) at the hands of the Germans, and, owing to lack of cooperation and the general state of chaos in the Greek Administration there, wishes to throw in his hand as soon as possible. It is going to be a sorry day for the Greeks on Chios when he does, and AML's policy of "treating him rough" on occasion is going to hasten that unfortunate end.

The following distribution per capita took place all over the island on the 14th October 1944. Supplies were to last fifteen days, and were considered to represent 1,500 calories per diem:

Flour	2½ oke
Coffee	7½ drams
Sugar	55 drams
Beans	70 drams
Cheese	3 oss.
Meat	1x12 oz. tin

Milk was also down for distribution, but as the various committees entrusted with the work of preparing lists of entitled persons (children up to 14, nursing mothers and pregnant women) had not completed their task, the distribution was held over. The monthly ration was to be 564 grams per entitled person, and 10,000 people are anticipated to qualify for receiving it.

I visited two Distribution Centers and found the crowds orderly. I could say apathetic. I checked up on weights, - made spot weighings of items already handed over and in women's handbags and found everything satisfactory. I also satisfied myself that the recipients knew what they were entitled to receive. Here, in case I may be creating the impression that I was unduly mixing myself up in affairs that did not concern me and were purely AML, I would add that I had a USA officer with me from No. 4 District and that I possess "carte blanche" from the Commander of "I" Region AML, Major T. R. Waters, R.A., a personal friend of mine, to go where I like and do what I like in his region.

There were to immediate repercussions from this initial distribution, one of which threatens to become a political issue and may result in civil strife.

AML has distributed rations on the basis of "urban" (towns of 5,000 inhabitants and over) and "rural" (towns of less than 5000 inhabitants). The "rural" rose in protest. They claimed that they had

Report by Deputy District Director
Victor Deacock, UNRRA, on his visit
to the Aegean Island of Chios.

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not eaten meat or cheese (items left out of "rural" ration) since the German occupation; that their livestock had died off, and that they had even forgotten the color of milk. There may be a certain amount of truth in this statement, but the situation does not apply to every rural district. I visited two rural villages and saw flocks of healthy sheep and goats pasturing, cows and domestic poultry.

Mitylene also protested at a "rural" discrimination, and backed it up through EAM with threats of disturbances. The idea caught on, and the next we heard was that Chios also, would not guarantee to remain peaceful and law-abiding, if we did not mend our ways. The Governor tried to use me as a wedge or lever to get AML to reconsider their scheme (he received a non-committal answer), and eventually the matter was taken to the highest military authority on the island, Brig. General Turnbull. His attitude was that as AML's original planning was based mostly on guess-work (') there should be room for reconsideration in the light of actual facts, and, I understand he is now in Cairo, discussing the situation with AML Headquarters.

We, UNRRA, are very much bound up with any such reconsideration of the original planning, and it behooves us to watch the situation closely.

The other point raised was that of milk. They wanted milk for everybody. This matter remained in abeyance up to the time I left. I asked the deputation to formulate their request in writing, which consumed several days, then, when they did so, had a reply sent to them that the matter would be discussed at the next meeting of the Central Committee on Food and Clothing. This meeting was put off for a week owing to sudden illness on the part of the chairman, Major Walker, AML, above referred to. In between time, I hope a distribution of milk will have been effected which may ease matters somewhat. If it does not, I suppose I shall be able to work around the problem in some way or another.

Other complaints that the beans were hard of boiling and tasteless, etc. need not worry anybody.

No charge was made for this first food distribution, or for any food left on other islands in the District, as there is no currency with which to fix prices, but I understand a nominal charge will be made eventually, when a stable currency is established. AML will not handle this problem, the Greek Government will deal with it.

The distribution was effected on the old Greek Government ration books. A new census is being organized by the Government to cope with the question of surplus ration books that are undoubtedly being held illegally by a number of the population.

After this first distribution was effected, a "small" surplus was reported. AML agreed that this surplus should be distributed among the hospitals and philanthropic institutions. The extent of the

Report by Deputy District Director
Victor Descock, UNRRA, on his visit
to the Aegean Island of Khios.

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surplus was not disclosed by Kalondis and AML did not seem to be particularly interested. I considered this lax and said so.

The question of lack of currency caused difficulties with unloading, transport of supplies to villages, distribution centers, etc. AML were forced to agree to a temporary measure of remuneration for services rendered in kind, as follows:

To stevedores unloading s/s "Kallasan" $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ of total cargo.
To cart owners transporting supplies from AML warehouse to est warehouse in Chios, $2\frac{1}{2}\%$.
To cart owners transporting supplies from est warehouse in Chios to distribution centers, $2\frac{1}{2}\%$. To outlying villages, 4% .
To grocers for turn of scale, 1% , for working expenses, $\frac{1}{2}\%$.

All these overheads are to be replaced from Greek Government stocks, which are arriving from Izmir.

On Sams (Vather) AML started off by giving the grocers 2% for handling bulk supplies, and $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ on tinned stuff and packaged food. The members of the Central Food Committee (fifteen in number) were each allowed five times the normal ration. Food committees in the villages obtained double rations. For the future these overheads will be met from Greek stocks.

Within an hour of the distribution on Khios the meat (ham in tins) was being offered on the Black Market for sale. The barter rate seems to have been one tin meat = $\frac{1}{2}$ oke olive oil or 1 oke beans. Nothing can be done about it, - a mother with a large family to support thinks in terms of plates of food. A tin of meat will go round once only.

The following AML supplies are expected for "I" Region for November '44

	<u>Tons</u>
Cheese	34
Meat	120
Sugar	138
Pulses	66
Coffee	20
Milk, dry	75
Grain	3,889
Caustic Soda	115
Matches	5
Paper bags	7
Lead Oxide	9
Quebracho	10
Medical Supplies	7
Medical Comforts	10
Agricultural Supplies	177
Coal	138
P.O.L.	500
	<u>5,320</u>

These for "H" were not available.

Report by Deputy District Director
Victor Deacock, UNRRA, on his visit
to the Aegean Island of Khios.

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Icaria

Delivered to 24 October 1944 to Aryios Kirikos (capital)

Milk	11,832 lbs.	Rice	3,600 lbs.	Coffee	1,234 lbs.
Meat	12,600	Beans	8,023	Flour	174,603
Sugar	19,000	Biscuits	86 cases		

People seemed more under-nourished and deficient in clothing than those on Khios.

Capt. Earbin, USA, who visited the island and left these supplies said the Andartes (irregulars), mostly youngsters bristling with guns had broken open the warehouses and demanded supplies. They had also interfered with the constitution of the food distribution committee.

Samos

Total fatigue supplies arrived to 14 October '44 = 229 tons; AML supplies 15 tons.

Distribution to 18 October '44 = 2 tines meat, 4 bls. biscuits, $\frac{1}{2}$ oke flour (Italian stocks), 50 drams sugar, 50 drams beans.

A central food committee has been established and is working well. Sufficient warehouse space is available.

Fournoi Island

Two tons buscuits, $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons pressed meat, 1 ton flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ ton sugar were delivered on 9th October 1944. Conditions reported as bad. Children show signs of malnutrition. No doctor; lack of transportation.

Psara

Owing to approaching bad (winter) weather, a 30 days' supply of rations was being despatched to Psara from Khios, based on Khios rural ration, and it was agreed that a reserve of a further 30 days' supply should be built up there for the same reason.

Heavy Workers

Consideration will be given by AML to the question of issuing heavy workers with additional rations. No scale has as yet been decided upon. Lists of such workers are in the course of preparation.

Warehouse Space

Khios

AML are using the Customs House. A large, alternative, warehouse has been promised, but not yet designated.

Report by Deputy District Director
Victor Deacock, UNRRA, on his visit
to the Aegean Island of Rhios.

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Samos

Warehouse space is reported as sufficient.

Mitylene

Considered satisfactory.

Icaria

Presumed satisfactory

Limnos

No particulars, as barely liberated when I left.

Transportation

All carts and lorries on Rhios have been destroyed, except one Municipal Lorry. There are about seven old motor busses that could probably still service if supplied with tyres, but for reasons unknown to me, the Greek authorities do not seem to have recommended that they should be so supplied.

AML report that 80 caigues of about 1,200 tons D.W. are now operating in the District, and are considered sufficient for the requirements of No. 4 District and for port of No. 5.

Agriculture, Veterinary, Fishing

Rhios is noted for its citrus farms. Owing to lack of proper irrigation the trees and soil are dry. Fruit has already hardened prematurely. Wells are partly exhausted, awaiting rains. AML are arranging for irrigation. 4,500 gallons solar oil are estimated to be required to the end of the season to service 400 farms irrigated by engines.

The probable marketable production this year will be 1,500 metric tons

Wheat

The planting season will depend on the autumn rains. The average date of planting is about the 15th November, although the 20th December may not be too late. The annual seed requirements on Rhios are 150,000 okes. There is little seed available, as it has been eaten for food. The varieties required are Senatore, Cappeli, and Mendana. A normal maximum crop is 600,000 okes. The seed would be distributed to all farmers, preference being given to those who normally run out of wheat first.

Machinery and Tools

200 light plows, 200 drag harrows, 50 small seed drills are required, also steel cable, wire, tin for buckets and pump belting for citrus crop. Fertilisers also badly needed.

Report by Deputy District Director
Victor Deacock, UNRRA, on his visit
to the Aegean Island of Khios.

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Potatoes

It is customary to import new seed potatoes each year. Potatoes now on Khios are unfit for seed and will not produce. This year's crop is estimated at 80,000 oke as against a normal crop of 1,600,000 oke. Two thousand Steaminata (1,000 sq. meters) can be planted. The average crop per steamina is 800 oke. Varieties of seed required are Cyprus, Crete, English Banner, English up-to-date. Planting date January and August. AML have indented for 250 tons seed potatoes for January planting, which are hoped to produce 2,500 tons in May / June. Pesticides are badly needed.

Grapes and Oil

The grape crop has fallen off by 80% owing to lack of sulphur, and the oil crop by 40% owing to lack of pesticides.

