

Greek Mission - REPORTS - Miscellan.

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TO: Mr. Conrad Van Hyning
Acting Director of Welfare Division
Washington, D. C.

FROM: Mr. Harry Greenstein
Director of Welfare Division
Balkan Mission

RE: Material from the Welfare Division - Balkan Mission

Attached find following material which I hope will be of interest to you:

- Greece: (a) Two copies of Report on Donvrena, Greece, December 2, 1944.
- (b) Two copies of Report on Field Visits, Greece, November 29, - December 5, 1944.
- (c) Two copies of Report on Daily Activities of John Dula, Athens, December 9, 1944.
- (d) Two copies of Report from District Welfare Officer on Salonica, December 11, 1944.
- (e) Two copies of Report on Daily Activities, Athens, December 12, 1944.
- ← Albania (a) Two copies of Welfare Division Appreciation and Plan

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*filed under
Albanian
Reports*

CONFIDENTIAL

Report on daily activities - John Dula
9 December, 1944

As a volunteer driver for the Red Cross I obtained a truck from Mr. Helger, and an order from him to evacuate 31 children from an improvised preventorium in an ancient monastery "Zoodhochos Pighi", in the outskirts. This preventorium, operated by the Patriotic Foundation, has been in the cross fire of the Elas and opposition forces, and Dr. Saroglou had requested UNRRA's assistance in evacuating children to safety.

With Dr. Saroglou, or Dr. Armides (a dentist and friend of the chief nurse at the Preventorium) and with Miss Bezi (nurse of the Preventorium who had come into the city to report the danger to the children); we set out in a Red Cross truck about 11.30 a.m. to collect the children.

Although there was firing during our journey through certain sections of the city, none of it seemed directed toward our truck. It was obvious on our trip through that this section is strongly held by Elas. I noticed what I thought to be an Elas Red Cross truck and First Aid Station. The streets were crowded with people, some of them were carrying bread.

When we crossed a rough terrain towards the Monastery in order to avoid a longer trip by road which would have exposed us longer to the crossfire, a number of shots were fired, but I do not believe they were directed on us.

We arrived at the Monastery at about 12 noon and found all the children huddled on the floor of the Church praying that we would come. It was obvious that the morale of the staff of the Monastery was completely shattered and their fear had been transmitted to the children, several of whom were crying. Since it was lunch time for the children we waited until they had been served their bean soup mixture, after which they folded their sheets and blankets and made ready for the trip back.

The children appeared to me to be in a pitiable condition; several were extremely thin; all of them were very pale and their features seemed drawn. Their clothing is in a pitiable state; few of them seemed to be dressed warmly enough. Their shoes were practically all gone beyond repair. One little girl had no shoes and her toes were sticking out of her black cotton stockings. Several were wearing bedroom slippers.

The children seemed to take courage as they got ready to board the truck and those of us who went to get them took even more courage in the face of their earlier obvious fear.

When we had lifted a little boy of about 11 years old whose leg was in a cast from the hip down into the truck and placed him on some blankets, Dr. Saroglou, Dr. Armides and myself got into the truck. At that moment Miss Bezi, who had been sitting on top of the truck with the children, developed a hysterical indigestion and it was necessary for us to travel again with four in the front seat. (NOTE: We had selected an open truck for the trip because Dr. Saroglou felt that the children would prefer not being cooped up inside and that the opposition parties could easily see the nature of our mission. I did arrange for the Red Cross flag, which had been flying on the gate of the Monastery, to be flown above the cab of the truck).

As far as fire was concerned, the journey across the rough terrain was uneventful; the greatest danger seemed to me to lie in my driving of the truck since I had been unable to find the location of the reverse shift. On one occasion I thought that I was going to get stuck in the mud, but I could not back out and somehow we got thru.

As we passed thru the ELAS-held territory, cheers acclaimed us and there was a reunion of families when we stopped to let five of the children who came from that section get off.

We reached the Polyclinic School, operated by the Patriotic Foundation at about 1.30 p.m. and by this time the change in the spirit of the children was remarkable. They had begun to laugh, smile and even to play again.

About 2 p.m. Dr. Saroglou, Dr. Armides and I return with the truck to the Red Cross Headquarters in order to secure some food for the 29 children, 6 staff, 6 students and 2 teachers at the Polyclinic. Mr. Helgar stated that he would arrange for us to be given food and asked me if I was willing then to take the truck to the First Aid Station to collect some 20 bodies for burial.

I drove the truck to the first warehouse of the Red Cross where Mr. Helgar gave us a half tin of lard, 48 boxes of sardines, a box of macaroni and some chick peas. He stated there was no bread to be had in all of Athens and that we would have to drive to the Red Cross depot in the Zappeion for the milk and sugar.

During our drive to the Zappeion we heard many shots and the warehouse there seems to be the center of considerable activity. I noticed a cot on which a British soldier was resting. At this depot we were given a barrel of powdered milk and a sack of sugar, and in the midst of much firing again, not directed on us I think, we delivered the food to the Polyclinic.

About 3 p.m. we drove our truck to the First Aid Station operated by the Greek Red Cross on 3rd September Street near the Acropole Palace. This first Aid Station is located near two Police Stations against which ELAS is continually firing and the Police returning the ELAS fire. No one in the neighbourhood was in the street and shots continued to ring out as we backed the truck into the gangway alongside the First Aid Station, where lying on the pavement were 40 dead bodies on stretchers. It was reported to me that 25 of the dead were Police and the others were civilians or ELAS. Although I did not take a thorough count, I noticed 1 woman dead among them. Six of these persons were dead since Sunday and putrefaction had set in. This was the first time any conveyance had called to remove the dead from this station.

The floor of the truck was lined with sacks and attendants at the station started loading the bodies in.

I talked with Dr. Deoudes, in charge of the First Aid Station, thru his son who speaks English. The son asked to be remembered to Mr. Homer Davis whom he knew when he went to Athens College. The young Mr. Deoudes pleaded for the assignment of an UNRRA person, preferably American, permanently at the Station, to ensure the neutrality of the Greek Red Cross. He stated that their neutrality was continually violated. For example a Policeman had jumped upon one of their ambulance when they were running and fired shots on the ELAS. On another occasion the Police had stopped their ambulance and removed two ELAS wounded; at another time ELAS stopped their ambulance and removed two Police wounded. The Police attempted to install a machine gun in their apartment building, and it was only the intervention of an English officer that prevented their carrying out this violation. The First Aid Station has absolutely no transport. One ambulance was riddled with machine gun fire. In another the engine has been shot and in the third the machine won't run until they have two 6-volt batteries. The Station has a sterilizer from their warehouse, since they cannot help the wounded unless they have some way of sterilizing their instruments. The First Aid Station has no telephone and evidently the report about the dead was transmitted by the English Officer who had visited before. At the First Aid Station it was reported to me that the Police forced them to attend their wounded in preference to the ELAS wounded at the point of a machine gun. While at the First Aid Station a Police officer who had been treated for wounds, was assisted by two other Police Officers out on to the side walk and as he entered the side walk he screamed for help and had hysterics of fear.

All the bodies were loaded on the truck up to the level of the top of the cab and several stretchers were placed across the top to hide the bodies. A man in civilian clothes wearing a Red Cross emblem on his sleeve, who was said to be the Chief Doctor of the Police Department, offered to accompany us since he was to be informed of the place to which we were to take the bodies. Most of them were too far gone to be taken to the morgue and no one knew the burial ground. (I understand that the day before photographers had been to the Station to take pictures of the dead and to register their identity).

As I started the motor a Policeman dashed across the street from the other side and when I did not recognise his signal to stop, placed his rifle in the steering wheel of the car. The others talked to him in Greek and he withdrew across the street creeping alongside our truck as we pulled out. Before we pulled out of the gangway of the First Aid Station into the street, a man had been shouting through a megaphone asking the firing to cease while the dead were transported and the Red Cross bell was sounded.

Since the order as to where we were to go had not reached the Station by the time we left, the man who was described as the Dr. of the Police force, directed me to the Police Headquarters across from the Grande Bretagne. An English Officer at the corner of the Grande Bretagne was very annoyed that our truck had gone past the entrance to the Palace Gardens wherein the burial was to take place. We drove back to the entrance to the Palace Gardens about a block above Constitution Square, drove the truck into a path of the park a bit to the left where under the trees some slit trenches had been enlarged into graves.

During the burial an English Officer drove up in a large lorry flying the Red Cross flag and reported that he had just been to the First Aid Station to remove the bodies only to find that we had taken them earlier. He asked by whose order I had received the bodies, and I explained it was an instruction from the Red Cross. He stated that burying the dead is ordinarily the responsibility of the Military, though no provision is made for the burial of civilian dead. It was evidently this officer who had selected the burial ground to which we had driven (this Captain described himself as connected with the Military side of District I of ML).

I did not watch the burial, but when the last body had been removed and I started to back the truck out of the path, I noticed two policemen who had evidently taken small cigarette boxes from the dead.

We then reported back to the Red Cross HQ and returned to the Acropole Palace with the group of volunteers from UNRRA, after which I drove Dr. Sarglou to his apartment, 5 blocks beyond the Acropole Palace. Three blocks away from the Acropole there is a dead woman lying on the curb and when our truck passed by several times during the day, all the people yelled for us to pick her up. She has evidently been there now for 2 days.

(s) JOHN DULA

Report on Daily Activities - 12 December 1944

In company with John Dula I left the Acropole at 9 a.m. today and proceeded in a Red Cross truck to Maraslion, the garage of the JRC. We were met there by Rodney Young who had secured permission to obtain a load of medical supplies for delivery to hospitals in Elas territory. Dula, Young and I requested that additional Red Cross insignia in the form of flags be placed above the cab and upon the radiator of the truck we were to use. This was done and we proceeded to the medical supplies warehouse on ----- Road.

After delays, which have become typical of our recent dealings with Red Cross Warehouses, we obtained the medical supplies and drove to Zappeion in order to pick up additional supplies of food. En route to Zappeion we passed a policeman who lifted his rifle and aimed it directly at the cab as we passed. Both Young and I, who were in the cab, ducked for cover, momentarily expecting fire. Fortunately, the truck remained on the road and when a few moments later we raised our heads and looked back we saw the policeman laughing - apparently enjoying a huge joke at our expense.

After obtaining the food supplies at Zappeion, we returned to Maraslion without encountering any difficulty on the road. Unfortunately, we were unable to obtain clearance for delivery of the medical supplies after arriving at Maraslion but after an hour's wait we attempted to put our time and the trucks to other uses.

Dula was assigned to ride as an observer on a truck going to a Children's Hospital Khyriakou, off Queen Sophia Boulevard. The Superintendent of this Hospital had made arrangements with ML to draw rations for the 54 children and 66 staff there. He explained the large number of staff by saying that many civilians had come for refuge in the hospital. With an Elas driver, Dula and the Superintendent of the Hospital reported to District I ML Headquarters at the New Angleterre, where we were given 70 rations to last the hospital three days. The officer was quite annoyed over the matter of staff at the hospital, so, therefore, he cut the rations.

The trip to the Children's Hospital was fairly uneventful, particularly in view of the fact that earlier in the morning we had been advised not to go more than 1/2 mile out on the Boulevard because a battle was raging. The only alarm was occasioned upon entering the hospital gate when a shot was fired causing the driver to stop abruptly on his accelerator. As we passed through the streets on the way to the hospital some people seeing the Red Cross truck called out "Psomi" (bread), and a few came out with their shopping bags.

✓ We made a brief tour of the hospital. Most of the children seemed to be ambulatory patients, though just before I entered the room they had been bundled into bed. I saw four babies who appeared to be suffering from extreme malnutrition ... there was hair on their faces and they looked like old men.