Livestock

<u>Normally on Khios</u>		<u>Estimated Loss</u>
Horses	340	61%
Mules	3,250	78%
Asses	4,950	59%
Cows and Bulls	7,000	52%
Sheep	16,000	31%
Goats	29,700	50%
Pigs	1,500	92%
Poultry	62,500	76%

Estimated monthly feed requirements are: Barley or oats 75 tons, cotton seed and cotton seed cake 100 tons, cattle meal 20 tons, hay 100 tons.

Agriculture

The following stock of vaccines and serums is asked for for Khios:

Serum, anti-anthrax	10 kilos
Vaccine anti-anthrax for small animals - long duration	5,000 doses
Vaccine - anti-anthrax long duration, for large animals	1,000 "
Vaccine, anti-poultry cholera	2,000 "
Vaccine, " diphtheria	2,000 "
Vaccine, " poultry typhus	2,000 "
Anti-tetanus serum	1,000 grams
Anti-streptococci and anti-staphylococci serum and sulphamidol. Anti-psora drug, various drugs for common ailments.	

Report by Deputy District Director
Victor Deacock, UNRRA, on his visit
to the Aegean Island of Khios.

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Crop Figures

This year produced 25,000 okes barley; 200,000 okes mixed pain,
250,000 okes pulses.

Olive Oil

Estimated production on Ikaria for 1944 = 6,000 okes. Pesticides
requested. A surplus of about 400 tons might be obtainable now on
Khios, - barter rate one oke oil = $4\frac{1}{2}$ okes wheat.

Mitylene

The following have been asked for:

Seed for Autumn sowing

Wheat 160 tons; barley 30 tons; vetches 10 tons.

Agricultural Implements

One-handled oliver ploughs 500; blades 2,000; a supply of 8 m/m
steel plates for making blades for local made ploughs; harrows, as
available.

Fertilizers

Ammonia 500 tons; phosphates 250 tons; potassium sulphate 50 tons;
Azote 100 tones; pesticides 1 ton.

Olive Crushing

Required for November. 12 tons coconut spun fibre; or goats hair
for local manufacture, 20 tons.

General

Jute sacks 1,000; 1/2 inch rope $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons.

Samos

Seed wheat is in demand. The Prefect is preparing particulars.
Caigues and nets are requested. A considerable number of un-
finished caigues have been noticed on the island.

AML are now in the process of obtaining the following information
on agriculture and fisheries in No. 4 District. When available
I will pass it on to UNRRA.

Report by Deputy District Director
Victor Deacock, UNRRA, on his visit
to the Aegean Island of Khios.

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Seed and implement requirements for autumn sowing.
Progress of cultivation
Fertilizer requirements
No. of Forestry Officers in each Region of District No. 4.
Acreage of forests and woods
Type of trees.
Maturity of trees.
Estimated number of trees.
Estimated availability of fish in the district.
Situation of the olive oil industry, - in particular requirements
of fibre strainers, and estimated availability of oil.

The following is a brief description of crops grown in the Aegean Islands.

Mastic

(*Pistacia Lentiscus*) Small tree of No. Africa, Asia Mins etc. Gum resin obtained from incisions in bark. Is needed for chewing gum, dentistry, varnishes, lacquers, etc. It grows in small copses 6'-7' high with a bushy top. The gum is heavy and greenish in colour.

Vetch A plant of the bean family, used for fodder.

Chick Pea

(*Cicer arietinum*) An annual about 1 ft. high cultivated in parts as a food crop. Roasted and ground they are sometimes used as a substitute for coffee. Crop is sown broadcast or in drills, the former at the rate of about 30 lbs. to the acre. A yield of about 400/500 lbs. per acre is usually obtained. A bushel of seeds weighs 60 lbs., and about 3,000 seeds = 1 lb. The straw contains oxalic acid and is considered unsuitable for fodder.

Millet Italian

(*Setaria Italica*) An annual grass about 2-3 ft. high, bearing cylindrical spikes with smooth grain. Considered to be nutritious and digestible being one of the best of dry grains. A yield of 600 - 800 lbs. per acre should be obtained under favourable conditions.

Sesame

(*Sesamum indicum*) An erect annual 2-4 feet high, long cultivated in the tropics and sub-tropics for the small seed which is largely exported for its oil of which it yields by expression about 45-50%. The latter is used largely for cooking, lighting, medicine and various domestic purposes; also for salad oil, margarine, soap-making etc. There are several varieties of seed - black, yellow, red, and white, the latter yielding the finest oil and is preferred for cooking.

Report by Deputy District Director
Victor Deacock, UNRRA, on his visit
to the Aegean Island of Khios.

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Lucerne

(Medicago Sativa) A clover-like leguminous perennial herb 1½ ft. high, native of S. Europe etc. widely distributed and cultivated, chiefly in warm temperature or cool sub-tropical countries. It is adapted to small rainfall (20-30 in) with irrigation, and rich, deep, calcareous soil. It may be cut from 6-8 times a year, giving in that period a total yield of 6-10 tons per acre. Productive for 10-15 years. Seed may be sown broadcast or in drills at the rate of about 15-20 lbs. per acre. Manuring is necessary and occasional liming is beneficial.

Industry

Apart from the report that the Samos wine industry shows signs of activity, industry generally is at a standstill in the District, as was to be expected. The tanneries on Khios could presumably start up on a small scale if supplied with tanning extract, as hides could be brought over from the Turkish mainland. There is still a supply of leather on the island, - 1 oke = 10 okes oil ex tannery to wholesalers, and ex wholesalers' warehouse to shoemaker 12 okes oil. On Samos, incidentally, one oke leather = 70 okes oil.

Fruit could be exported from Khios if a suitable market were forthcoming and a stable form of currency established.

I am lamentably lacking in information from Mitylene, and none will be forthcoming until AMI establish proper headquarters there and settle down to work.

Limnos had only just been liberated when I left, and no reports had been received to that date.

Resumption of Normal Trade Between the Islands

AMI have been approached by the Citrus Fruit Growers Association on Khios for calque facilities to export a certain amount of fruit to Mitylene and obtain oil in exchange. I was against the suggestion as Khios has plenty of oil and the move would have been one of pure speculation only, to benefit a few rich people. AMI argued that this was normal trade they had not right to interfere. I suggested that the matter be referred to the Civil Governor for his decision. As there are many other localities, i.e. Greek mainland, that have urgent need of any surplus oil Mitylene can be disposed of. The matter will be put down on the agenda for a future meeting of the Central Food Committee. It is to be hoped that the navy will be difficult about granting sailing permits.

Report by Deputy District Director
Victor Deacock, UNRRA, on his visit
to the Aegean Island of Khios.

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Red Cross

The Joint Relief Committee is no longer working in the District. They have no supplies. The representative, Mr. Wisander, left for Turkey just before AML arrived. He is not expected back. Local Greek members of the committee are available for consultation and cooperation if desired. Their last distribution ($\frac{1}{2}$ oke rice per capita) took place about six weeks before AML arrived.

Refugees and Relief

There is no refugee problem on Khios. Nobody is without a home or shelter of some kind. There is no relief organization operating.

Due to lack of fund and absence of Red Cross supplies, soup kitchens have not operated since May '44. There kitchens provided a cooked mid-day meal of soup or pulses three times weekly. Only the totally destitute were served. There were 13,000 registered recipients, as follows:

Khios Municipality	7,000
Villages - Khios Island -	5,550
Oinoussai	450
	<u>13,000</u>

Thus roughly one in every five inhabitants of Khios was considered destitute. In spite of this, I still stand by my original statement that there were no glaring signs of destitution during the time I was on the island, and that the general impression created was one of more or less normal living conditions.

Orphanages

Mitylene

There is a boys' orphanage, details as to number of orphans etc. not available.

Khios

The "EPAH" home cares for 150 children of destitute parents or persons killed during the occupation.

The Michalinos National Orphanage for Girls cares for 96 girls, ages ranging between 6 and 16. I visited these girls in their summer residence at Campos, and must say that they all looked extremely well and were undoubtedly happy and well looked after. They are taught embroidery and general school subjects. They lack shoes and clothing.

Report by Deputy District Director
Victor Deacock, UNRRA, on his visit
to the Aegean Island of Khios.

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Limnos

Last minute information as I write this says that there is a definite refugee problem on the island. I will consequently report further when I get back to the area.

Clothing

The following are estimated requirements:

	<u>Khios</u>	<u>Samos</u>	<u>Mitylene</u>
Blankets	3,000	3,000	3,000
Boots (children's shoes & sandals, aft 1/2)	1,000	1,000	3,000 prs men 3,000 prs women
Clothing	1,000 sets, men and women	1,000 sets, men and women	3,000 sets, men and women

3,000 sets shoes and clothing for children already exist on Mitylene awaiting distribution.

AME ask that UNRRA will try to send in any clothing they may have for disposal, now, as winter is approaching. Many blankets have been sold to buy food.

Medical

Apart from visiting the Sklitsion Hospital, Khios, (surgical, V.D., maternity, tuberculosis, pathological) I did not touch this section at all. Lt. Colonel Musson, U.S.A. Phd., had made a thorough inspection of all hospitals on Khios, and he was visiting Mitylene when I left. He will then presumably visit Samos and return to Cairo to report. I understood from him that he considered the medical situation on Khios very satisfactory indeed. Medical stores have been distributed throughout the district. The Government doctor, on Khios, Dr. Eyyeaviothis, is a very capable man and most reliable.

Five - 40 bed hospitals are down on the UNRRA program for "H" Region (Mitylene, Limnos) and seven for "I" (Khios, Samos, Icaria, etc). I understand that these will not be required, and medical teams will not be required, but Col. Musson will undoubtedly report more fully on the subject.

Samos

The hospital at Varthy is reported as overcrowded, but very efficiently run by Dr. Aliardis and a staff of six Italian doctors. Some malaria and typhoid is reported on the island. A list is

Report By Deput. District Director
Victor Deacock, UNRRA, on his visit
to the Aegean Island of Khios.

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being prepared by the Prefect giving the number of beds in the various hospitals and equipment required.

Sanitary

Sewage arrangements are reported as satisfactory on Mitylene and Khios. Khios is exceptionally clean. No refuse dumps are visible. I was informed that sanitary squads will not be required.

Water is plentiful. On Samos the distribution system is defective and water turned on at Vathy one hour a day only.

Displaced Persons

During my stay, Mr. W. P. Montgomery of UNRRA, Displaced Persons, arrived to discuss with Khios Prefect the possible return to the island of certain of its inhabitants who had left during the German occupation. The Mayor promised to obtain full particulars and forward in due course to Major Waters, C.O. "I" District. No record as to numbers or names of families had been kept to prevent the Germans from instituting reprisals against relatives who remained behind. The Civil Governor was of the opinion that no return movement should start before the 1st December 1944, and that then 500 only should return the first month; 1,000 the second; 1,500 the third and so on. Parties should not exceed 50 at a time to start off with so as to facilitate the task of re-absorption. It was hoped to find work, for the able-bodied men who returned, on road repairing, and constructing a dam to trap waters for irrigation purposes.

EAM Activities

Khios

EAM are not in evidence, but AML have been threatened that they will cause disturbances if they do not agree to consider all the island as "urban".

Mitylene

EAM (Oct. 22, 1944) threatened to seize stores and control generally. The situation was not clear when I left. The Governor refused to appoint a representative until Mitylene "obeyed orders". Sacred Battalion elements will be drafted down there to restore order.

Icaria

EAM causing pressure to bear to control supplies.

Andartes

A nuisance on Samos. Broke open the warehouse on Icaria and demanded supplies at the point of the gun.

Report By Deputy District Director
Victor Descock, UNRRA, on his visit
to the Aegean Island of Rhios.

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Barter

As stated elsewhere in this report, apart from Mitylene where, for obscure political reasons, EAM still bind the people to the Drachma, the Aegean Islands have gone off this currency and barter for their necessities. The following are a few barter figures:

1 oke olive oil = 3 okes wheat
20 okes " " = 1 pair cheap shoes
1 x 5-KM ride in a bus = $\frac{1}{2}$ oke pulses
A permanent wave = $3\frac{1}{2}$ oke pulses
1 oke barley buys 1 oke barley bread
1 oke wholewheat buys 1 oke wholewheat bread
1 oke maize buys 1 oke maize bread
Entrance fee to Cinema = $\frac{1}{2}$ oke wheat or $\frac{1}{2}$ oke beans, for piece
of soap, cigarets or matches, etc.
Sole and heel a pair of shoes = 4 okes oil.

This bartering in replacement of currency has been going on for some months. It has been suggested by some enterprising Greeks that I should buy this worthless paper on Rhios, take it up to Mitylene, and buy oil with it. They have worked it out that I could clear 50% easily on the transaction.

Currency

The Greek Civil Governor had a meeting with AML on the 6th October 1944, at which he said that the Mitylene authorities had declared one million present paper drachmas equalled one pre-war drachma. £ 1 paper was consequently worth 560 million drachmas.

It was the intention to fix prices and wages at a million times the pre-war figure. The present value (no sales) of £1 gold is 8,000 million drachmas.

The following are last known drachma quotations on Rhios for certain commodities. Period during occupation.

Olive oil	240 million drachmas the oke
Grain	80 " " "
Meat	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " "
Pulses	60 " " "
Sugar	500 " " "

At the time these prices were ruling £1 gold was worth 4,800 million drachmas.

Power

Rhios Town

1 Crosby Diesel	110 HP
2 " "	214 HP
1 Dentz "	300 HP - broken down

Report by Deputy District Director
Victor Deacock, UNRRA, on his visit
to the Aegean Island of Khios.

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Khios Villages

Nenits	20 HP
Pirgi	20 HP
Kerdhamicia	40 HP
Oincusai	20 HP

A certain amount of fuel was left behind by the Germans. AML have the situation well in hand and are supplying to Mr. Kalondis who is superintending distribution. Lighting and power for pumps is supplied.

~~SECRET~~

No.1

B REGION M.L. (Greece)
C.M.F.

KALAMATA, Greece

140

October 21st 1944

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN KALAMATA BY CHARLES A LEWIS

Arrival. I arrived here at 1230 hours 18th October in an L.C.I. from Taranto, with AML party including guards, warehouse party, doctor, padre and others. Found Greek navy already installed but no supplies. The ~~four~~ schooners which were to have left Italy before us had not arrived. We were entirely unexpected owing to breakdown of communications.

Political. E.A.M. is in complete control (through ELAS, which is strongly represented by hundreds of armed men aged from about 14 upwards), there being a local committee in the town and a "Government Representative" for the Eparchy (not the Nomos) acting as prefect. We are in most cordial relations with them already. Owing to the liberation of Athens practically coinciding with our arrival, Kanelopoulos and Persson (IRC) were both unavailable and we have as yet been unable to get in touch with them. This has caused considerable delay and inconvenience, particularly in connection with arrangements for distribution. Definite arrangements cannot be made until we have seen either the above or the Peloponese Committee situated in Tripolis. Major Mackenzie and I intend to go there in two days, as soon as transport is available. Our relations are cordial, in spite of initial ill-feeling, due to billeting difficulties, with ELAS. Considerable tact is needed. A request to disarm the hundreds of ELAS soldiers parading the docks and town was refused as it was contended there were still "traitors" in the town armed with hand-grenades.

Financial. The present situation here is quite ludicrous. The drachma fell 100% in the last two days on rumours that the British were going to abolish it altogether, although the recent issue, being printed in and for the Peloponese and signed by Kanelopoulos, was expected to be acceptable. Our BMA are not at present of any use (though they would no doubt be accepted readily if a rate of exchange could be fixed). Strange to relate the only money passing is gold sovereigns (not divisible) placed at our disposal by Force 133 - with considerable initiative but no apparent authority - by which a few expenses are being paid, e.g. carriages, hotel accommodation &c. Now, however, the local committee has been prevailed upon to pay all our expenses such as interpreters and carriages, as well as of course dock and cartage labour, in accordance with the instructions signed by Papandreou which we brought with us. At present we are living on our Compo rations and paying for a few services with our own food supplies. Dockers will be paid in food as soon as it becomes available, and their wages will be fixed (if humanly possible) on a food price basis until the stores are unloaded and distribution commences. It is pointed out of course that the money question is really entirely a Greek Government matter and the local committee has been forced to accept the responsibility.

Food Supplies. On Oct. 17th 2 oke of flour was issued in the town through IRC arrangements and on 20th one can of salmon. Owing to the absence of the IRC representatives we have been quite unable to ascertain the quantities of food available beyond a rough statement that there is 3½ weeks supply of grain for towns only plus two months supply of other IRC commodities. It is estimated that the villages should have enough grain to last till the beginning of December. This statement was however most indignantly denied by the local committee who contended that if it were known that no grain would be distributed in villages for two months there would be a revolution. There is no doubt that much ~~destruction~~ destruction has taken place in villages during recent fighting and reprisals and we have good authority for concluding that the food conditions are in fact far worse outside the towns. The local committee (EAM) having the village (or "resistance") areas most at heart, feel very strongly on this matter and may be inclined to exaggerate. They have already telegraphed Kanelopoulos to endeavour to have this plan amended in favour of the country districts, as we have told them that the plans depend on the Greek government. I have not yet had an opportunity to ascertain for myself in the villages, for lack of transport, but hope for an early opportunity. I am much inclined to support the committee's view.

Oct 21 1944

Food Imports. Up to the time of writing no supplies have arrived. The four schooners (bringing about 1400 tons of grain, sugar and flour) are overdue and a full shipment from Egypt is due today. Some transport arrived yesterday. Stores for various purposes are prepared and labour to move it are available. Details of other imports are no doubt available to you. The people have naturally been disappointed at the entry of ship after ship without any food on board, but this will no doubt soon be forgotten. It was found necessary on 18th Oct to send 70 cases of our own Compo rations to Gythion to feed about 1300 Security Police, treated as prisoners of war (British), awaiting transportation to concentration camps. It is hoped there will be no repercussions as Gythion has little food though on arrival of the first ship here supplies will be offloaded directly into a caique for that area.

Conditions. There is no apparent starvation in the town, though a certain amount of obvious undernourishment. Electricity and water supplies have been restored with the aid of diesel oil from British warships and the town is being cleaned up efficiently. There is a large amount of bomb damage and other destruction. I hope to obtain full figures from the local authorities in a day or two. There is no one without a roof over his head although quite a number of troops are in the place. Two of the three hospitals are full of ELAS wounded, for whom a certain amount of medical supplies dropped by air a few days ago have been provided. There are no epidemics and little malaria. I was told yesterday that in spite of the destruction of the large mill here on the quay it will be possible to mill quite considerable amounts of grain immediately. I could not find out how long it will take to put the large mill, which can hope with the whole Pelops, in order; it will take many weeks in any case. The spirit in the town is wonderful and the welcome we have received from everyone in the place most inspiring.

A further report will be sent in a few days. The present report is being written under considerable pressure as it is hoped to get it away by air this morning. Copies are being sent to Cairo and Athens under separate arrangements.

Personnel. Messrs Alexopoulos and Wright-Harvey are expected today. Accommodation is not very easy but considering the conditions we are doing very well. I flatter myself I have been extremely useful to ML through my knowledge of the people and language. I do not know when I shall be able to leave to make a personal report and am therefore taking this opportunity to send a report in advance.

Charles A Lewis

CHARLES A LEWIS
DEPUTY DISTRICT DIRECTOR

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Athens, October 20th, 1944.

Mr. Laird W. Archer
Cairo, Egypt.

Dear Mr. Archer,

I shall try to send you a summary of my activities since leaving Cairo on September 18th.