At approximately 2 p.m. we were informed that the supplies of gasoline were low and that, in view of prospective distributions in the near future, additional drums would be needed from the Red Cross warehouse on ----- St. Young, Dula and I proceeded to this place where we discovered that the Elas had removed all of the gasoline drums leaving only 11(?) drums of diesel fuel. Mr. Young protested strongly against the expropriation of Red Cross supplies and pointed out that such supplies were indispensable to the operation of the Red Cross trucks. Members of Elas residing nearby who had gathered about us at the storehouse replied that the gasoline had been taken only after the storehouse area had been heavily strafed by planes. They pointed to many holes in a nearby wall to prove

their point. They crossed their willingness to return the gasoline to the proper authorities. They also insisted that the police would have seized the oil if Elas had not done so first.

I then suggested that, if they were willing to return the gasoline to the Red Cross, we would be quite happy to transport it back in our trucks and requested a guide to the Elas military authorities controlling the gasoline. This was agreed to. Young and Dula then proceeded to Maraslion with the first load of diesel fuel while I waited for them. During my visit I was invited to the house of the Elas guide who insisted on my having a brandy and a sweet.

Young and Dula returned with two trucks: one for the remaining oil and the other for the gasoline. Our guide then led us (Dula, Young and I) to an Elas fortress some kilometers distant where permission was obtained for us to proceed to the area where the gasoline had been stored. Although our request was at first received somewhat dubiously, we succeeded in convincing the Elas military authorities that the gasoline would be used for relief distribution and we left with their cordial permission and even applause.

We then proceeded to the local Elas headquarters from which the gasoline was to be obtained. En route, we were stopped by one individual who informed us that in the hospital nearby, operated by Elas, wounded British soldiers were being cared for; he suggested that we might be able to assist them. We observed as we went thru Elas held territory that the streets were crowded with people about the same way as Athens was when we first arrived. It was explained to us that the stores were still open in the Elas territory and that people were paying prices for their rations at the same level as existed before December 2. The milk ration, however, had been cut in half on this date. We saw a woman with a bit of cheese and several white bread.

At the local Elas headquarters, we were forced to argue our case once more before a junior officer who hesitated to take action in the absence of his commanding officer. The latter was finally located and granted permission for the loading of as many drums of gasoline as we wished.

While Dula drove the truck for the benzine, Young and I made a very hasty tour of the inspection of two first aid stations and one hospital in the vicinity. Our first stop was a first aid station. I was immediately taken to a British paratrooper who has sustained a moderate shoulder wound. His name is Leslie Blacomb, 1917258, 2nd Parachute Squadron, R.E. Blacomb expressed great appreciation over the care he had received, stating among other things, that he had been given all the assistance available and that he believe the British Military authorities had been notified of his condition. In comparison with other patients Blacomb appeared to have comfortable bed and covering.

General conditions in the first aid stations and the hospital reflected shortages of virtually all the necessities, including food. A nurse on duty requested supplies of any type ... disinfectants, bandages, and other essentials. She pointed out as indicative of the general shortage crude bandages made of sheets, surgical instruments improvised from various articles and a chest of dried peas, which constituted the sole food supply of one of the first aid stations.

In several of the wards visited, a shortage of beds had forced a doubling up of patients on narrow cots. Few of the beds had mattresses, the typical arrangement being a single blanket below and above the patient. Several children, ranging from one to ten years, were among the patients and were said to have been victims of strafing.

While Dula drove the truck for the benzine, Young and I went to the Hospital where Elas stated there were several British soldiers who had been wounded.

The benzine had been placed in the yard of a small stone house at some distance from the edge of the little settlement through which we passed. At first I backed the truck up in such a way that to get the benzine aboard would have meant destroying a small sappling, and I was requested to move the truck in order that the sappling might be saved. A number of boys had come on the truck and got to work loading the barrels aboard. We left one barrel, partly because it looked doubtful though we could get it aboard, but mainly because we thought it was getting too dark for safety sake.

Shortly after our return from the hospital, Dula returned with the truck which had been loaded with gasoline. I understand that all except one drum, for which no room was available was returned. We then proceeded without further incident to Maraslion. But we kept the horn tooting practically all the way.

CONCLUSION

The comparative ease with which our mission was accomplished strengthens my belief that many safe areas in Athens exist and that distributions are entirely feasible within these safe areas. The only time I felt the presence of serious danger was in passing through the lines of combat, such as the area around the Acropole Hotel and Zappeion. Within Elas territory we were extended full cooperation, of which the recovery of the gasoline would seem a concrete example. I firmly believe that UNRRA and JRC personnel may circulate freely in these areas without serious danger to themselves and that the work which may be accomplished fully justified the risk.

It is evident that excessive danger still attaches to delivery of supplies of any type to any spot about which fighting is raging and that it would be entirely foolhardy to dispatch UNRRA or JRC personnel to these areas. However, inasmuch as fighting is irregular and sporadic, it would seem unnecessary to avoid safe areas as well as those of the Red Cross trucks indicates.

The condition of many of the Red Cross trucks indicates that they have been by no means immune from direct and deliberate fire. I believe, however, that in several instances apparent disregard of the Red Cross emblem was due to inadequate marking of the trucks with flags and other insignia. Several trucks have hitherto carried the Red Cross emblem on the doors only, thus affording no indication from the front or rear as to their identity. This lack of identification, however, has since been considerably remedied by the use of flags above both the cab and radiator.

Prepared by: Charles Coombs
Financial Adviser

Assisted by: John Dula
Welfare Division

REPORT ON DOMVRENA

Nature of Visit:

On December 1st, a brief visit was made to Domvrena to enable Dr. Frank Munk, UNRRA Training Director, to see conditions in a burned village.

Persons accompanying Dr. Munk were as follows:

1. Mrs. Adossides, Greek Red Cross Matron who has worked during the occupation in JRC distribution.
2. Mr. Van Thuylingen, Shelter Specialist, Industrial Rehabilitation Division, UNRRA.
3. Miss Eunice Minton, Welfare Division, UNRRA
4. Mr. John Dula, Welfare Division, UNRRA
5. Mr. Calvin Yuill, Welfare Division, UNRRA

About two hours were spent in the village during which information was secured from the members of the Red Cross Committee, the doctors, priest and school teachers. Information was secured also from other members of the village since about 200 of the villagers were present during the course of the visit.

General Description:

Domvrena is located on a hillside near Thebes; before the occupation it had a population of 2500 people who maintained themselves through farming. The major crops were olives and grapes. The village has a small cooperative olive press. The present population is about 2200 since 300 families have moved to Thebes. There are about 625 children: 100 from 0 - 3 years of age and 525 from 3 - 14 years of age.

The people were able to save only the clothing which they had on when the Germans came, since they ran to the hills as soon as they learned the enemy were coming. Before burning the village the Germans looted it completely. Household equipment, clothing and all other possessions were destroyed or taken away.

1. Houses: Out of 670 houses all but 20 were burned. In a few cases the roof and walls are standing. In the majority, however, the roofs and floors were completely gone. Many walls were down and of the number standing many were cracked and unsuitable.
2. School: The roof of the school building, a one-story stone structure of simple design was not severely damaged. All the furniture and equipment was destroyed except for three small school benches, one with a desk attached, and a blackboard. On one wall there was a map and on another there was a picture of Christ.
3. Church: The church was burned beyond repair. The priest is living in small stone mausoleum close to the church.
4. Animals: Of 375 farm work animals before the occupation, 275 had been destroyed. There is a shortage of feed for the remaining animals.
5. Water Supply: The water for the villages comes from open wells which are contaminated since the Germans threw the animals and people they killed in them.

Present Conditions in the Village.

The only food, clothing and medical supplies in the village are those brought in by the Red Cross. Food consists only of flour, chick peas and some tinned milk for the children. The villagers have not had meat for 6 months. There is no money circulating in the village; the new drachma has not reached the

village.

Food: Each month British troops bring foodstuffs from the Red Cross from Thebes which is the central collecting point for several villages in the vicinity. This food is distributed to the total population according to instructions from Thebes. The amount per individual which is determined by the Red Cross varies from month to month. During November each individual in the village was given 6 okes of flour and 2 okes of chick peas. In addition tinned milk is distributed to the children up to 5 years of age and 1 tin of semolina is given each child per week.

The records kept are extremely simple. In one notebook the Red Cross Committee lists the head of every family in the village, in the second column, the number of persons in the family and in a third column, the signature of the individual is placed. The amount each person gets is not noted since the same amount is given to every one. This evidently has been announced to all the villagers so they can check individually as to whether they have secured the correct amount. Two notebooks are kept, one for the local committee and the second for the Red Cross representative.

Medicines: Medicines are given only on prescription of the doctor. The doctors state that the medicines are inadequate. 70% of the population is suffering from malaria, but the village has no atabrine; quinine is needed for the children suffering from malaria. No soap has been distributed and there are many cases of scabies. No liquid disinfectant has been distributed. The doctors also want medicines for heart diseases. The children need cod-liver oil. The doctors need medical instruments, scissors, surgical thread, etc.

Clothing: In May 1944, Red Cross clothing was distributed to 1/3 of the children. The villagers stated that the children's shoes were not sturdy enough for their rugged terrain. From observation the villagers were inadequately clothed.

School: Despite the condition of the school building, the school is open. About 250 children attend. The older children go in the morning, the small ones in the afternoon. The teachers teach the children simple words and arithmetic, having no supplies or equipment for more than this.

Church: The villagers have pooled their services and limited building materials in order to rebuild their church. They began to rebuild in August, 1944, and have now practically completed the Church. This task was given priority over the re-building of their houses.

Needs of the Village as the Villagers listed them:

1. Tools and materials for rebuilding.
The village has 20 carpenters who can make window frames, doors, etc. but have no tools. There are trees, the villagers say, for timber about 3 hours away. There is one power-driven saw in the village, but there is no fuel to run this.
2. Looms:
Each family used to have its own loom. 800 women could use looms. The villagers would like some looms and cotton or wool.
3. A stove for the school:
On cold days school is not in session. The villagers need covering for the windows and a stove.
4. Medical supplies: (See list earlier described in this report).
5. Food and Clothing for the Children
6. Employment

IMPRESSIONS: The striking thing about these villagers was their sincere desire not for charity but for the minimum essentials needed to help them help themselves. They did not once complain of the limited amount and lack of a variety of food for themselves, although they asked for food and medicine for their children. They did not ask for clothing except for their children, but repeatedly asked for looms, findings and some cotton. They asked also for tools and materials so that their own carpenters could get to work on their houses. These villagers impressed us with very great poise, dignity, and group solidarity.

JOHN E. DULA

EUNICE MINTON

ATHENS
WELFARE DIVISION - GREECE
11 December, 1944.

Report from D.W.O. - Salonica

A report has been received from Archie W. Johnston, Acting Welfare Officer, District III, covering welfare activities for the week ending December 2, 1944 (date of arrival in Salonica, Nov. 26).

Contacts made and problems presented were:

1. National Society for Mutual Help (Macedonian Regional Committee)
The representatives of this society offered aid in distribution of supplies and furnishing factual information on shelter requirements and local resources to help meet this need.
2. Mr. Rigardis, local Director of National Relief (Greek Govt.) and a committee representing residents of various communities now displaced in Salonica for the purpose of advising displaced persons of steps to be taken for registration and aid for return.
 - a) Refugees suggested survey committees from among them be formed, and that qualified individuals be engaged by ML for relief employment. They wanted assurance that they would not be sent back until their houses were repaired and food made available there.
3. Mr. Christos Isabes and Mr. Katsamabas of the Tuberculosis Nation Union, reported on food needs for the T.B. patients, especially those not in institutions. Visited the T.B. settlement of Avestochorion to make recommendations for food, clothing, shoes and shelter there.
4. Mr. Tsiga (Greek Govt. Food Distribution) agreed to the issuance of bread cards to the Jews to include them in relief given. This question arose in connection with the return of Jewish refugees from Athens.
5. Conferences with ML-UNRRA on relief for Western Macedonia following W/Cdr. Paynter's survey of that severely devastated region. Planned to accompany a food convoy to Kastoria, while other relief officers go to Grevena and Siatista immediately (the most devastated districts and not accessible later in bad weather).
6. Conferences with Joint Relief Commission officials on present relief work and mechanics of distribution.
7. Conference with the Mutual Welfare Section of EAM represented by its first, second and third secretaries (Mr. Gregory Tsilingari, Mr. Stergios Dramenos, Mr. George Simos) to get their complete statistical data and the devastated villages in the eparchies of Grevena and Kastoria to facilitate further surveys. Received assurance that all such data would be made available to ML-UNRRA and amended as new figures came in.
8. Various relief groups of Greek Government, J.R.C., ML-UNRRA or miscellaneous relief and welfare problems of distribution, of food kitchens, anticipated gift of 150 tons of food from New Zealand, etc.
9. The report indicated full cooperation in all welfare activities between National, Foreign, public and private agencies operating in the Salonica region.