I reported everything to Glen Leet up to the day of embarkation which was October 12th. Between September 18th and October 12th I lived in a camp called Amyria. It was a rather rough and temporary arrangement. I had many conferences with officers throughout the region on UNRRA and gave seven lectures to groups of men as large as 325. Part of my afternoons were spent in teaching soft ball and helping to organize teams. I had set-up an UNRRA AML Headquarters and had a staff of two officers, a sergeant, and two corporals. We had several meetings every morning at 9 a.m. The last two and a half weeks we worked with the volunteer team that had been made up of men from five different organizations. We worked up considerable relief materials and had a rather good training course. This team was withdrawn the night before embarkation and were replaced by Brig. Armitage and three volunteer people. These persons have been making observations in behalf of their respective organizations.

17 Oct. We embarked on October 12th and had an interesting journey, expecting to arrive on Sunday, but were turned back due to mines and did not arrive until Monday. The ship anchored outside the harbor and we were landed at St. George's dock by means of a landing barge. We arrived after dark and spent the night in the open, some hundred yards from the dock, and came on to Athens Tuesday morning. We were greeted along the way most enthusiastically. It is difficult to describe the feelings of the people. Overwhelming emotions have been loosened and people are expressing themselves most intensely. EAM organizations and activity and banners are seen everywhere.

Tuesday was spent in getting located. For the time being I am staying with the AML District I Officers in the Xenias Hotel. I discovered that the Near East Foundation was around the corner and went over and had a glorious reception. Everyone was deeply concerned about Laird Archer and I gave the news as best I could. They have been doing remarkable work. Mr. Sandstrom told me, on Wednesday, that the Near East Foundation is doing the best and the highest standard type of work in the city.

We have set-up a temporary unofficial UNRRA Headquarters in a Near East Foundation office. I contacted Mr. Rodney Young and Theo Stavrides and they are also operating from this office. In the meantime I also have an office as the AML Relief Officer, so you see it is a double barrel job.

Miss Lycourezou was good enough to make an appointment with Dr. de Fischer and with two members of the volunteer group. Capt. Politis and myself visited, on Thursday, four Milk Stations, one Feeding Center and one Dispensary. These particular Centers serve

nearly 4,000 children. It is obvious that the children are in much better condition than they were but are still below normal; some are indeed in very bad condition. There was quite a difference between the enthusiasm expressed in the streets of Athens and the emotional expression of the mothers in these clinics. Many of them just cried when they saw our group. It was a terrible look of despair and yet new hope. I could quite stand these emotions until a poor little baby began to cry as well. One of these Feeding Centers is in a community in which the Germans burned down 80 houses and killed quite a few of the men just two weeks ago. You must remember that the Germans left Athens Tuesday, before we came. Athens itself does not seem to be terribly damaged.

I attended the tremendous meeting in the Constitution Square on Wednesday morning and was able to look over the crowd and hear Papandreou make his talk. EAM was deeply entrenched in the crowd, its parties came from every direction with all kinds of banners. Throughout the talk they shouted what appeared on their signs: Popular Free Courts; Glory to our Dead; Welcome Allies; Honor and Glory to the Brave Dead Heroes of the EAM; Revenge; Remember "Haidari" (The worst concentration camp); Down with the Bulgarians; Democracy; The People must have the Power; Unity and Order; Long Live the National Government; the EAM Welcomes the National Government; Long Live the Communist Party. All this was of course in Greek and I had it interpreted. The initials KKE and EAM were everywhere. The Nationalist Party was not represented but did release leaflets from the balconies around the Square. It is obvious that the total population has been reduced to a common level. They looked very much like a crowd of unemployed in the United States at the worst part of the depression. The condition of the people around the poor neighborhoods is much worse than what appeared in the mass on Liberation Day. They had ceremonies in which the Greek flag was officially raised on the Acropolis and a wreath was placed on the tomb of the unknown soldier. This demonstration was quite a contrast to the lone German Lieutenant who walked up to the Acropolis at 10 o'clock Thursday morning and took down the German flag and then walked to the tomb of the unknown soldier and placed a wreath there. The people moved into the background and were very silent, many of them kneeling. When the German soldier left, the people rushed in and tore the wreath to pieces.

I have spent a great deal of time talking with members of the Near East staff, particularly Mr. Scurso and Miss Lycourezou. I met with the AML group and interviewed Mr. Sandstrom and also with the group that talked with Mr. and Mrs. Pearsons from the Swedish delegates from Patras. I became acquainted with the Swedish delegate, Mr. Widlung who had just come from Thebes. I have talked with several members of the Swiss Commission and have interviewed a number of Greek people. I have also met Miss Mayston and her friends, Dr. and Mrs. Choreftis (ex Panoussis).

There is a tremendous lot of folks who want jobs with UNRRA and they are bombarding me day and night in my office and in the hotel. In some cases I am asking them to send in applications.

There are numerous meetings with AML officers which take my time. I talked with Mr. Young about the UNRRA housing situation

and we have an understanding that that is his particular job. We are of the opinion that if you are thinking of the Acropole-Palace for an office we believe that it is too far away from the center.

There is much suffering in the Peloponnesus due to the breakdown of transportation and the wrecking of bridges. The Germans burned villages up to the day they left in almost every locality. They are requisitioning foodstuffs, transport, live stock, etc., along the whole way. People crowd you to tell you their stories. They feel like slaves who have just been liberated. They go to sleep at night hardly realizing that they are free, sure that they will wake up in the morning to another day of horror. A touching thing is the fact that no Greek visited the Acropolis while the German flag flew from its summit. Now each one is looking towards his first visit as a sacred event and plan it as a holy pilgrimage. The street car and light system did not function for the last month. The Greeks actually stole the busses from the Germans who tried to get them. This is fortunate because the troops have been largely transported by means of the Athens busses. There is no taxi service, few cars are seen on the streets. The drachma situation is awful - one trillion five-hundred and twenty-five billion to a gold pound yesterday. Tuesday of this week, one third of the people could not buy their rations, today only one half are able to do it. This morning the EAM, over their megaphone system, announced three demands:

- 1) Distribute all Red Cross supplies available and that the government take special measures to provide food for the people.
- 2) Permission for the "andartes" to parade in Athens.
- 3) Punishment of the traitors who were hiding in the hotels of Athens.

Mobs are finding traitors and the police is having difficulty to protect their lives. The Athens police department seems to be very good and has the respect of the people. For the time being, in spite of emotions and disturbances, I feel that the people are generally well poised. However, anything can happen until food is distributed. Sections that have been cut off are in awful misery. There are other situations which I can best discuss when you get here. I'd wish to God I had a jeep. My transportation problem is simply awful.

This letter is being dictated to Miss Benglian, so you see I am taking advantage of the Near East Foundation hospitality. Let me add another word about your associates. I am inspired with the way they have handled their problems and have carried the Foundation through these years. They have worked awfully hard under the most terrible conditions. The Foundation is now being entrusted with some 20 Feeding Centers and then asked to provide kitchens for the neediest children. They are also taking care of two homes for the refugee children of the burned villages. There are other things that I could tell but will be best spoken when you arrive.

Sincerely yours,

Wallie

Edgar M. Wahlberg

EMW/AB

P.S. This place is just loaded with love for you. Bring with you boxes of chocolates and lots of other sweets! This crowd hasn't had any for four years.

Please don't incriminate me that I had the pleasure of taking Miss Lycourezou to her first movie in four years and also to dinner costing One Trillion Six hundred and fifty-five Billion drachmas. That in itself was an experience!

Subject : Report by UNRRA : KHIOS

Deputy District Director,
No. 4 District, UNRRA.

To : Comd.
4 District.

17 Oct 44.

Copy to : Comd.
"I" Region.
Mr. Montgomery,
UNRRA.

1. In company with Mr. Montgomery of UNRRA Headquarters, Cairo, I yesterday called on the Prefect of Khios (he was absent and we conferred with Mr. Maikousi and Mr. Kaloudis instead), and today on the Mayor of Chios, to discuss the problem of the return to Chios of the population from this island who are at present in the Middle East and elsewhere.

2. Mr. Kaloudis informed us that he was arranging a census of the population of the island of Khios within the next 15 days. He would then deduct this figure from the 1940 census figure, deduct deaths, and the balance could be considered more or less representative of the number of men women and children who were absent from the island and would require repatriating. He explained to us that official figures of departures of this nature were not kept by the Prefecture to obviate reprisals by the Germans on the relatives left behind of those who had escaped.

3. Mr. Montgomery then asked Mr. Kaloudis at what rate he felt that this displaced population could return bearing in mind that they would have to be fed and housed, and, in general, absorbed by the community. Mr. Kaloudis gave as his opinion the following :

All parties small, with a maximum of 50 per party to commence with

1st month	-	500
2nd "	-	1000
3rd and subsequent months	-	1500

4. Mr. Kaloudis gave us the following official population figures according to the 1940 census.

Census held 16th Oct 1940.

Chios town	25,259	}	69,687
" villages (66)	44,428		

Oinousai	2,274
Psara	738
	<u>72,699</u>

5. Both Mr. Kaloudis and Mr. Markousi were of the opinion that no displaced population should return to the island until the Greek Government in Athens had established a stable currency and conditions had begun to swing back to normal.

6. Mr. Montgomery here remarked that although this opinion was possibly sound in principle, any movement of refugees would necessarily be subject to the approval of AML who, in arriving at their decision would have to take into account questions of availability of supplies and transportation.

7. Mr. Apostolos Amygdalos, Mayor of Khios, was not of the opinion

that Mr. Kaloudis' method of arriving at the number of displaced persons would give accurate results, and suggested, (which suggestion was immediately accepted by Mr. Montgomery and myself) that be proclamation the inhabitants of the island should be invited to submit the names of all relatives who had left during the German occupation. When the list was complete (it will take roughly 20 days to complete) we should know the exact number, broken down into terms of complete families, isolated members and possibly number of able-bodied men able to render immediate service to the community in one form of labour or another.

8. I gave him the name of Major T.R. Waters, Comd. "I" Region, as the suitable person to submit his list and observations to.

9. Mr. Amygdalos agreed to the rate of return of the displaced population as suggested by Mr. Kaloudis, and given above, and confirmed Mr. Kaloudis' statement that transit camps would not be required and that existing housing accommodation is more than sufficient.

10. When Mr. Montgomery and I pointed out that this extra male population would be a dead weight as it could not at present be absorbed in industry, Mr. Amygdalos said that once he obtained the necessary credit from the Greek Government in Athens, there was considerable repair work on roads to be done on the island, there was also a project to build a dam to ensure better irrigation of regions given over to citrus fruit growing.

11. The work of obtaining the necessary statistics will be put into hand forthwith.

/LLC.

Major,
Deputy District Director,
No. 4 District UNRRA.

+ Subsequently verbally confirmed by the Civil Commissioner, who though it might be taken as applicable, subject to A.M.H., as and from December 1st.

W.R. Montgomery

1 November 1944

TO: Evert Barger, Director Displaced Persons Division,
Greene.

FROM: W.F. Montgomery, DP Specialist.

SUBJECT: General Report on Conditions in Chios.

No real refugee problem. No relief organization except the actual Committee distributing Smellies. Last distribution of Swedish Swiss relief took place in July, and the Provincial delegate of that Commission, Mr Stig Wikander, had left for Turkey some weeks previously (I was informed unofficially that he was dissatisfied and might not return). The Victualing Committee for distribution of A.R.L. and Greek Government supplies was established by the Provincial Government with Mr. John Kaloudis, a lawyer from Athens, as its President (very able, hard working, takes too much on his shoulders).

There are about 350 homeless young children in the city, orphans whose parents have disappeared for various reasons during the war, and a certain number of these were usually begging for food outside the Hotel Palamos on the quay-side where we took our meals.

Displaced Persons. There are about 80 families in the city of refugees from Thrace, who have homes but are in need of assistance as regards food. In the Castle quarter there is a community of Greeks repatriated from Turkey in 1932. They are living in tumble-down shacks, usually of two rooms, most of their household goods having been bartered for food. During my visit a number of people were being intercepted on calques by the Navy, interrogated by Special Raiding Forces, and then passed to A.R.L. and Mr. Kaloudis, to ^{wait} return to their homes (Piraeus, Crete, etc.). There were some 25 of these, and some of that number informed us that another 50 were on the way back from Smyrna. A number of people claiming American citizenship in the island, and before I left ²instructed Mr. Kaloudis to issue a proclamation in the two local papers, asking them to register giving certain details.

General. Greatest distance from Chios to any village 30 miles. Number of cars on the island 10, all ready for scrap. About 4 jeeps in use by A.R.L. (petrol rationing) during my visit, and some 3 ton lorries arrived before I left.

30 physicians in Chios, 45 villages. Island is split into 2 Municipalities with a President and 36 Communities. Conditions generally much better and prosperous in the South than in the North (which is poorer and more barren, malaria).

Rationing. A.R.L. made a distribution of 970 tons for 15 days. No money in use, so wages of dock labourers, cartage, etc., from ship to actual consumer paid in extra rations. It is estimated that this amounted to 12% of the original load.

Currency
Political Conditions } See General Report.

To Evert Barger

- 2 -

1 November 1944

Police. 3 Police Officers, 70 other ranks, 16 posts on the island including one each on islands Ppera and Hosi Quiousai.

All drachma on the island in the possession of the farmers.
Bank employees salaries three months overdue.

C.C. C.B. Pierce
R.F. Hobbs
R.F. Hoddinott.

WFM/m3

1 November 1944

TO: Evert Barger, Director Displaced Persons Division,
Greece.

FROM: W.P. Montgomery, DP Specialist.

SUBJECT: General Report on Conditions in Samos received in
an interview with Major Cardiff (P.M.B.) who had
returned from there, Saturday October 21st 1944.

Samos had suffered the most in the District from bombing,
and he considered that there would soon be a demand for the
return of technical and skilled men. At the moment 200
Italians were working the electrical plant for the island,
and an Italian doctor and orderlies were running the Hospital
most efficiently. It was a pity in a way, he felt, that
they would have to go but when they did they must be replaced
by proper men. In his view what would help stabilize the
political side of the island (similar to Mitilini) would be
the return of some political figures who could be a counter-
part to the Andartes and E.A.M., who are at present in
control of the island.

He suggested that the island could take the return of a
number of people as soon as A.E.L. could release Transport
and Supplies, and of course, people replacing the Italians
would not be consuming extra rations.

Subsequent General Information Received. Great need for food,
olive oil in fair supply being hoarded by producers as currency.
Trade at low ebb, shops mostly shut. A number of cases of
typhoid reported, and there is some malaria. Leger settlement
near Karlovassi with 36 lepers. A few Italian lorries and
cars running. Drachma valueless, 7 ozes olive oil = 1 oke
of leather.

Major Kennell, Greek Government Representative. Prefect,
Dr. Kalincuis.

Industry. Tanneries reported to require only a certain
chemical to get them going.

Distribution of Food. Grocers get compensation for "freightage
and distribution" of 1 1/2 %. The Food Committee, and also
the village members, all receive double rations. Central
Food Committee, all receive 3 times ration. Labour, tempo-
rarily agreed, 1/2% of actual cargo handled.

Special rations being given for "establishments" which exist
for children of destitutes.

Food Distribution Scheme. Central Food Committee is established
at Vathi to control all Samos food supplies. Procedure:
When a food cargo arrives, a member of the Committee proceeds
to the port together with the A.E.L. representative. The
A.E.L. receives the cargo and hands over the cargo to the
Committee member who gives a receipt for it (on the approved
form). If the Committee member declares a discrepancy between
the ship's papers and the cargo on unloading, the A.E.L.

1 November 1944

representative notes the opinion ^{for} such discrepancies, and attaches same to the official receipt. A.M.L. responsibility for the cargo then ends here. A.M.L. will then observe the following procedure which the Greeks intend to follow. The supplies will be stored centrally at the port, being issued to representatives of various village food committees. Accounts and Records will be kept by Central Food Committee for the whole of Sages, open for inspection by A.M.L. representative at any time.

Information given by Captain W.W. Pattison, U.S.A., who returned from there on the Sunday October 22nd 1944.

Displaced Persons no problem, under nourishment yes, but very few starvation cases.

Transport. Bad, also roads, and what vehicles there are running on most awful tyres.

Food. A number of caiques with food supplies from Chios are apparently arriving anything from 400-900 lbs. short on total load.

Health. V.D. on increase and men of the island are incensed over this, which is largely attributed to the Italians.

Political Conditions. Awful problem in offing. Andartes have stores of arms and supplies (captured from Italians, etc.).

Two reliable independent witnesses reported that E.A.M. people had broken into Ikaria warehouse and stolen supplies.

c.c. C.M. Pierce
B.F. Mahon
R.P. Hoddinott

WPM/ms

1 November 1944

TO: Evert Barger, Director Displaced Persons Greece.
FROM: W.P. Montgomery, DP Specialist.
SUBJECT: General Report on Conditions in Mitilini received in an interview with Colonel Martyr, A.M.L. District Commander, Number 4 District, 2-13 Wednesday October 18th 1944.

After general purpose of my visit had been explained, Colonel Martyr informed me that conditions generally are similar to those of Chios and that the same programme is necessary.

Displaced Persons. There were a few people on the island who had escaped there in the beginning from the Greek Mainland.

Industry. The factories, tanneries, fisheries, all need a new beginning, and there is a great shortage of cement.

Clothes. Population generally well off, similar to Chios. He had seen people as well clothed as in England.

Leather, medical supplies, cotton all needed.

He had seen very little of severe cases of starvation.

Currency. Unlike Chios, was using drachma currency.

Displaced Persons and Political Conditions. He pointed out that no refugees could return for two or three months at the earliest as the political situation was very acute, and E.A.M. were doing everything they could to seize power.

Housing and billeting for the refugees when they returned should be sufficient, although the recent earthquake in Turkey had damaged some 600 houses in Mitilini, he estimated that 900 of these would require rebuilding, and caused some 50-200 casualties.

Having had two unsuccessful Executive Councils to help him, he now had ^{one} this which consisted of 3 Local Bank Managers. Said that he had had on one or two occasions to be very firm with the Greeks.

Subsequent General Information Secured. Undamaged by enemy withdrawal, no mined areas in town, mines removed in harbour except for sunken caïque.

Sewage mainly waterborne discharging into harbour at 3 or 4 points. Water supply is from a spring in the hills and a well. Not filtered or chlorinated, but satisfactory.

c.c. C.E. Pierce
R.F. Neben
R.F. Hoddinott.

1 November 1944

TO: Evert Harger, Director Displaced Persons Division
Oceana.

FROM: W.F. Montgomery, DP Specialist.

SUBJECT: Report of an interview with Captain Spooner, A.N.L.,
on October 23rd 1944.

Details regarding General Conditions in Skiros, in the
Northern Sporades

Captain Spooner was in charge of the small landing party which
landed and took possession.

Normal population 2,800, now increased by some 700 people.
Of these about 80 families came from Salonika, the rest being
from the mainland and Macedonia. They were in a large number
of cases staying with relatives, but would eventually have to
return to the mainland.

Position on the island good. Simple people, sheep farming
and fishing. Supply position very good. They had enough
flour for 1,200 people for the next six months.

Political situation usual way. R.A.N., about six people armed,
terrorizing the population. Twenty tons of food left. No
Germans or Italians found there.

c.c. C.H. Pierce
B.V. Hagen
R.F. Hoddinott.

WFM/as

Hiram Sibley
UNRRA - APO 787
U. S. Army

12 October, 1944

Dear Mr. Archer:

Report no. 2 from Chios, in the Aegean Islands. I arrived in company with Mr. Deacock and Major Hill of UNRRA, and AML officers of both District 4 and 5. Part of District 5 remains in Palestine near Haifa. Mr. DeForest of UNRRA is in the hospital near Tel Aviv with an infected leg. I believe that you have had these reports from Mr. Deacock and I am confirming the information. Our departure from Haifa was so sudden that I was not able to inform you prior to my departure, especially as I had been given permission along with others to visit Jerusalem and Bethlehem on Sunday.