RD.10
R.F.2.

D.3-1(Summarized)
AJ.1.

Report on Field Visits to Larissa, Trikala, Kharditsa, Kalambaka, Tungora.

Dates : 29 November to 5 December 1944 inclusive.

Purpose of Trip: To gain some first hand information concerning welfare needs in the area. The trip was made in company with Mr. W. P. Montgomery of Displaced Persons Division, Mr. G. Farnass, Assistant to Mr. Barger, Displaced Persons, who acted as interpreter, and Mr. Frank Curtis of the Greek War Relief Association.

Since the situations in the several areas differed and since the time available in each place was limited it seems desirable to report information for each area separately.

Larissa: Date of visit 30 November 1944 and 4 December 1944.

Sources of information : Major Power Force 133

Members of Swiss Red Cross Committee

Major Power had held his post in the district for the past 8 months and prior to that time was in the area carrying out his responsibilities as an officer fighting in the mountains.

General description: Larissa was damaged first by the earthquake in 1940 and later by bombing. The buildings around the central square appeared to be in use. Only a cursory trip through the town was possible due to shortage of time. The markets were open and there seemed to be a considerable amount of garden produce, fruits, and some meat. Major Power stated that prices had been established and BMA currency was in circulation. Certain restaurants have been approved and prices for meals established. It is his idea that it is wise to use the available resource in the community and in this way to establish to the extent possible the economy of the community. He reported that until very recently money was not used as a medium of exchange but two okeas of wheat had been the standard. This had worked a considerable hardship on business and clerical people within the town. Major Power has compiled a report of the needs of the areas.

An attempt was made to see Mrs. Arsenidou who has been active with the Swiss Red Cross in the child feeding program but in her absence two members of the committee came to talk with us. The members who came were a Doctor and a lawyer and they have worked with Mrs. Arsenidou since the program was undertaken in 1942. Prepared powdered milk is given to 3500 persons per day, this includes milk to babies 0-6 months, 6 months to 2 years, and at present to children between 0-5 years; it includes also milk for mothers from the 8th month of pregnancy to the 3rd month after the child's birth. In addition to the milk stations for children supplementary feeding is provided for undernourished children between the ages of 5-15 since June 1944 4000 children have been fed. The committee in addition to its feeding program have for children gives 200 rations of 115 grams to ill persons, etc. About 10% is free distribution but the cost of the milk has averaged about 20 drachmas per month per child and the committee has felt that this is such a low charge that it is within reach of all. The committee is responsible for the operation of the two milk centers in Larissa and also has sub-committees in 15 villages in the province.

The estimated population of Larissa is 30,000 and the population of the province is 40,000. The committee estimates that 20% of the entire population will need free food. They commented that half of these might be able to pay if prices were fixed and wages fair. They commented that the children in the province are weak because of malaria. Schools are not opened in the area because of damage to buildings and lack of teachers. They felt that the greatest needs at present were

for clothing and shoes for children and medical supplies. There is a municipal hospital normally 60 beds, but now due to war damage 30 beds, they hope soon to reach a capacity of 50 beds. Besides the Municipal Hospital there are 14 private clinics in the area having in all 70 beds.

Trikalla : Sources of information : Major Hare, ML and Steve Diamtros
Interpreter

Only a short time was spent in Trikalla and information of a specific nature was not obtained. The schools are not operating, milk distribution is made to children -1-7 years old. Some shoes for children have been distributed.

Kalambaka : Date 2 December 1944

Source of Information: Kouvatlis Vasilios, President of the Village.

Steve Diamtros, interpreter on

Major Hare's staff

Several villager who had lived in the U.S. and described what had happened as I passed along the street.

General Description: Kalambaka is located at the foot of high bare stone mountains which form a back wall. The rock formation breaks into pillars about 900 feet high and at this height on three of the pillars are the monasteries access to them is reported to be by a rope. There is a river near by and the fields, of the village border on this and on the sloping hills nearby. Before the war the village consisted of 760 houses of which 18 are left. It was bombed first in 1943 by the Italians and again in October 1944 by the Germans who when they left destroyed all stores, burned the fields and took with them the animals.

The present population of the village is 250 families there are 5 to 6 persons per family and it is estimated that there are 3 children per family. Other inhabitants have left to go to the nearby towns or have made makeshift arrangements.

The needs as reported in order of priority are (1) Timber for huts, (2) Food, (3) Tools for agriculture. There is wood in the mountains nearby but no transport.

It was reported that at least 50% of the present population is suffering from some illness, chiefly "Undernourishment". There is one Doctor covering 67 villages and no medical supplies are available.

Present living arrangements: There are two buildings remaining which were formerly offices, entire families are living in one room. There are no sanitary facilities. Some families have constructed huts of twigs with straw roofs.

There is in the village a complete register of each family remaining. Supplies were received from the JRC in October as follows: 250 drams of wheat, 125 drs. yellow beans, 40 drs. of powdered soup, and 6 tins of milk for children between 0-3. There is no food in the village to supplement this. No supplies were received in November and none for December.

626 pairs of shoes were received from the Red Cross in October for children between the ages of 5-15, the estimated child population in the area, 67 villages, in between 1200 and 1300. Schools are not open and no suitable buildings are available.

Tungora: Date 2 December, 1944

Source of Information: Steve Diamtros, interpreter on Major Hare's staff, the President of the village and the village priest.

General Description: The village is reached by a path,

there is no road. We drove about 7 miles from Kalanaka and from there proceeded on foot for a distance of approximately two miles. The village is situated on a meadow surrounded by hills. The Church a low building, forms the back and the houses were scattered in a somewhat circular arrangement. There were 25 houses, five of which are left. The others have been burned, first in October 1943 and again in July 1944. There are 30 families in the village. The present population is 240 persons including 88 children. The people appeared to provide very scant protection against the cold and dampness. Many of the children and women wore no shoes. Most of the men had shoes of sorts, a thin meccasin held on by straps, they seemed to provide very little protection. The villagers have not been able to farm their land because their animals were taken by the Germans when they left this year. They have been making an effort to make some repairs to their houses, but without timber and tools have had great difficulties. The president of the village stated that they had not received food in October nor in November, and that they are hungry and in need. If supplies could be brought to the main road and left they would arrange to carry them. They reported their immediate need as food and secondhand clothing. They need animals and farm tools also but unless food and clothing are provided they feel they will not survive the winter. The children looked pale and it was noticed that a number of them had poor eyes. The women were going about their work but seemed listless and lacking in vitality. It was noticed that even old men and young children were at work. Sorting nails from the remains of the timbers and attempting to make some shelter within the frames of their former houses out of twigs. The priest stated that if they could get flour and beans and some cereal he thought they could manage to help themselves. Wheat seed is needed also.

- Kharditsa: Date of visit 2-3 December 1944
 Sources of information: Major Phillip Worrall, Force
 133 Representatives of the Mayor Red Cross Committee
 Head of Dep't of Justice, Representative of the Bishop
 Two representatives of the Youth Organization. A
 committee representing the Refugees from Macedonia.
 A representative of the Union of Disabled Soldiers of
 the Albanian War.

General Description: Kharditsa is a town with a population of 20,000 persons. It is on the railroad. It was stated that Kharditsa is the headquarters for an area consisting of 150 villages, 60 of which have been burned. The population was reported to be suffering from malaria, dysentery, and typhus. There is one 30 bed hospital in the town but a serious shortage of medical supplies.

Major Worrall stated that in his opinion supplies were the greatest need and he felt that in general people would be able to make their own purchases. This opinion was not shared by others to whom we spoke and they reported that from 4 to 6 thousand persons in Kharditsa would need free food and clothing and estimated that approximately 49,000 in the 60 burned out villages would need help for which they are not in a position to pay.

The Secretary of the JRC committee stated that the Committee had been told to discontinue its distribution as soon as possible and will do so as soon as present supplies can be liquidated and accounts completed. It had issued 4000 family ration cards representing 15,000 persons and had made no free distribution but had sold supplies at a price so low as to make it possible for almost every one to buy.

Since December 1943 a program of supplemental feeding for children had been carried on. The food has been supplied by the Red Cross the Municipality supplied oil and fuel and the place is manned by volunteers. Approximately 1000 children between the ages of 4 and 7 are fed each day.

It seemed the consensus of opinion of the representatives seen that priority in assistance should be (1) To the villages which have suffered more serious damages and deprivations than the town, (2) To the group whose homes have not been burned but have been looted, (3) to workers who have since the war and occupation been unemployed, in this group are included government workers who have received no pay for 4 months and who have no farms and no produce which they can use as a medium of exchange, (4) Shop-keepers and small land owners. There is wheat in the plains but this is not available in the town nor in the mountains, it could be made available if there were suitable transport. There is need in the whole area for rice, macaroni, sugar and oil.

The representatives of the Youth Committee, a young man and a young woman, described the purpose and activities of the organization which is to provide the means for a better life for as many young people in the community as possible. The age range for membership is 14-24. There are 850 members in the organization 600 boys and 250 girls. Many of them work as land laborers, messengers, small shop keepers, clerks, etc. The organization existed before the war and placed great stress on education for this age group for which schooling has not been compulsory. The Club has a library of books used in classes and which are available on a loan basis for individual study. The activities at present consist in discussion groups covering various topics, some athletic games, although these have had to be curtailed because of lack of equipment, the library and a health program which consists in providing medical examination for each member every month. It was reported that of 100 members below "par" 58 were thought to have tuberculosis. The group has frequent meetings and attempts to include all of the young people who wish to participate in its programs. There are no dues.

Problem of Group of Macedonian Refugees: On November 23 a committee representing refugees from Macedonia sent a letter to major Worrall asking assistance in returning to their homes. The group comprises two sections (1) State employees sent by the government to escape the Bulgarians, (2) those who came voluntarily without household goods. In the first group are 25 families and three unattached men. One of the families with no man at the head. In the second group 46 families, 26 unattached men, 5 families with no men at the head and 5 unattached women.

Representatives of this committee called on us on Sunday afternoon and asked that their situation be brought to the attention of UNRRA and that they be given some help in returning to their homes in Macedonia and Thrace. The committee consisted of a Doctor, two tradesmen and a tobacco worker. They stated that they had been much deprived since coming to Kharditsa had found it difficult to find employment and had done everything possible in order to attempt to maintain themselves. They stated that housing conditions had been very poor and they felt they had not fared as well as had some of the residents of Kharditsa.

General Comments: It seemed evident that the needs and resources of the several places visited vary but that common to all in order to establish some sort of economy are (1) a system of transport, (2) Supplies to make the work of rebuilding possible, timber, tar paper, nails and tools, (3) agricultural equipment, seeds and animals to carry on farming, (4) Food and clothing. Food and clothing would seem to be the first requirements of the villages of Kalambaka and Tungora, as the people will have to be fed and clothed before they can start to work.

It was noticed that in the larger towns there were numerous people in the squares and on the streets with no apparent work to do. And the statement was made by all those with whom we talked that work was needed to provide income and to restore housing and families.

considerable number of fields had been plowed and some winter wheat was growing. It is understood that the farmers had been urged to plant their wheat and had been informed that wheat for flour would be provided to replace that used for planting.