The trip to Chios was by British destroyer and was pleasant due to good weather, fine meals and a most cooperative attitude on the part of the crew. We slept wrapped in blankets on the deck, I chose a spot by the torpedo tubes, and as the air was balmy and the nights beautiful, it was no great hardship. We reached Chios about noon and tied up alongside the quay. A large group of people were on hand to meet us and clapped our arrival in a most heartwarming manner. That took place yesterday 11 Oct. the afternoon of which was spent catching up on the local situation.

The people here are without currency. As a result all business has stopped although there seemingly sufficient labor and sufficient goods on the shelves to carry on adequately. The Greek representative, who has the responsibility of delivering the supplies cannot get help as he has no money with which to pay them. The ships are unloaded only by making payment in actual relief supplies, which in turn is often resold in the local market for whatever other goods that may be exchanged. The dock workers have threatened to strike for higher food allowances, while the local civil service, other than the top authorities, have had no pay since the currency lost its value, and they are ready to quit as well.

I have not been out of the city, which is still mined in certain sections and quite a few houses destroyed or damaged, but the people here look in fair health and dressed as well as they did before the war according to people who were here before. This is on the surface, and Major Brown of District 4 who has been here 2 weeks and has been in a number of houses reports that people have bartered their furniture and bedding in order to obtain food and are pretty near the end of their personnel effects. This appears to be more nearly the situation outside the city rather than in it. If the appearance of a multitude of alarm clocks in the store windows confirms this impression I would agree from personal observation. Food is the first need, with clothing, especially shoes, growing in importance as winter approaches.

The electricity is intact and the water is fit to drink, although the Germans were careful to take out most of the plumbing, especially the hot water heater, from the hotel in which I am staying prior to their departure. There are a number of German and Italian prisoners here who are working for the British and Greek soldiers. They seem quite cheerful about it. The officers mess at which the UNRRA officers eat is very bad which has lowered the morale of all the AML officers. We have not been here long enough to eat sufficient meals to grumble, and today at lunch we attended an occasion for the British General of the Raiding Forces given by the Greek Commissioner at which the food and wine was plentiful and delicious. Speeches were made on both sides expressing mutual admiration.

Mr. Deacock and I have had several conferences with Lt. Col. Musson who has taken a big job on his hands in trying ~~to~~ not only to survey the health situation but also to supervise and organize the distribution of drugs and other medical supplies. Until today when the Supply Depot received additional men he had no cooperation from AML with a most varied group of supplies to unpack, check, divide into sections for the various regions, and prepare to repack them for shipment. That is no job for a medical officer but the supplies are so badly needed that Lt. Col. Musson undertook the job. As AML appears to have no medical supply personnel, it becomes apparent that UNRRA should get their medical supply officers on the job as soon as possible. Lt. Col. Musson has found an excellent Greek health officer so that a public health plan will be simple to put into operation in Chios.

As the Germans have been driven off Syros, moving out 2 nights ago, 10 Oct., an operational party is leaving tonight for the island. I have been asked to go along and of course accepted with alacrity. Several of the AML officers have been in Tinos, Andros and Naxos, and I shall hope to get to those islands before returning to Cairo, in accordance with your instructions. I shall try to keep reports flowing back to you with greater regularity now that I have reached Greece, and give you more detailed and authenticated reports of conditions, rather than the general set of impressions which are included in this letter.

I trust that Finlayson and if he has recovered John Young are on the way. A signal has been sent back requesting their presence. If they could join up with District 5 in Haifa before they move it would be best. Col. Davidson of AML, I believe, can facilitate, the move, as Capt. Harris, staff captain of District 5, has recently returned to Cairo to confer with him. I feel privileged to be among the first UNRRA personnel to reach Greece. We have been given a fine welcome here and I trust at each place we go. The dislike which the Greeks have for the Germans gives us a boost to start off with. But a settlement of the currency question is the most urgent need. Secondly get business started again.

Sincerely yours,

Hiram Sibley

Hiram Sibley
Acting District Director

*Wm S. Oster Pierce y
will review for [unclear] 21*

U. N. R. R. A

DISPLACED PERSONS DIVISION

Bab el Louk
Ext. 19
Sept 2, 1944

To : Sir William Matthews
Neville Miller
Laird Archer ✓
Allen Hall
J D McLabe
Charles Elkington
Leo Gerstenzang
Alvin Roseman
Dr W E Brown
Harry Greenstein
Colonel Ross

From : C M Pierce

There is submitted, herewith, for your consideration and comments, a draft memo on the organization and functions of the Division on Displaced Persons of the Balkan Mission.

In as much as it is desired to promulgate this memo at the earliest possible moment, it will be appreciated if you will give this matter your immediate attention.

CM Pierce

Encl.

CM:Pep

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D R A F T

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS OF THE DIVISION
ON DISPLACED PERSONS
BALKAN MISSION

I. SCOPE OF ACTIVITIES.

A. Terms of Reference.

Subject to the general policies adopted by the Council of UNRRA and the Central Committee of UNRRA, and subject to the approved request of the member Governments of UNRRA concerned, the Displaced persons Divisions (hereinafter termed DPD) will operate as administrative units for repatriating Displaced Persons (hereinafter termed DP) from Balkan countries and returning and arranging for the reception of DP being repatriated to the Balkan countries, as well as being responsible for providing services for the DP in transit through those countries. In those countries under AML military jurisdiction where UNRRA is the agent of the military authority, DPD activities will be coordinated with those of the military as far as possible and will be subject to overall military jurisdiction. Where UNRRA is not under military jurisdiction, DPD will coordinate its activities with those of the Governments concerned utilising appropriate public and private services as provided in international and local agreements.

B. Definition of a Displaced person.

Subject to subsequent policy decisions by the Council of UNRRA and the Central Committee of UNRRA, DP shall include those defined in para 3 of Resolution No. 10 of the First Session of the Council of UNRRA except those displaced within their own countries. These are as follows :

- i. Nationals of United Nations who have been obliged to leave their homes by reason of the war and are found in liberated or conquered territory.
- ii. Nationals of United Nations in other countries who are exiles as a result of the war, and whose return to their homes in liberated territory is regarded as a matter of urgency.
- iii. Nationals of United Nations and those stateless persons who have been driven as a result of the war from their places of settled residence in countries of which they are not nationals and who wish to return to those places.
- iv. Any other categories of persons which can be shown to fall within the proper scope of UNRRA's activities in this respect.
- v. Prisoners of War who have served in the armies of the United Nations if requested by a member Government to undertake such responsibility in respect of any particular group.

C) Geographical Limitations.

For the purposes of this directive, the work of the DPD shall be limited to activities on behalf of DP in Greece, Yugoslavia, and Albania as well as those in camps directly maintained by UNRRA in the Middle East.

If the scope of operations of the Balkan Mission is expanded later to include other areas or countries, the geographical scope of this directive shall be co-extensive.

D. Use of terms Country Director of D.P. and Mission Chief.

For the purposes of this directive, the terms "Country Mission" and "Country Director of DP" shall include the Balkan Mission and the Balkan Director of DP. Where the Balkan Mission is mentioned as such it will be as a supervisory, administrative unit. As long as the Balkan Mission organization maintains administrative control of country missions, it is assumed that Country Directors of DP will be responsible to the Balkan Mission Director of D.P. through the Country Mission Chief. The Balkan Mission Director of D.P. shall maintain the same relationship to the Chief of Balkan Mission as that described for the Country Director of D.P. and the Country Mission Chief in II A.

II. RELATIONS TO OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS OF UNRRA.

A. Mission Chief.

In all countries or areas in which UNRRA activities are carried on, it is expected that the operating head of such activities shall be a Mission Chief. Where, as in some enemy countries, the only activity of UNRRA may be repatriation of DP, the Mission Chief may be a representative of the DPD. In other areas, where the scope of UNRRA activities is broader, the Mission Chief will be responsible for diverse operations and their coordination. The latter situation obtains in the Balkan Mission.

Policies with respect to DP are made by the Council of UNRRA and the Central Committee of UNRRA, and interpretations of those policies as well as directives for operations are made by the Director of DP Division with the approval of the Director General. Such directives are binding upon the Mission Chief as well as the Country Director of D.P. Wherever further interpretations of policy and appropriate directives are required on a country level, this shall be the responsibility of the Director of DP as the chief representative of this functional division.

In as much as the Mission Chief has final responsibility for operations in a country or area, and for coordinating all activities in the Mission, the Country Director of DP shall route all policy interpretations and operating directives to the Mission Chief for approval before issuance. Also, it is the responsibility of the Country Director of DP to keep the Mission Chief fully informed of his activities by consultations, and routing reports and official correspondence through his office.

DP operations are, by their nature, international in scope. Coordination of such activities extends beyond Country Mission and Balkan Mission responsibility. Therefore, it is necessary that the Country Director of DP shall maintain the closest contact with the functional division headquarters. Mission Chief's should not impede this relationship.

The Country Mission will assign full operating responsibility for all phases and activities under the general purposes of the DPD to the Country Director of DP. In accordance with international agreement, the DPD must be responsible for ensuring the standards of care and maintenance of DP are equivalent to those of local nationals. Therefore, the DPD must be free to request other divisions of UNRRA through the Country Mission Director to furnish the required assistance to DP and to see that such standards are maintained. Thus the final responsibility for services to DP rests in the DPD. This responsibility will be carried out by requesting services from other divisions of UNRRA, observation and reporting on standards, and, if necessary, providing the services.

B. Other Divisions of UNRRA.

The DPD does not propose to have staff or activities which duplicate those of other divisions of UNRRA where those are available. When such services are necessary for DP, the DPD will request them through the Country Mission Chief. The personnel so assigned will remain technically responsible to their own divisions but the DPD retains responsibility for enforcing standards of care and maintenance for DP.

C. District and Regional Directors of Country Missions.

All DP operations are on a country level in order to have the greatest possible mobility. When it is necessary for DP Specialists to work in a region or district where there are UNRRA Directors, it is expected that such arrangements will be made by the Country Mission Chief on the request of the Country Director. The DP Specialist may require office space, administrative services, and other facilities for temporary periods. These will be provided by the Regional or District Director.