A number of people who either are themselves or who have relatives who are American citizens wished advice and information as to how, (1) they could get communications through, (2) what funds could be brought into the country, if such funds should be forthcoming through relatives or friends in the U.S. It seemed interesting to note that in spite of disruptions and extreme suffering families remained together. The milk stations and supplementary feeding centers operated in the larger towns for children have helped to make this possible. It was felt by those who had knowledge of conditions in the areas that, providing shelters for children, apart from their families, might be considered as a last extremity, but that it would be preferable for children and families to remain together. The fact that the schools have been closed for such a considerable period of time was deplored generally but plans for reopening the schools seemed not to have been given any special consideration as far as the knowledge of the persons to whom we talked extended.

DEBORAH PENTZ.

Mr. Archer

A.D. Mrs. Daignan

Passed by Censor Dec. 28, 1944
Athens

Att. Gov. Lehman.

Dear Governor: I am glad to send this one to you.

Athens
23 December 1944

TO: Glen Leet
Chief of Welfare Division

FROM: Christopher Janus
On Temporary Loan, Welfare Division

SUBJECT: Deliveries of Foodstuffs - JRC Truck No. 57

Summary

We delivered today to five institutions in ELAS territory 2516 lbs flour, 1900 lbs beans, 485 lbs sugar, 719 lbs meat, 139 lbs cheese, 756 lbs milk, 508 lbs soup and 8 cans kerosene. We took these supplies to the Asylum for Incurables, 39 Agias Zonis, in Kypseli; to the Greek Home for Working Girls, 58 Naxos Street; to Hospital No. 8 on Koumoundourou Street; to Hospital No. 24, otherwise known as the Polyclinic Hospital, and to Hospital No. 6, on 23rd of September Street or First Aid Station.

At Hospital No. 8 we were clearly and deliberately fired on at least seven times, one bullet puncturing our front right tire. After transferring one of the four rear tires to the front, we proceeded to Hospital No. 24 and thence to within half a block of the First Aid Station, when we hit a mine which blew up the truck, killing one of my workers and blowing the rest of us, sitting in front of the car, into various directions. Miraculously the three of us in front escaped with extremely slight wounds. Only the worker who was in the back of the car, George Stathakis, was killed. A young girl, Stella Katsanevaki, walking near our truck was struck by a fragment of the mine fracturing her leg. We removed her to the Evangelismos Hospital. The body of the worker is at the First Aid Station. I took his papers and personal effects to the Marasleion. I asked Dr. Leonidas Christides, who helped attend us, to give an official medical report.

A detailed account of our deliveries in the order made follows:

ASYLUM FOR INCURABLES, 39 Agias Zonis Street, Kypseli

Reported at 8:00 a.m. to JRC Headquarters at Marasleion for assignment. Left at 9:45 with JRC truck No. 57, loaded with foodstuffs and kerosene. My crew included a Driver and a First and Second Worker. Driver picked up his wife outside headquarters. First call was for Asylum for Incurables, 39 Agias Zonis in Kypseli. Started by way of Omonoia Square. The road the Driver knew was blocked. We tried four other streets. All blocked. Stopped by police who wanted to see papers of my Driver and Workers and searched them for weapons. Allowed to proceed through "lower road", which street I cannot remember, and thence, blowing our horn most of the way, to the Asylum.

Unloaded following supplies: 740 lbs flour, 800 lbs beans, 95 lbs sugar, 238 lbs pork and soya, 21 lbs cheese, 140 lbs dried milk, 512 lbs soup and 2 cans kerosene.

Mr. Joseph Abasoglou, who told me he was a graduate of Ann Arbor, Michigan, University in the U.S., signed for the supplies. Women inmates, including several cripples, and everyone helped unload. One woman, crying, came to thank us, to say how they had suffered from lack of food and to pray God to look after us and to say Long Live America. I reminded her it was an Allied gift, not American alone, and she said "Bless our Allies; bless the JRC" and she kissed my hand, which embarrassed me and made me swallow hard.

Incidental Observations: Saw a jeep driven by and loaded with ELAS soldiers; also British lorry in hands of ELAS. No curfew here. People in street carrying wood. Queue for blankets being issued. Saw six ELAS soldiers marching, very trim, very young.

518575

Conversation/

Conversation en route:

Driver to wife, as planes were firing in distance: "Don't be afraid and don't cry. Have you no shame? We have a stranger with us".

Wife: "I am not afraid for myself, only for you".

Driver: "You must forgive her. She has no one but me. Everything is going to be all right. And after we finish deliveries we'll get a drink."

Observer: "And where will you get that?"

Driver: "Oh, we are good boys. Anyone will give us a drink".

Observer: "I'll let you know how good we are after we do our job".

GREEK HOME FOR WORKING GIRLS, 58 Naxos Street

Unloaded the following: 592 lbs flour, 500 lbs beans, 60 lbs sugar, 149 lbs meat, 14 lbs cheese, 84 lbs dried milk, 196 lbs soup, 2 cans Kerosene.

Girls from the school cheered us as we arrived. Matron said: "Thank God you have come". No workers here to help us unload, so several girls, ages 14 to 18, volunteered carrying the kerosene, the cheese and the sugar. Said one of them: "This is hardly very dignified, is it?" Said another: "No, but it is food". Afterwards a girl brought me a glass of water on a tray. "Sorry, sir, she said, we have no sweet". Matron thanked us profusely and wished me a Merry Christmas. Everyone at the school seemed in fine spirits. They need olive oil. Things here completely quiet. Roads in great disrepair.

Conversations:

Driver to Wife: "See how quiet everything is? Didn't I tell you?"

Wife: "Will you come back tonight? I feel very uneasy somehow".

Driver: "Women are funny. They seem to know everything, and yet know nothing."

Observer: "You are very fond of your wife, aren't you?"

Driver: "She is a good girl and she has no one".

Shortly afterwards we dropped Driver's wife near her home. Second Worker took a food package up the hill off the road for a friend from Marasleion.

X On his return: "Things are not so good; it is a pity all this. This should X have been fought by the diplomats, not bullets".

Driver: "Our young philosopher".

HOSPITAL NO. 8, Koumoundourou Street

Driver did not know the way. Second Worker rode part of the road on running board directing us. Several ELAS soldiers looking out of windows and doors of houses as we passed. Area around hospital was deserted. As I got out a bullet hit about a yard above my head. While unloading, several more bullet shots just above door of the hospital. Went inside to report to the Superintendent. Meanwhile Driver came to say our front tire had been hit and punctured. Went outside to look at tire. Another pot shot was taken at me. Second Worker said: "You better go back inside". Then both the Driver and the Worker yelled in the direction of the shots: "Stop this crazy business. Take it easy". Firing stopped for a while. Driver and Second Worker changed one of the four rear tires to the front.

Finished unloading the following: 740 lbs flour, 350 lbs beans, 110 lbs sugar, 224 lbs meat, 52 lbs cheese, 308 lbs milk, 2 cans Kerosene.

Was told there was an American soldier in hospital. Went up to the third floor to have a talk with him. Name: Plackette; American from California. He was shot across the shoulder three days ago, two blocks from hospital. Doctor said his condition was good.

Another American citizen, Nicholas Zoukas, 183 Philis Street, formerly from Brooklyn, showed me his American Legion papers, etc., and told me he was stranded in area and without food. I promised to report it to the American Embassy. He asked to return with us. I said that he could, but told him he would have to ride in the back of the truck.

After/

After getting supplies checked and signed for, started to leave, but once again someone took a pot shot at me. One doctor suggested, since I was in khaki, perhaps they thought I was a soldier. Driver suggested he drive truck across street, out of the line of fire. Then hospital ambulance was brought forward and I left, going behind the ambulance and ran to my truck. Zunakas decided not to come.

Observer: "Why in hell are they firing at us? Can't they see the JRC flag and the red cross?"

First Worker: "Maybe they want to capture the supplies".

Driver: "He has seen too many cowboy pictures".

Second Worker from back of truck: "What do you say, boys; everything is O.K. Soon we'll have that drink".

Observer: "Yes; I think you deserve it".

HOSPITAL NO. 24 (Polyclinic Hospital of Athens)

Great damage in this area. Building burning across the street. Trolley lines down. Roads filled with glass and debris. Streets deserted.

Unloaded through the Chapel: 296 lbs flour, 150 lbs beans, 110 lbs sugar, 72 lbs meat, 26 lbs cheese, 140 lbs milk, 2 cans kerosene. Nurses from the hospital helped carry supplies. All seemed terribly disturbed. Great tension here. Advised we should leave quickly.

Driver jokingly: "Can one smoke in a Chapel?"

First Worker: "I am sure cold. I think I'll freeze. When will this damned thing be over".

X Second Worker: "We should have brought the politicians along today. No? It is the big boys who caused this mess. It is the little ones who get shot." Then he paused briefly for a prayer.

Finished here in ten minutes and were on our way.

First Worker: "Today boys we are going to have a drink".

Driver: "If we safely get out of Omoclia we'll be O.K. What a mess, what a mess".

Observer: "What's the other boy's name?"

Driver: "Name? Name? He's a worker".

HALF A BLOCK FROM THE FIRST AID STATION ON 25th SEPTEMBER STREET (Hospital No. 6)

As we approached Hospital No. 6, we could see several people in the driveway. The road ahead was wired off. We turned right, planning to go around the block and approach the driveway from the opposite direction.

Then it happened. There was a terrific explosion. The truck was blown into the air. The three of us in front were thrown out. Next thing I knew I was near the front right wheel; the Driver on the left of the road; the First Worker on the right. Next someone yelled: "Take cover". I got up, fell down, then walked over to a doorway in a basement where the others were.

"Where is the other boy?" I asked. Just then one of the six ELAS soldiers across the way yelled: "Don't you know where the mines are?"

"How in hell are we supposed to know?"

We went to look for the boy. Found him dead under the rear of the truck. The left side of his head blown off. I called to the people from the hospital. They came quickly carrying a Red Cross flag and a stretcher and they moved the body. ELAS soldiers across the street, in an alley, called for us to come by their way to enter the hospital.

ELAS soldier, looking at me: "Who is this man?" American?

Driver: "Yes, American".

Meanwhile/

Meanwhile another doctor, Dr. Leonidas Christides, from the hospital came and took us into the Clinic. A young girl, Stella Katsanevaki, was carried in. She was struck by a fragment of the mine, which pierced and fractured her left leg above the knee. She was in great pain. Doctor told me it was rather serious, but she would recover.

I instructed the people from the hospital to pick up what was left of the supplies, also the battery, the punctured tire and anything else they could salvage, which they did.

Supplies for this hospital were: 148 lbs flour, 100 lbs beans, 110 lbs sugar, 36 lbs meat, 23 lbs cheese, 84 lbs milk.

After the doctor examined us he said it was a miracle. The Driver had a bump on his head; the First Worker apparently was untouched. I was treated for a couple of slight cuts on my right hand and face, rupture of left ear-drum.

We took the injured girl, Stella Katsanevaki, in the ambulance to the Evangelismos Hospital, and were then taken to the Marasleion, where we reported and turned in the identification papers and personal effects of the Second Worker, George Stathakis.

Conversation in Ambulance: First Worker: "He was a good boy. A very good boy". Driver: "Good or bad it is nothing. We are safe; he is gone. It is nothing. It is one more".

Note: Needless to add the Driver and both Workers did their job well. They were quick, honest and efficient, and they knew what they were about. They were always concerned about the supplies and all the supplies were delivered, with the exception of some flour and beans lost in the explosion.

I don't know what George Stathakis' status was with the JRC, nor of any of the others, but I hope that some arrangements exist or will be made for helping his family, which I understand, is in great need.

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Archives
Greek Mission Reports
UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

Athens, Greece
17 December, 1944

Confidential

The Honorable Herbert H. Lehman
Director General, United Nations
Relief and Rehabilitation Administration
Washington, D.C.

Dear Governor:

I know you have followed with deep concern the critical situation here in Greece, holding as it does grave implications not only for Greece itself, but also for the future of UNRRA.

Sir William Matthews and Mr. Hugh Jackson have reported to you the agreement reached during their visit here, and put into effect immediately, as to structural and functional integration of UNRRA and the military forces. On December 3, 1944, there was begun an armed insurrection against the Greek Government by a political party, and the military forces with which UNRRA was associated acted to quell this insurrection, which unavoidably associated UNRRA with a regime of force and discrimination. Because we considered UNRRA's relationship to the military forces under these conditions prejudicial to UNRRA's future activities, on December 10, 1944, we disassociated the UNRRA Greece Mission from the military forces until the situation is changed. In taking this step, we invoked the relevant clause of the agreement with the military forces. The attached letter on this to ML was prepared for my signature by Sir Michael Creagh, who is acting Senior Deputy.

Maj. Gen. Hughes has submitted this matter to AFHQ for submission to the combined Chiefs of Staff, and I have cabled you a brief parallel report. Because this situation has such serious implications for the activities of UNRRA everywhere, let alone Greece, and knowing you will wish a more comprehensive report on the matter, I am sending to report more fully to you, Mr. Lewis H. Rohrbaugh, Deputy Chief of Mission for Finance and Administration. Mr. Rohrbaugh also has with him the written documents covering the situation. We are cabling to Sir William Matthews, now in London, indicating the steps taken.

I am sending Mr. Rohrbaugh to discuss also a second serious problem, that of financing UNRRA activities in Greece during the military period. The instructions you have given us require, as you know, that since UNRRA is now in Greece as the agent of the military, the military shall provide or arrange for the Greek Government to provide, funds for all UNRRA expenditures in Greece so long as UNRRA functions as the agent of the military. Under these instructions this Mission has worked out with ML 3 Corps an arrangement under which the military has provided UNRRA with the necessary funds, which have been and continue to be BMA notes since Greek drachmae are not available. The reasons drachmae are not available are because of the low buying power in the country and because of the Government's extensive requirements for its own civil services and the resulting budget deficit of about sixty per cent.

17 December, 1944

I have been informed, however, that it will be impossible for the British treasury to continue this arrangement, or at least to continue to the extent necessary for adequate UNRRA operations. This change in policy is due in part, I am told, to the exigencies which have arisen in the last two weeks. This is therefore an emergency matter which demands an immediate solution at the highest levels.

I am sending a personal representative to report directly to you on these matters because Sir William Matthews is now in London, and both problems are of an extreme emergency nature, and more particularly because both have a significance for UNRRA beyond the interests of the Greece and the Balkan Missions. Mr. Rohrbaugh will inform you and your staff as to other aspects of UNRRA Greece operation, and I hope will secure from UNRRA headquarters much in the way of instructions and information which distance and communication problems render difficult. I would suggest that Mr. Rohrbaugh return to Athens via London so that he may report to Sir Frederick Leith-Ross and his staff on general operations of UNRRA GREECE.

As you undoubtedly know, the status of civil war in the Athens-Piraeus area has grown steadily worse, though there is now more hope for an early settlement of hostilities. General Scobie has ordered that as many civilians as possible be evacuated from Greece, and acting under instructions from him we are planning to return to Egypt today or tomorrow between fifty and sixty of our staff now here in Athens, about half of whom will proceed from there to the island districts of Greece and to Crete, leaving a group of between twenty and thirty staff members to act as observers and perform such tasks as will be helpful to the Greek people. While the remainder of Greece is not in a status of civil war, threatened hostilities in certain areas have led to the evacuation of our staff in at least one region.

Our staff in Athens lives in a hotel which has been in the center of continued fighting, a no-man's land between the two groups. As a consequence, it has been surrounded by continued fighting until two days ago when ELAS succeeded in moving its lines forward. Despite the situation, the staff has continued in good spirits and has rendered what service it could to both sides. Seven staff members have been wounded, the most serious case being a young woman whose leg was fractured by a bullet. We shall carry on here and call back the remainder of our staff at the earliest opportunity. We are now moving those who remain to a house across from the American Embassy and we will mess at the Grand Bretagne, a short distance away in the protected zone.

I trust you had a pleasant and successful visit to London. With best personal regards, I remain

Sincerely yours

Laird Archer (Signed)
Laird Archer
Chief of Mission

(COPY)

Memorandum

Athens
December 10, 1944

TO: General Hughes and General Sadler
FROM: Chief of UNRRA Greece Mission

In conformity with a general understanding arrived at between myself and my associates this morning, I have the honor to transmit the following:

We recognize that there is an armed insurrection against the Greek Government by a political group; AFHQ for whom we are acting as an agent is taking steps to quell this insurrection by force. We therefore as UNRRA are unavoidably associated with a regime of force and discrimination.

We therefore feel our position as UNRRA is being prejudiced and we feel ourselves compelled to disassociate ourselves from the present activities of 3 Corps until the position has been clarified.

UNRRA however welcomes and requests any opportunity to carry out as a Mission during the military period such functions as are authorized by 3 Corps AFHQ and are in conformity with the principles of UNRRA service as defined by the United Nations Council.

To meet the present emergency situation, a situation in which the Greek people are forced to go without food and medical attention, and because this situation has continued for a full week and no end is now in sight, UNRRA strongly recommends that, until a stable condition is achieved, through some person, such as the Archbishop of Greece, recognized by all parties in conflict, an agreement be reached by which food and medical attention may be brought to those in need. UNRRA will put at the disposal of any such undertaking which is based on unanimous agreement of all major groups involved, the services of its entire staff in any capacity.

(Signed) Laird Archer
F 1 A

Dist:

D.G.	Welfare
G.C.	Dis. per.
Areas	P.R.
Supply	D.A.
O.R.L.	Fin. T. Admin. (12)
Health	Dec.

Greek Mission - Reports

FROM PUBLIC RELATIONS DIVISION UNRRA
Room 152, Grande Bretagne
Hone: 30251

Athens
16 December 1944

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Laird Archer, Chief of the UNRRA Greece Mission, today made public reports from 33 men and women members of his staff, who are volunteering as negotiators, neutral observers or drivers of Joint Relief Commission trucks transporting food and medical supplies in the Athens area during the present civil war crisis.

As the reports show, all of the volunteers performed their tasks at great risk, since in many areas the J.R.C. symbol on trucks was not respected. Two of the UNRRA volunteers received bullet wounds. Thirty out of the 33 UNRRA volunteers have been fired upon while driving the trucks.

A variety of tasks are being performed by UNRRA workers. They participated in arranging a truce between Government forces and ELAS and drove 21 Red Cross trucks from ELAS territory. Thirty children stranded in a children's home under fire, were rescued. Approximately 38 tons of foodstuffs, medical supplies, milk and flour were delivered in one day's operations alone to hospitals and relief distribution centers. They drove 25 Greek Red Cross volunteer nurses to the Greek Red Cross hospital, which was under fire. Three UNRRA volunteers have transported more than 200 dead bodies from the University of Athens Medical Centre and other institutions to the Palace Gardens for burial.

PERSONAL DIARIES OF ACTIVITIES AS REPORTED BY THE UNRRA VOLUNTEERS
THEMSELVES FOLLOW:

JACK BARKEY, London, England.

Left Joint Relief International Red Cross Commission Headquarters at about 1:50 p.m. on December 9th. Loaded at Zappion Gardens Milk Warehouse 31 cases of milk. Returned to JRC at 5:00 p.m. Delivered to two milk stations. Stopped by ELAS, searched for weapons, produced pass and allowed to proceed. Deliveries in Patission-Acharnon section. People out in streets quite friendly. On return to Acropole hotel shot at on Alexandra Avenue.

JOHN D. BROWN, 17 Hemenway Street, Boston, Mass. (Member of the Massachusetts State Legislature)

Loaded at Red Cross warehouse 4,175 oke of flour. Made two deliveries to bakery in EZM section. Very friendly. Stopped at Constitution Square by police and British Tommies. Waived at and applauded by ELAS and presented with a rose. Witnessed a half-hour argument between ELAS and police guards and JRC at warehouse about giving out flour.

CHARLES COOMBES, 107 Grafton Street, Brockton, Mass.

Loaded at Zappion Gardens 86 cases of milk. Delivered to milk distribution centers. Made several stops trying to locate lady having keys to Distribution Centre. Went primarily through ELAS district. Very friendly. Shot at in front of Policy Station. Stopped by police. Worse part going in and out of Zappion.

FRANK CURTIS, 151 Prospect Avenue, Mt. Vernon, New York
(Director Greek War Relief Association in Greece)

Did not load as there were insufficient loading facilities. Waited from 1:45 to 4:10 at warehouse. Told to return. No firing en route.

GEORGE DARLING, 200 West 16th Street, New York, N.Y.

THOMAS RADLEY, London, England

NICHOLAS TRAYFORS, 6200 Utah Avenue, Washington, D. C.

In three separate trucks we delivered to the Evangelismos Hospital six sacks of rice, 6 sacks of sugar, 9 sacks flour, 45 cartons of fish, 45 cartons macaroni, and 15 tins of lard. The trucks were loaded at the JRC warehouse by Larry Marshall, of Butler, Pa., Chris Ghalanos, of Cyprus, A. G. Plakidas, of Baton Rouge, La.,

(more)

and Nicholas Kalmer, of Pittsburgh, Pa. We saw 42 dead civilians lying in the hospital mainly old men, women and children. While loading, were in line of fire from ELAS, who were returning fire of British Troops. Troops were 50 yards from us. Trucks were clearly marked with Red Cross.

RADLEY went back to Phaleron and loaded foodstuffs and petrol. Did not deliver because of firing en route to destination. Returned alone to Acropole hotel early in the afternoon and ran into cross firing, which was not directed at him. All along the road both sides friendly.

GEORGE DARLING loaded in afternoon at Red Cross warehouse for delivery to hospital. Did not deliver because of firing en route. On way back observed truck with big Red Cross insignia hiding behind a corner discharging Greek soldiers. In first hospital saw large number of armed soldiers.

TRAYFORS en route to Phaleron for second loading went through cross fire, though hesitated and tooted horn hoping fire would cease. Loaded for Soteria Hospital. JRC man at Phaleron said only route to Soteria was past Greek Red Cross Hospital and advised against delivery. Truck returned loaded to JRC. ELAS drivers had not eaten since yesterday morning. Thomas Radley and I got military to give them rations. On our return to Acropole hotel, on big long street where the car tracks are saw Army truck with canvas camouflaged cover flying Red Cross flag from radiator. Shot at two or three times on Alexandra Avenue going home from JRC. A telephone pole was hit.

DONALD DAVIS, 3126 North 78th Avenue, Elmwood Park, Illinois

Loaded at Phaleron about 2,600 lbs of biscuits, dried beans, sugar, P. Meat, cheese, margarine, tinned milk, for Greek Red Cross hospital. Attempted delivery at hospital. Gate closed. Fired on at hospital. Returned loaded to JRC. Shot at going and coming, both from outside and inside hospital. Creased on forehead. Three hits in cargo. Police in hospital. Dead body lying at entrance, 100 feet from door. Twenty people huddled behind retaining wall at entrance, men and women and a one-day old baby, and girls (nurses) who had been taken by Wahlberg and Jacobson to that hospital in the morning. I left again from JRC at 3:20 p.m. for Phaleron to pick up staff. Returned at 5:05 along with George Woods.

JOHN DULA, New York, N.Y.

Went with Dr. Saroglou, doctor of the Greek Patriotic Foundation, Dr. Armides and Nurse Bezou, to the Monastery of Zoodochos Pege, beyond Vironos, where thirty undernourished and ill children were in a Preventorium. The day before we had visited the Preventorium, which was under cross fire. We found the children in the church of the Monastery praying for our return. We loaded the children in the truck and took them to the Polyclinic Hospital in Athens. We ran into fire on the trip back. In the afternoon returned to the Polyclinic with milk, biscuits, meat and other foodstuffs for the children.