The DP Specialist is not administratively responsible to the Regional or District Director at any time, but while performing functions in the territory under the Director's jurisdiction, the DP Specialist will keep him fully informed concerning all of his activities.

III. RELATIONSHIP WITH MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

In instances where UNRRA is the agent of the military, the DPD will coordinate its plan and activities with those of the military to the greatest possible extent. Where military plans do not cover the complete scope of activities on behalf of DP, the DPD will supplement military plans by joint plans with the governments of the countries concerned.

IV. RELATIONSHIP WITH GOVERNMENTS.

By international agreement, UNRRA is the agent of governments in repatriating United Nations nationals and the DPD is the unit of UNRRA responsible for this operation. It is essential, therefore, that the DPD establish and maintain the closest possible contact with governments concerned. The Country Mission Chief will establish the first contacts with the Government representatives for the Country Director of DP. Thenceforth, the Country Director of DP shall continue such relations directly, keeping the Country Mission Chief informed of important developments.

V. FUNCTIONS AND ACTIVITIES OF THE DPD.

A. Public Relations.

In collaboration with the military authorities, Governments concerned, Psychological War Branch, and the Public Relations Division of UNRRA, DPD will assist in the preparation and dissemination of information urging DP to stay where they are, and to cooperate with measures taken for organizing their return home.

B. Advanced Survey of DP Situation.

In collaboration with the Military authorities, Governments concerned and the Intelligence Division of UNRRA, DPD will take all practicable measures to have information collected concerning the location, nationalities, numbers, general condition, and movement of DP.

C. Prevention of Unorganized Mass Movements.

In collaboration with the military authorities, Governments concerned, and the appropriation divisions of UNRRA, the DPD will assist and advise on measures to prevent irregular mass trekking. These measures will include units for Information, Emergency, Feeding, Shelter, and Health, both mobile and static. The Divisions of UNRRA which may be called upon to operate these units will be Welfare, Camps, Health, Supplies, and Transport.

D. Registration.

The DPD will be responsible for the registration of all DP found in the country in which it is working and will operate a central registry. This registry will serve as an overall source of information for the repatriation of DPs in the country concerned. When general registration is being carried on, the DPD will request the authority responsible for this to register DP in accordance with the recognized international registration procedure (SHAEP Plan). When such general registration is not done, it shall be the responsibility of the DPD to arrange registration for the DP.

E. Identification.

The establishment of nationality status is a responsibility of the accredited representatives of the Government of the nationality claimed. DPD will be responsible for informing the appropriate Government of the presence in a given area of persons claiming the nationality of that Government and requesting the despatch of accredited representatives. DPD will make arrangements with the local Government for their admission within the country and will render them all possible and appropriate assistance in the performance of their duties which will include, in addition to the establishment of nationality status, the determination of eligibility for repatriation and the issuance of return visas.

F. Care and Maintenance.

DPD is responsible for assuring that the military authorities, Governments concerned, and appropriate divisions of UNRRA furnish care and maintenance to DP, pending their repatriation,

on a standard at least equal to that being provided to the local population. In this instance, the appropriate divisions of UNRRA may include Welfare, Health, Camps, and Distribution.

G. Transportation.

In collaboration with the appropriate military and governmental transportation authorities and with other UNRRA missions, DPD will arrange for and supervise the actual conveyance of the DP returning to, departing from, and in transit through territories in which UNRRA operates. The services to such people being transported will be requested by the DPD from the military authorities, Governments concerned, and appropriate divisions of UNRRA. Such appropriate divisions of UNRRA may include Health, Welfare, Camps, and Transports.

H. Public Health Care.

DPD will be responsible for assuring that DP receive medical care equal to that provided to the local population and that they be given a thorough medical examination before departing for their own country, in order to ensure against the spread of epidemics and diseases. The DPD will request the military authorities, Governments concerned, and UNRRA's Health Division to provide the necessary services.

I. Currency.

DPD will be responsible for ascertaining the amount of currency in the possession of the DP about to be repatriated and will assist local officials in carrying out the currency regulations of the country concerned.

J. Tracing.

DPD does not have primary responsibility for a locator or tracing service. However, it will render all possible and appropriate assistance to Governmental, Inter-Governmental, public, and private agencies which are engaged in this service.

VI. ORGANIZATION OF DPD.

A. DPD Balkans.

Subject to general DP policies of UNRRA, and subject to technical direction by the Division of DP London and Washington. This division shall be responsible for the coordination and general direction of DP activities in the Balkans, under the general supervision of the Chief of Balkan Mission and the Senior Deputy Chief. Any DP activities required and not specifically performed in the Country Missions shall be the immediate responsibility of this Division.

The Head of the Division shall be a Director, assisted by the number of DP Specialists, local employees, and such clerical and stenographic personnel as may be required.

B. DPD Balkan Country Mission.

Subject to general DP policies of UNRRA, and subject to the general direction of the DP Director (Balkans) this division shall be responsible for all DP activities in the geographical area to which it is assigned, under the general supervision of the Country Chief of Mission. The head of the Division shall be a Director assisted by the number of DP Specialists, local employees and such clerical and stenographic personnel as may be required.

Sept 1. 1944

CMP:EP

Mr. Archer

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August 15, 1944

Subject: Program of Mission Planning
To: All Major Organizational Units
From: Senior Deputy Chief of Mission

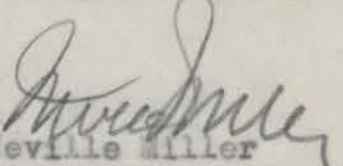
1. It is essential at this time that Divisions and Bureaux should conduct an inventory to determine the extent its planning activities have progressed; that such Division and Bureau papers should be made up into a general Mission appreciation and plan - Balkan, Greek, Albanian and Yugoslav.

2. The increasingly close association of this Mission with the Military authorities makes it more than ever important that Divisions and Bureaux should begin to form a clear conception of their objects and tasks in both the military and post-military stages in the Balkan countries.

3. The steady arrival of personnel to fill the different positions in the organizational charts of Bureaux and Divisions makes it important at the same time that new arrivals to each Division can be presented in a compact and collected form with a clear statement, not only of the Military plans, but of UNRRA's part in first stage operations also.

4. Therefore, attached hereto find a suggested pro forma of a Division or Bureau appreciation and plan, with appendices to be filled in covering personnel, supplies and organization. Together with the pro forma are some suggestions for a progress report on present activities and planning.

5. I am asking Mr. Barratt-Brown to discuss with each Bureau its plans and progress on the basis of the attached pro forma. Your cooperation in this respect will be greatly appreciated.


Neville Miller
Senior Deputy Chief

NM/mv
Attch.

DIVISIONS/BUREAUX

- I General Balkans
- II Greece
- III Yugoslavia
- IV Albania

OBJECT

1. Military Stage

- i) Working alongside AML Force planning and operation.
- ii) Agent of AML Force
Responsibility for following operations:
 - a)
 - b)
 - c)

2. UNRRA Stage

Long term plan for UNRRA stage of responsibility, responsible for following operations:

- a)
- b)
- c)

FACTORS

1. Military Stage

2. UNRRA Stage

UNRRA policy
AML policy and plans - any gaps
Conditions - Country
Operational limitations
Supply limitations
Personnel limitations

APPRECIATION

1. Military Stage

2. UNRRA Stage

Major needs
Major tasks

PLAN

1. Military Stage

Periods:

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)

Operations:

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)

PLAN (Con'd.)

2. UNRRA Stage

Periods:

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)

Operations:

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)

PROGRESS

Discussions with AML

Number held
Subjects covered
Questions of difference of principle raised
Modifications proposed
Outstanding policy matters to be decided.

QUESTIONS FOR LONDON & WASHINGTON

Letters written
Subjects covered
Policy matters outstanding

STAFF

See Appendix A

SUPPLIES

See Appendix D

TRAINING

DIVISION/BUREAU

APPENDIX A

Availability State of Personnel

Personnel Numbers	Total	Old Budget	Add. Prop.	Asmt.	Arrd.
Balkan Total					
Assigned a) Greece					
b) Yugos.					
c) Albania					

Voluntary Society Personnel	Total Required	Arrived	Trns. %
Total			
Assigned a) Greece			
b) Yugoslavia			
c) Albania			

APPENDIX B

Organizational Chart

- a) Balkans HQ
- b) Greece
- c) Yugoslavia
- d) Albania

with names under jobs if arrived or on way.

APPENDIX C

<u>Supplies Items</u>	<u>Estimated Requirements</u>				<u>Called Forward</u>				<u>Available in M. E.</u>
	<u>Period</u>				<u>Period</u>				
	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	

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UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

WORK OF INTELLIGENCE DIVISION WITHIN COUNTRY DIVISIONS

A section of the Intelligence Division will be attached to each Country Mission. The enclosed outline gives an indication of its proposed scope. I should be glad to discuss any of the points if clarification is required.

(R.P. Hoddinott)
Chief Intelligence Officer

Copies to: Mr. Neville Miller
Mr. Laird Archer
Mr. Allan Hall
Mr. Birk
Mr. Alvin Roseman

WORK OF THE INTELLIGENCE DIVISION WITHIN
COUNTRY MISSIONS

A) FUNCTIONS

- 1) To serve the Chief of Mission with up to date information on the general, political, economical, and social situation.
- 2) To serve Bureaus and Divisions with current intelligence in connexion with their particular work.
- 3) To provide a general background picture for personnel in bureaus and divisions who do not already possess this.
- 4) To liaise closely with the Public Relations section in order that an accurate picture of the situation in the country and UNHRA operations may be presented.