From the Polyclinic went to First Aid Station and picked up forty bodies, six of which had been dead since the previous Sunday and 25 of which were policemen. Took them to the park across Grande Bretagne hotel, where split trenches were enlarged to receive the dead. A few of the bodies had been looted of cigarette cases. The Red Cross First Aid Station begged for the assignment of American personnel to insure their safety. They had no sterilizers. They begged for transport to get new sterilizers from their own warehouse.

ARCHIBALD EASTMOND, 33 Cornwall Gardens, S.W. 7 London, England

ARTHUR D. WRIGHT & HARVEY, Ladymead, Old Porsoddon, Hampshire, England

Went to Zappion warehouse of the JRC where we loaded one ton of powdered and evaporated milk, sugar, semolina and flour. We made twenty stops at civilian JRC stations and made deliveries. We reloaded at Zappion and delivered the truckload to one civilian stations. At the last station the man in charge was reluctant to accept the food, because firing had been going on and the people were afraid to come and get it.

JAMES HARAKAS, 4512 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois

Loaded at Phaleron warehouse milk, beans, cheese, meat, biscuits, gasoline and kerosene. Shooting en route. Stopped by police, who questioned my pass, although I pointed out it bore their own seal. Stopped for five minutes to wait end of

(more)

firing while examined by police. Fired on at first hospital. Unloaded at Evangelismos and another hospital.

GLEN LEET, Providence, R.I.

Loaded twice at Alpha L. Randis warehouse of JRC. First load: 2,098 okes flour. Second load: 1,517 okes flour. Delivered both to bakery depot covering the Randis area. People, and children, obviously hungry.

DUNCAN MARNOCH, Gourrock, Scotland

RODNEY YOUNG, Newark, New Jersey

Loaded at Phaleron and delivered foodstuffs and petrol to five hospitals, without incidents.

FRANCIS MODRZEWSKI, Lublin, Poland

Delivered foodstuffs and petrol from Phaleron to Hospitals 12 and 9. Stopped twice on route by police for identification. Second hospital very large building and close to American Embassy, on hill. Trip there uneventful. Warned by British troops at warehouse that approach to first hospital would be dangerous. Stopped by police on way to first hospital, before a bridge, because of heavy cross firing. Impossible to proceed. Made tour and approached hospital from rear. Under fire there as well. Hospital occupied by armed police and Greek troops. 350 wounded in hospital. Food delivered insufficient for them. Very grateful for delivery. On homeward trip from JRC shot at on Alexandra Avenue.

W.P. MONTGOMERY, 33 Barr Hill Avenue, Patcham, Brighton, Sussex, England.

Loaded foodstuffs and petrol at Phaleron. Returned to JRC loaded. Could not deliver to hospital because of heavy firing en route to destination.

A.G. PLAKIDAS, 546 State Street, Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Went to JRC warehouse and got 2,514.36 okes flour. Delivered to Tsironis Bakery in Moschato. Shot at in the beginning, then applauded for food delivery after discovery I was American. People near bakery thought I was English because of uniform. Andartes got same impression.

W.F. ROGERS, 512 Austin Avenue, Woodstock, Illinois

DAVID SCHWARTZ, 4013 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, New York

LUCILLE VASSARDAKI, 3675 Broadway, New York City, N.Y.

Rogers was assigned to direct day's operations, assisted by Schwartz and Vassardaki. We drove 16 trucks from Zappion Gardens to JRC Hqs., along with the rest, checked, oiled and gassed them. Then despatched them to the different warehouses to load and deliver to hospitals and relief distribution centers; also to evacuate children and remove dead bodies. Besides the 14 trucks despatched to Phaleron warehouse, three others loaded 28,852 lbs. of flour at JRC warehouses and made deliveries to five bakeries in different areas of the city. Three trucks were despatched for the distribution of milk to milk stations. Eight milk centers were serviced with a total weight of 7,200 lbs of powdered evaporated milk. Two trucks evacuated children and removed dead bodies. We kept complete records of the day's operations.

JOHN E ROSS, 8468 Piney Branch Court, Silver Spring, Maryland.

STUART CAMPBELL, JR., Wytheville, Virginia

Reported to Zappion Milk Depot. No JRC man there. Greek police there and British soldiers. Sandbags there. Radio unit in building. Soldiers with machine guns at windows. Tanks reported there for instructions. Red Cross painted on walls. We loaded milk. Muhler of JRC arrived later and ordered reloading of two and a half tons condensed, evaporated and powdered milk, semolina and sugar. Fired at outside Zappion. Bullet hit left rear tire. Discharged load at milk station near ML Bldg. Returned for identical load and discharged it at another station, accompanied by Mr. Drossos of JRC. At station, ELAS man approached with gun in hand and grenade in belt. We told him of bullet in the tire and he suggested a Red Cross flag from radiator. He knew what UNRRA meant. UNRRA had come to save the Greeks from dying

-4-

People cheered when we left. Firing at roof top level. Returned to Zappion where we left loaders. Fired on each time entering and leaving Zappion. At first station woman told us she had tried but had been unable to get into ML Bldg. She had orphanage at 300 Patisson Street with 150 children, who had had no food for two or three days. It is a war orphanage run by National Society of Greek Women. We reported this to Mrs. Psaltis of JRC.

JOHN E. ROSS later in the afternoon went to Phaleron warehouse, loaded and made three deliveries to three hospitals. Firing en route. Returned with Miss A. Manusaki, who had been assisting Woods at Phaleron warehouse.

STUART CAMPBELL, JR. went in afternoon to Zappion for milk load for three stations in St. Eleftherios district. JRC Man went along from Zappion. Stopped by police on road at Police Headquarters, where police said their seal on pass was a fake. After argument with Dr. Cuni of JRC were allowed to leave. Shot at going to and from Zappion. Safe beyond Omonoia Square. Truck searched by two ELAS on return trip; very friendly. People asked for bread.

On return to Acropole hotel in the evening in a JRC truck we took indirect route through Queen Sophia and Alexandra Avenues. We saw military trucks which overtook and passed us. Further on we were challenged by police. Still further one policeman dropped on one knee and drew a bead on us, but did not fire. Further on a bullet hit a telephone pole above us.

NORMAN RUSSELL, 74 Girard Avenue, East Orange, New Jersey
ANTIGONE MANUSAKI, 3720 Avenue El, Brooklyn, New York

Mr. W.F. Rogers, who was in charge of the day's operations, assigned me to despatch all vehicles from the Army's Phaleron warehouse where most of the JRC supplies were to be loaded. I went to Phaleron with Miss Manusaki, who, with George Woods, assisted me in my work there. A summary of activities there follows: 14 trucks reported for loading. Ten were loaded for hospital deliveries. Five completed deliveries of over twenty thousand pounds of foodstuffs and petrol to thirteen hospitals. Five returned loaded to JRC Headquarters, because heavy firing en route made delivery impossible. Four trucks were not loaded because of lack of loading facilities.

EDGAR WAHLBERG, Denver, Colorado
JERRY JACOBSON, Washington, D.C.

We left together in two separate trucks to deliver supplies to the Greek Red Cross hospital. We loaded at the Plutarchou Street warehouse, of the JRC, 1 sack rice 2 sacks semolina, 3 sacks sugar, 15 cartons macaroni, 12 cartons fish, 5 tins lard, 3 cases milk, 1 drum paraffin, 25 empty lard tins. Ran into heavy fire at hospital. ELAS had had the hospital and it had been taken by the police, who were using it as a headquarters. There was consistent shooting at the front of the building. There were 400-500 patients, plus 200 refugees visitors. About 200 patients were in the basement. A bullet hit the water main and the basement was being flooded. We offered to attempt to negotiate a truce with ELAS, whereby both sides would remain as they were for a day, while the dead were removed, patients evacuated and conditions improved. The Police Commander refused, saying he required orders from higher up. Bullets hit the food supplies en route and in the hospital the stench from bodies was very strong.

GEORGE WOODS, Richmond, Virginia

With George Darling I went to warehouse at Phaleron Seaplane Base, where supplies already withdrawn for hospital deliveries. The loaders (British soldiers) also had to unload barges, therefore loading of trucks slow. Next day they expected more barges in. Major Carlisle, at the warehouse, said JRC trucks must bring loaders though supplies would be withdrawn by military in anticipation. Area quiet. Unable to deliver foodstuffs because firing too heavy to get through.

CALVIN YUILL, 28 Roberts Street, Braintree, Mass.

Loaded at Phaleron 576 lbs. biscuits; 300 lbs dried beans; 184 lbs. P. Meat; 110 lbs sugar; 52 lbs cheese; 14 lbs margarine; 261 tins milk; 20 gallons gasoline and 12 gallons kerosene. Unloaded at 29th General Hospital (Government hospital). There were civilian doctors on duty. Shooting en route and across street, but not at truck. My ELAS driver did not know way well. Hospital said need five petrol lamps and surgical needles.

FOLLOWING IS ACCOUNT OF THE RETURN TRIP OF THE LAST NINE UNRRA
VOLUNTEERS FROM JRC TO THE UNRRA RESIDENCE AT ACROPOLE PALACE HOTEL

We left the JRC HQ at 6.35. It was dark, after the curfew dead line and we anticipated trouble. Therefore we chose a steel body dump truck for the trip. We pointed flash lights from both sides of the truck at the large Red Cross signs on the right and left door panels of the cab of the truck. W.F. Rogers drove and with him in the front were James Harakas and Lucille Vassardaki, who knew the way and could speak Greek. In the body of the truck were Glen Leet, George Darling, David Schwartz, John D. Brown, Duncan Marnock and Norman Russell. We proceeded slowly, with flashlights and headlights on, tooting our horn every few seconds. Shortly after we turned on Alexandra Avenue we were challenged by a police sentry with a tommy gun. We hailed "Amerikanoi". He saluted and waved us on.

Eight blocks east of Patissian Street intense firing at the truck commenced, continuing constantly from both sides for five blocks. We could see gun fire from both sides of the street, up to 20 to 30 yards ahead of the truck. Rifles and machine guns were fired at us and one hand grenade exploded immediately in front of the truck. It blew out the right front tyre. Rogers increased speed and managed to control the truck. The horn honked constantly and neither the headlights nor the flashlights trained on the Red Cross signs were turned off. Everyone in the back fell flat on his stomach in the bottom of the truck, except Norman Russell who kept a half sitting position training his flashlight on the Red Cross sign. Duncan Marnoch received two flesh wounds in his thigh. Norman Russell had superficial skin wounds in three places in his leg. George Darling was creased on the forehead and David Schwartz had a five-inch bullet tear in his field jacket. At the hotel we helped Marnoch up the steps and to his room. Russell, though wounded in the leg was able to walk in alone. A doctor was called and dressed their wounds. Both are recovering. Eighteen bullet holes were found in the body of the truck.

CHRISTOPHER G. JANUS, 630, Pine Lane, Winnetka, Illinois.

During truce between Government forces and ELAS on December 9th drove one of the JRC trucks from a garage in EAM territory in Zappion to JRC HQ in Kalanaki.

On Monday, Dec. 11th, obtained two trucks from the JRC and used them to help remove 73 dead bodies from the University of Athens Medical Building to the Palace Gardens, where they were buried one upon another in trench grave. The dead were policemen, ELAS soldiers, and civilian men and women. Most had been dead four days. The stench was noticeable for several blocks. Several of the bodies were unclothed. They were piled in about 20 to the truck.

A shell struck ten yards from one of the trucks, while loading, but we were not fired upon en route to the gardens. This task was undertaken on an urgent appeal from Mr. Bensis, President of the Greek Red Cross and Captain Nicolaides-Bourbaki to Mr. Archer. Rodney Young helped obtain permission from the JRC to use trucks. Beside myself, Mr. Alex Alosides, a Greek civilian, and one other Greek civilian, drove the trucks.

On Tuesday, 12th December, transported in a JRC truck six volunteer Greek Nurses and some medical supplies to the Greek Red Cross Hospital in Ambelokipoi, Fired upon en route, while at hospital and on return. No one hurt.

The hospital has been under fire for more than a week. Top second and first floors badly hit and damaged. All patients removed to corridors and basement. At present they have enough medical supplies, but fuel and food for only three more days. Of the 273 patients 163 are bed patients. Enough doctors and nurses. Doctors expressed fear for their lives should the hospital be captured by ELAS who are firing close by. A score of Greek Government soldiers were using the hospital as refuge.

We brought back seven volunteer nurses who have been on duty for four days without relief, one of whom was ill. Fired upon on way back from Hospital. Among patients in basement found Evarestis Pembriss, a soldier in American uniform, who had a fractured leg and was in very weak condition. Made arrangements for his removal.

Greek Mission - Egypt
FORM U/S/3

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

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

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS

UNRRA-CAIRO

TELEPHONES:

47816-41317

*A-Do - Mrs. Bequart
Mr. Menshikov*

15 December 1944

CAWA/502

Mr. Michail A. Menshikov,
Deputy Director General
Bureau of Areas, UNRRA,
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Menshikov:

The attached report from the Greek Mission is self-explanatory. The most recent information we have which is subsequent to the date of the report is that our personnel (except for some six staff members who are living in the military headquarters area and working on the revision of the supply program) are now confined entirely to the Acropole Palace Hotel and are not engaging in the activities described in numbered paragraphs 4 and 5.

Sincerely yours,

Alvin Roseman

Alvin Roseman,
Deputy Chief of Mission
for Finance and Administration

Attachment

520934

Athens
December 8, 1944
(by lantern light)

TO: Sir William Matthews, Chief, Balkan Mission.

FROM: Laird Archer, Chief of UNRRA Greece Mission.

General Sadler whom I took to the Acropole Palace Hotel through sporadic rifle fire yesterday to eat a lunch cooked and served by our personnel in that somewhat bullet-riddled hostel, told the 75 staff members that he was proud of their morale and conduct under fire. He may well be. Every front bedroom has had from two to ten bullets through its windows from crossfire between civil police defending the precinct station a half block away and Andartes attacking from roofs and the museum garden across from the hotel. (The affair began as a revenge movement). The salon furniture has been moved into an unused dining room because of broken windows. As I sat at lunch two days ago a bullet kicked plaster from the outer casing of the window beside me. Hilda Churchman, British secretary, reported that her best skirt had been shot through but added with cool good humor that fortunately she wasn't in it at the time.

One of our station wagons is out of commission with two bullet holes through its radiator. The horn of my car was shot away and I have returned that beautiful Pierce Arrow to Mr. Papistratos, cigarette manufacturer, who loaned it to me, lest it suffer further damage. In no case has it been thought that shots were deliberately aimed at the hotel or ourselves. Yesterday as we drove from the hotel into the district behind it to take home a Greek sanitary engineer working with Col. Wright, we came upon a pitched battle between helmeted Andartes and uniformed police across a square. At a shout from Buell Maben, who was at the wheel, the fire stopped long enough to let us approach and when they identified us, they said they wouldn't shoot but that we must go back the way we came. And so the Greek engineer is still in our midst as are other temporary refugees. One of them was the young daughter of a woman who had been fatally shot through her bedroom window in a nearby house. It is something of a miracle that so far there have been no UNRRA casualties except from flying glass and especially in view of the fact that there are 260 civilian wounded in the Evangelismos Hospital alone. As we go between the ML building in the center of town and our hotel, we have seen a number of dead lying where they fell or being carried away. I prepared a cable to you suggesting you might care to advise London and Washington for relatives that we are well and considerably treated but the signal was rejected by the political adviser of ML who thought that it might arouse concern by implication.

We have considered moving to another place but other hotels are already full of refugees or troops or are equally under fire since no district of Athens has been entirely free from this. Until today we have restricted all women personnel to the hotel and most of the men on Sadler's instructions except Sir Michel Creagh and myself, and those principally responsible for UNRRA activities in MLHQ for whom Sir Michael has arranged sleeping quarters in ML building. However, I have to report the following developments

A. Acute restlessness and impatience among personnel over inactivity were adding to the growing criticism of high political policy in this situation and insistence upon our withdrawal from close integration with ML.

B. Appeals from hospitals and the Red Cross for volunteers continued to reach my office and room at the Grand Bretagne where telephone service still is operating as is not the case over most of the city. (Our building in Platia Clathmonos early became untenable because of the Ministry of Marine and Police station which drew heavy fire to the square and has now been occupied by the Navy.

The net result of the above is that we set aside previous instructions and let the appeals reach the impatient personnel with the following outcome:

1. The first food and water supplies were taken to the relief of the large Greek Red Cross Hospital two miles out which had been without food for two days and water since yesterday noon. Delivery was made by Wahlberg, our Welfare Officer of District I, accompanied by Amalia Lycourezou, Near East Foundation Welfare worker attached to Wahlberg's staff. They negotiated a brief ceasefire agreement with ELAS (KKE) troops who had occupied the upper floors of the hospital building and saw that the supplies reached the civilian patients who had been moved to the lower floors. The supplies were from the JRC which was without drivers for their own trucks was shot from under them on the return journeys and the truck was abandoned temporarily. They had found the hospital in desperate state for want of medical supplies, especially bandages, and of blankets. (All Greek hospitals were instructed by ML on November 30th to take a month's supplies in anticipation of trouble but for some reason the R.C. Institution failed to get their full supply.)
2. The above two personnel likewise drove through ELAS lines to the village of KAFISSIA six miles out to get food supplies to the hostels (where children are housed that were rescued from the massacred village of Distomo last June and from other burned villages since that time).
3. Rodney Young, UNRRA Special Assistant, late yesterday accompanied the Greek Assistant of Judge Sandstrom, head of JRC, to negotiations with ELAS leaders which resulted in consent for safe conduct of the first distribution of flour to bakeries since the trouble began, there being now no bread available.
4. Twenty other UNRRA personnel - Rodney Young, Kalmer, Glen Leet, Harakas, Rogers, Jacobsen, Darling, Russell, Traylors, Davis, Modrewski, Brown, Plakidas, Ross, Schwartz, Curtis, Eastmond, Yuill, Campbell and have volunteered to drive the Red Cross flour trucks tomorrow under supervision of Mr. Rogers, Transport Officer, and others have volunteered to go as observers with Red Cross trucks to be driven by ELAS men. Some of the trucks will deliver medical supplies to hospitals. In addition, Miss Vassardaki and Miss Manusaki, Greek speaking personnel, have agreed to go to the principal warehouses to assist in the absence of clerical staff, Messrs. Ghlanos and Woods accompanying them.
5. Women personnel have volunteered to supplement personnel volunteering for emergency service in hospitals and for operation of the 110 JRC milk stations for Athens children many of which have had to shut down for lack of supplies or because personnel could not get from their home districts, isolated by ELAS operations. Operation of these has not yet been started, however.

The Chief of Mission participated in the Policy Committee under chairmanship of Harold Caccia, political adviser to GHQ, which decided with ML to attempt the distribution of flour in spite of difficulties and likewise milk if the first experience is satisfactory. We joined in pressing for an attempt at a general

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distribution of food supplies in view not only of the general suffering but in the face of the practical fact that 90% of the JRC and ML supplies are warehoused in Pireaus area now controlled by ELAS and if the food shortage continues ELAS would be likely to yield to demand for seizing the entire supplies. So far except for 15,000 pounds of flour and ten tons of grain taken by ELAS for the flour mills, warehouses have not been molested. We also agreed on the allocation of three days' food to hospitals of Athens and Pireaus, to orphanages and to similar institutions, depending on satisfactory passing of lorries through ELAS areas and non-interference by ELAS or KKE snipers who have infiltrated into other areas. Likewise it was agreed that distribution should continue in Salonika which is under EAM control but further shipping has been warned off until work is resumed by the dock hands. Dock hands are still working at Volos and Kalamata but trouble has broken out among the workers at Patras.

Meanwhile our reports show that 14000 children are being fed and given medical care in Patras with ML supplies under the supervision of Colonel LaFontaine, our District Dir. and staff who took over provisionally the work of the JRC on December first until a Government could be formed that would have authority in the provinces. At that time ML expects that the physical distribution would become the responsibility of the civil authorities with UNRRA supervision. Distribution through the Committees established by the JRC is proceeding there and elsewhere with such supervision as our very limited staff and transport can give and as conditions permit.

In Salonika, Mr. Compton, District Director, and Mr. Fontaine as Chief Distribution Officer, participate in the Joint Policy Committee, representing ML, JRS, and local authorities. Distribution continues through the framework established by JRC with UNRRA observing for ML pending JRC withdrawal December 15th. The degree of provisional responsibility to be assumed by UNRRA at ML request will depend upon the political situation on that date. Meanwhile UNRRA Distribution Division in Salonika has been working with ML and local authorities in preparing overall plans for distribution throughout the region. Effective distribution will be seriously hampered by lack of transport and staff, likewise by the German demolition of the railway to Serres which is believed susceptible of repair in thirty days if materials were available and by demolition of the bridge over the Vardar west of Salonika. Likewise the Distribution Division has produced with ML and the authorities a plan for the registration of the people of Salonika to be undertaken at an early date, conditions permitting.

These are the only two areas where UNRRA has entered even provisionally into detailed supervisory responsibility although as agents of ML we are undoubtedly carrying a certain amount of responsibility in the island areas where in District V, our service has been in distribution of medical supplies and in District IV our representative DeForest, has been engaged on a survey in behalf of ML.

We have, however, agreed to assist the JRC at their request, with the support of ML, in coordinating supply distribution in the hitherto, superficially served area of the burned villages radiating from Lamia now being transferred to District III for supply service from the port of Volos. An indication of cooperation by the local authorities appears in an order reported to us by JRC by which the EAM/ELAS leader in that valley stronghold of those organizations forbids any interference with JRC distribution.

It is in this area that the EAM/ELAS organization has requested our advice in their own plan to evacuate children from the burned and shelterless village homes to hostels in the shore towns. This comes through Colonel Katherine Dodge, District I, medical director for UNRRA who has established excellent relations in that area as a result of her participation in field experience in actual operation of an emergency hospital one of three conducted by Allied Military Mission.

Colonel Dodge has been able to pass freely between Lamia and Athens even during the ELAS military movements against the capital. We should add that participation in expert service to the proposed winter evacuation would be not with political organizations as such but as the locally established authority.

In the Peloponnessus, Regional Director Lewis and staff have participated with ML officers in surveys of burned villages with photographs which besides showing shelterless conditions likewise show serious lack of shoes. Lewis found children barefooted at 3000 feet of altitude at the beginning of winter.

Headquarters Activities - Under the encouragement of Sir Michael, solid foundations for future welfare activities has been laid by Mr. Leet and Mr. Dula with the permanent bureau staff of the Ministry of Public Welfare whatever may be the governmental changes to come and particular interest has been devoted principally to the following:

A. Eventual substitution of a cash relief basis for the present indigent card system when local funds permit. B. Preparations for winter hostels for children from burned villages when local currency is available for local agencies who would operate them. C. Preparation of a basic plan which will include:

1. A system of registration for the indigent and a specific welfare policy.
2. An estimate of cash requirements to operate a welfare program either on
 - (a) normal governmental basis with UNRRA's functions advisory and supervisory or
 - (b) (in event of the government being unable to operate it themselves) a plan whereby UNRRA would function at the request of ML and the Government as their agent but always with the Government in nominal control.