B) MEANS

- 1) Circulation and filing on Intelligence files of incoming intelligence. To comply with Security Regulations it would be necessary for certain papers to be kept in a Secret Registry. Intelligence files are available to Mission personnel. If copies are required, the consent of the Chief Intelligence Officer or his deputy should first be obtained.
- 2) The Intelligence Division will arrange for special enquiries to be put through regular intelligence channels.
- 3) Interrogation of persons coming out of the Balkans. Where possible a useful interview with persons of other divisions will be arranged.
- 4) Library, comprising:
 - a) General reference books,
 - b) Background " " on Balkan countries
 - c) Books and reports on special relevant subjects
 - d) Periodicals

C) REQUIREMENTS OF INTELLIGENCE DIVISION FROM OTHER DEPARTMENTS

- 1) Current information on their planning programmes to ensure:
 - a) that we are working on the correct lines and not accumulating and working on superfluous material.
 - b) that other departments are planning on bases of the fullest and most reliable information available.
- 2) Notification of intelligence contacts other Departments may make direct, to ensure:

- a) That reliable contacts are being made and that propaganda is not mistaken for intelligence.
 - b) That valuable information required by other Divisions is not missed through the contacts being interviewed by one Division alone (the intelligence Division should have an overall conception of material required by UNHRA Departments and so should be able to route information correctly.
 - c) That duplication of work and annoyance to sources through the same questions being put to them by several people is avoided.
-
- 3) If any material is obtained or produced which may possibly be of interest generally as well as to that division, we should appreciate a copy.
 - 4) An indication from Departments of what Intelligence is required or likely to be required, to avoid our receiving without warning requests for snap answers on subjects which really require time before a considered answer can be given.
 - 5) An indication of the most suitable form in which intelligence could be sorted on our files and records.

Sm: Public Relations Dept.- Greece
Address 3 Dar-el-Shifa,
Phone 53170 Ext. 90.

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BIC(c)

UNRRA'S PROGRAM FOR GREECE

BY

LAIRD ARCHER

CHIEF OF THE GREECE MISSION

I am glad to accept this invitation to tell you something of the organisation of UNRRA and its program for Greece after the military period.

On November 9th 1943, representatives of Greece and of 43 other nations met at the White House in Washington, and agreed on the formation of an international organisation the purpose of which is to give assistance to peoples liberated from the axis yoke. The preamble of the agreement contained the following statement:-

"Being determined that immediately upon the liberation of any area by the armed forces of the United Nations or as a consequence of retreat of the enemy, the population thereof shall receive aid and relief from their sufferings, food, clothing and shelter, aid in the prevention of pestilence and in the recovery of the health of the people, and that preparation and arrangements shall be made for the return of prisoners and exiles to their homes and for assistance in the resumption of urgently needed agricultural and industrial production and the restoration of essential services,

"Have agreed as follows".

On the following date 600 representatives of the 44 countries met in Atlantic City to discuss and agree upon the terms of the agreement. Shortly afterwards the headquarters was established in Washington under the direction of former Governor Herbert H. Lehman of New York. Later a regional office was established in Cairo under Sir William Matthews, who has done so much for the Greek people as head of the British M.E.R.R.A. The Greece Mission was the first of the country missions to be organised.

Obviously, UNRRA, which is an international civilian organisation, must work closely in collaboration with the

Military Authorities during the early period of liberation, and in fact the UNRRA agreement assigned in November 9th 1943 states that UNRRA shall not undertake activities in any area without the consent of the military command. In accordance with this agreement, UNRRA is prepared as soon as military responsibility for civilian relief ends, to assist the Greek Government in rendering assistance to the people of Greece and in rehabilitating the social and economic life of the country. During the military period UNRRA will have the privilege of advising the Military Authorities and of giving maximum co-operation within the limits of the role assigned to it by the military to the end, that when the time comes it will be in a position to carry on and expand the work of relief and rehabilitation. The exact nature of the task which UNRRA will face in collaboration with the Greek Government will depend on the time it assumes responsibility, and on the progress already made in the enormous task which will have fallen on the Military authorities during the early liberation period. One can assume that that task will have been faced with energy and efficiency, that a good beginning will have been made in meeting the appalling emergency needs and that thus UNRRA will be in a position, in close collaboration with the Greek Government, to carry on the relief work and proceed with the more constructive task of rehabilitation essential to relief.

Food Comes First

We are extremely conscious of the great task that faces UNRRA in Greece. The Greek people have endured great suffering. Homes have been destroyed, crops seized, disease is rampant. The first and most urgent task is to see that foodstuffs, clothing and medical supplies are brought in. At the same time it must be realized that many of the supplies needed for Greece are at present in short supply throughout the world. Therefore, it will be necessary to begin as soon as possible after liberation to stimulate local production of foodstuffs. This requires agricultural and fishing equipment

and everything possible will be done in cooperation with the Greek Government to bring in as much of such equipment as can be made available.

Distribution of Supplies

Supplies will be rationed. All classes will receive an equal share. The poor will get relief free, those able to pay will buy the relief goods through normal distributing agencies. We shall hold closely to the UNRRA policy that no discrimination be made because of race, creed or political belief. When supplies are sold to consumers, fair prices will be set to speed up the flow of supplies into proper hands and to prevent black marketing.

Health Program

UNRRA's health program for Greece calls for full and close cooperation with the Greek Medical profession whose high standards are well known. Indeed, upon the local doctors, dentists and nurses will fall the bulk of the responsibility of our health program. UNRRA is now gathering a small staff of doctors and technicians and standard units of medical supplies are being assembled. After first emergencies have been met, UNRRA will attempt to provide assistance to the Greek Government to enable it to re-establish health services wherever they are needed, in the least possible time.

An important function of UNRRA's health organisation in Greece, will be epidemic control. Recognition will be given particularly to the needs of children and expectant and nursing mothers, for upon them depends the restoration of normal family life. Special measures will be taken to deal with communicable diseases among children, particularly those who are homeless and lost, and whose resistance has been lowered by malnutrition.

Welfare Services

Welfare services like all other UNRRA services, will be designed to help the Greek people to help themselves. A special consideration will have to be given to these people of

Greece who because of years of suffering will be unable to provide for themselves.

In all its services UNRRA will recruit as much personnel within Greece as possible. In addition it will enlist the co-operation of voluntary relief societies, such as Greek War Relief, the British Red Cross, the Near East Foundation, and other voluntary agencies.

UNRRA's Welfare Division is now surveying with the government and reporting current needs and problems, to arrive at an estimate of priorities for welfare and relief after liberation. Field operations will cover not merely the care of refugees and displaced populations, but the establishment of information centres, maternity and child welfare facilities and clothing distribution.

Refugees

The problem of returning the thousands of refugees now in Nuseirat, Moses-Wells and other camps throughout the Middle East, and of helping those within Greece who have gone from their villages to the cities, is a problem of organisation almost as great as the problem of relief itself. Transportation is only one part of the problem. In many cases temporary shelters will be needed. Then there is the medical side. Mass movements of people are likely to cause an acute danger from epidemics. The closest possible collaboration will, therefore, be needed with the military and the Greek Government.

We realize how anxious those in the camps and those away from their homes within Greece are to return to their villages. Obviously it is unlikely that the military will be able to return those in the camps immediately upon liberation, but everything will be done to get them both home, as soon after liberation as possible.

The realization of the enormity of our task and of the great obligation of the United Nations to Greece, challenges each of us in the Greece Mission to work untiringly to achieve

the greatest measure of success. We all know, however, that the wounds of war cannot be healed quickly; that we are limited by world shortages of materials and transport and that Greece deserves more assistance than it is humanly possible to give. We know that we can count on the co-operation of the Greek people and also on their patience and courage, which have won the admiration of the world.

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SECRET

FROM DISTRICT III

Paraphrase Copy

① Feel we should agree in principle subject to
General terms of remigration agreement

FOR ARCHER FROM COMPTON. IT IS PLANNED BY ML TO REENTER
G REGION ON FEBRUARY 21 UNDER UNRRA SUPERVISION. TERMS ON
THE ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE, AND OTHER BEING WORKED OUT AND
WILL BE SENT FORWARD SOONEST. UNRRA budget POSITIONS SHOULD
BE FILLED IMMEDIATELY. ① PLEASE SIGNAL NAMES NOW ENROUTE.
OUR FD OFFICER, SUGGEST WALLACE DONALDSON. CARS URGENTLY
REQUIRED AS NO PRIVATE TRANSPORT IS AVAILABLE.

- ① Check with Kelsey
- ② Donaldson not released till March 1.
- ③ Cars. Creagh proceeding Cairo to attempt get reinforcement
of personnel and if possible some cars

3 140
ma.

Dear Mr. Grice,

A further point or two which you might bring up at the meeting:

Mr. Lincoln Kelsey, who has been appointed Acting Chief of the Greece Mission of Heads of Divisions staff who are now in Cairo, called a meeting/this morning (which is still going on! Hence my absence from the Welfare Division meeting) at which he reported the details of the people who are still in Greece. 37 people came back and 40 remained. In addition, the staff remain in the districts, except for the people who came back from Volo. The Health Division and the Welfare Division remain as functional units, each under its own Director, responsible to Laird Archer. The individual members of the other divisions who have remained are working individually as volunteers helping the Joint Relief Commission. I presume that the Voluntary Society people now in Athens are doing likewise but they may be working as ambulance drivers under ML. Perhaps you would ask any Vol. Soc. people at the meeting if they have had any news of their people. I should be glad to hear it.

I am to submit a return to Mr. Keith Roach of the members of the Welfare Division who are engaged on jobs and cannot therefore attend the classes. Everyone else will be expected at the classes and I shall have to account for all absences. So may I be told by 9.00 am. each day of anyone who is to be marked as "away on sick leave"? I shall automatically know which people are away on annual leave.

I am sorry to pass the buck like this. If our meeting should end before yours, I'll come along and tell you what's been happening.

Dot Seeler.

Ms. Grice.

Grice

White

Yull.

Wilkins

Eckles

Diers.

M. Z. Pease.

J. Young

S. Young

E. Tait

M. Blum

L. Tracey

E. Gavitt

M. Henderson

D. McKay.

G. Hast

B. Mazur

N. Deinking

B. Riker.

H. Crawley.

A. Hayward.

K. Hammett

L. Arthur

H. Thompson.

M. Money-Countts

F. House

M. House

V. Leather.