Displaced Persons Division has conducted surveys in the field through Mr. Montgomery in the Aegean Islands as to the possibility of the return of the Greek refugees from Egypt, and Palestine and in the mainland as to the conditions among and status of the Italians left behind from the occupying forces. As to the latter, Sir Michael has cleared up a misunderstanding growing out of confusion in responsibility so that it is now agreed as between 3 Corps and UNRRA as to what are their respective responsibilities. Mr. Barger has had conferences with the Greek Government before going to Italy which have paved the way for a sound development of policy in D.P. work. There has been particular anxiety over the state of the Greek deportees in Bulgaria.

Industrial Rehab. and Agric. to follow on additional pages. This coming to you by hand of Major Harris.

Sir William -- Sorry about laundry! Jeanne

9 December 1944.

TO: Sir William Matthews
FROM: B. Maben
SUBJECT: Report for your conference.

1. M.L. records on which their program was compiled were not available for the requirement program we developed - Katzin arrived yesterday with records so we are doing part of our work over.
2. The shooting has confined all UNRRA personnel except three people in supply and a couple in distribution to the hotel - hence inadequate staff.
3. The revised program will be re-checked in line with Katzin's figures by Monday noon - I'll air mail copies to you in Cairo and London. Roughly speaking the revisions are not major - partly due to lack of distribution except in spots and partly due to the serious shipping battle-neck we face. We may get 15 or 20,000 tons of fertilizer when we need 90,000 tons. Medical is O.K. Food may be up 16,500 tons - Clothing cannot be increased - no more available. Industrial Rehabilitation Requirement won't amount to much - Fuel prospects very good.

Sorry about this - wire if you want these plans changed.

Buell Maben.

FOOD SUPPLIES

Cumulative Totals Up To 2359 Hrs. on 25 Nov. 1944

TABLE "A"

Tonnages of Receipts and Issues From
Depots at Major Ports

REGION OR DISTRICT	PORT	RECEIVED	ISSUED	BALANCE
A	Piraeus +	24,588	6,865	17,723
B	Kalamai	3,895	1,834	2,061
C	Patrai	3,779	2,151	1,628
D	Preveza	2,361	1,586	775
E	Volos	706	-	706
F	Salonika	1,242	-	1,242
G	Kavalla	30	30	-
H - I	Mitilini	5,109	5,109	-
5	Siros	1,635	1,635	-
6	Iraklion	-	-	-
	At various quays and dumps	4,812	-	4,812
ML Total for GREECE		<u>48,157</u>	<u>19,210</u>	<u>28,947</u>

+ Up to 2400 Hrs. 30 Nov.

NOTE:

For this report, complete figures were available from only 4 Supply and Provision Depots. Next week receipt and issue statistics should be received from at least 8 depots which are now functioning. It should be noted that the above chart shows issues of ML food only. From present information, it is known that food issues of Joint Relief Commission origin in Regions A, B, C and D exceeded 12,000 tons. In future, these reports will show issue figures of relief supplies from all sources.

TABLE "B"

Tonnage by kinds of Total Receipts and
Issues from Depots at Major Ports

++	KIND	RECEIVED	ISSUED	BALANCE
	Grain	13,272	3,589	9,683
	Flour	13,600	6,520	7,080
	Meat	2,631	933	1,698
	Sugar	2,130	640	1,490
	Pulses	1,339	190	1,149
	Cheese	683	343	340
	Soup	44	-	44
	Milk	1,358	219	1,139
	Coffee	668	2	666
	Eats	140	-	140
	Various	12,292	6,774	5,518
	TOTALS	<u>48,157</u>	<u>19,210</u>	<u>28,947</u>

TABLE "C"

Tonnages by Kinds of Receipts and Issues
from Depots at Four Major Ports

KIND	PIRAIEVS	KALAMAI	PATRAI	PREVEZA
Grain	887	1,391	820	491
Flour	4,336	272	989	923
Meat	760	56	75	42
Sugar	435	53	75	77
Pulses	25	39	98	28
Cheese	295	19	20	9
Milk	127	3	73	16
Coffee	-	1	1	-
TOTALS	<u>6,865</u>	<u>1,834</u>	<u>2,151</u>	<u>1,586</u>

CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR

Summary of Issues

Region or District	Port	Clothing Pieces	Footwear Pairs
A	Piraeus	51,286	-
B	Kalamai	44,391	2,068
C	Patrai	12,283	495
E	Salonika	114,076	10,976
F	Volos	50,574	1,019
H	Mitilini	5,894	-
I	Khios	9,808	-
S	Siros	16,433	-
TOTALS		<u>304,745</u>	<u>14,558</u>

(Up to 2359 Hrs. 30 Nov. 1944)

MEDICAL SUPPLIES

Issues of ML and Other Drugs +
From 16 to 30 Nov. only

PLACE	AMOUNT
Athens	6,969
Aiyina	19
Agrinion	299
Arahova	19
Doris	6
Elasson	153
Kefallina	45
Khalkis	83
Levadhia	18
Lepenou	51
Nemea	13
Navpaktos	307
Reghini	299
Salonika	4,877
Various	3,141
TOTAL:	<u>16,299</u> (or 16.3 tons)

+ Cumulative total for entire period not yet available.

MEMORANDUM TO: Major-Gen. J.T.P. Hughes.

Copy to: Brig-Gen. P.L. Sadler.

1. The following plan for a ration distribution system in Greece is proposed. This plan is based on the "Appreciation and Plan for a Distribution System and Price Policy (23 Nov. 44) approved by ML/UNRRA on 25 Nov 44:-

- (a) A "RATION COMMISSION" be set up in each ML Region by the Greek Ministry of Supply.
- (b) Jurisdiction of each commission to be over the geographic area enclosed by ML Regional boundaries.
- (c) Each commission to be considered a semi-official body of the Greek Govt and responsible to the Govt through the Ministry of Supply.
- (d) Each commission to be headed by a "Director General" who shall be appointed by the Greek Govt.
- (e) Each commission to have a "Board of Directors" composed of representatives of the following bodies:-
 - (i) The Greek Govt.
 - (ii) Military Liaison
 - (iii) UNRRA
 - (iv) The International Red Cross
 - (v) The Swedish Govt.

(if desired by these organisations)
- (f) The "Director General" of each commission, as an officer of the Greek Govt. will, on behalf of that Govt., and subject to the approval of his Board of Directors:-
 - (i) Accept supplies from ML
 - (ii) Employ Greek Nationals to effect the distribution.
 - (iii) Collect proceeds from sale of supplies
 - (iv) Pay salaries and other expenses incident to distribution from such proceeds.
 - (v) Submit statements of such expenses to his Board of Directors and to the Greek Govt.
 - (vi) Remit balance after expenses to the Greek Minister of Finance.
- (g) The Regional Rationing Commission will take over all rationing distribution functions of the Joint Relief Commission in their respective areas.
- (h) Greek nationals employed should be, insofar as possible, those who have been employed in the same capacities by the Joint Relief Commission.
- (i) Distribution departments of UNRRA in each Region should be assigned the task of auditing and inspecting on behalf of ML the functions of the Rationing Commissions.
- (j) Negotiations should be immediately begun between the Greek Govt and the Joint Relief Commission toward transfer of all good and other supplies now in JRC de-

pots to the proper rationing commissions. At the same time the question of assumption of JRC liabilities must be considered.

- (k) All JRC supplies arriving after date of the turnover from JRC to the Rationing Commission should be handled through ML S & P Depots.
- (l) While the Rationing Commissions would be a semi-official agency of the Greek Govt. responsible to the Ministry of Supply, policy decisions with regard to their operations would be made by a National Economic Co-ordinating Committee (the present STI Committee) consisting of reps of the Govt, ML, UNRRA, IRC and Swedish Govt.
- (m) The National Economic Co-ordinating Committee should cause immediate plans to be made for a re-registration and issuance of new individual food and bread ration cards through the various regional Rationing Commissions.

2. It is proposed that directions of the various Regional Rationing Commissions as to issuance of the so-called "indigent" food ration cards should be responsibility of an entirely separate agency of the Govt. This agency should be responsible to the Ministry of Welfare and should be governed as to policy in the various regions by committee occupying the same relative position as that of the rationing commission boards of directors proposed herein. Membership on these committees should probably, include reps of the various "popular organisations" as well as of ML, UNRRA and the IRC. UNRRA Welfare Division should be requested to assume the responsibility for checking the functions of these committees in the same way that the Distribution Division checks that of the Rationing commissions.

3. It is considered that urgent action on these proposals should be taken for the following reasons:-

- (a) The present JRC system is geared to social needs, whereas a return to as nearly a normal economy as possible and as soon as possible is most desirable.
- (b) While the JRC has shown a most co-operative attitude, we are finding that it is most difficult to make desirable changes in their operating system, largely because they have become accustomed to their present practices over a period of 2½ years.
- (c) The existence of two sources of food supply and of two systems of functional necessities such as transport, creates many difficulties with respect to reducing operating costs.
- (d) In any case, top local officials of the IRC and the Swedish section of the JRC have indicated that they cannot recommend continuance of the JRC as an operating body for any longer than is absolutely necessary.

4. It is recommended, therefore, that these proposals be submitted to the Greek Govt and that they be urged to take immediate action toward promulgation of this or a similar scheme.

(Signed)

1 Dec 44.

Richard Stockton, Col. USA.

COPY

Rcvd 8th. Dec., 1944

TO: Sir William Matthews, UNRRA, Balkan Mission, Cairo.
FROM: Archer and Sheppard

Fortnight ending 6th. Dec. series crises in Greek Government ending in resignation EAM members and street fighting (.) First crises due to actions and personality 2 successive Under Secretaries War causing threats resignation from Left and Right member Government in turn(.) Final crises and resignation EAM members due non-agreement terms disbandment guerilla forces (.) EAM claimed retention ELAS brigade equal in strength total non-EAM forces retained, that is regular Greek army and Zervas units (.) State Papandreou refused this after previous agreement also their later demand dissolution all volunteer forces andarte as well as regular Greek army units of Mountain Brigade and Sacred Regiment (.) Latter 2 units anti-EAM and mainly royalist (.) Papandreou publicly claimed he had accepted 1st EAM claim ref ELAS brigade strength (.) Following resignation, EAM declared general strike and held illegal but orderly demonstration Constitution Square(.) Crowd pushed aside police who fired first rpt first killing some 20 persons (.) Attacks on police night 3/4, stations captured (.) Same night 800 andartes attempting to enter city peaceably disarmed by Brit tps (.) 4th renewed severer attacks on police (.) Night 4/5 infiltration several hundred Andartes into city (.) All day 5th increased and wide-spread fighting, chiefly ELAS attempting to capture police stations(.) Many deaths among pedestrians as well as combatants(.) Evening 5th Brit tps came into action against ELAS following 72 later shortened 48 hrs warning by SCOBIE that all armed non-govt forces must withdraw ATHENS-PIRAEUS area(.) Till then no firing by Brit and EAM non-hostile though 3 Brit sailors wounded by ELAS and 1 officer murdered assailant unknown (.) Result Brit intervention fighting ceased some parts city but not all rpt not all (.) Main area ops around Acropolis but ELAS activity largely sniping (.) House to house clearing up now in progress (.) Some ELAS killed by Brit more prisoners (.) Situation in provinces tense but no clashes Brit and ELAS reported yet (.) Huge EAM demonstration SALONIKA and other towns where EAM in complete control (.) Fighting between ELAS and non-ELAS andartes DRAMA area (.) ELAS in S. Greece reported marching on ATHENS (.) Attitude to UNRRA members everywhere friendly all sides (.) Papandreou still in office having changed his mind about resigning in favour of SOPHOULIS

*Greece Mission
Reports*

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
8, Shariâ Dar el-Shifa - Garden City - Cairo

CAWA/493

14th December, 1944

TO: UNRRA, Washington.

FROM: Office of Chief of Balkan
Mission, Cairo.

Enclosed for your information is copy
of a cable received from the Greece Mission.
Although this information has appeared in the
press, the cable is of interest since it is almost
the last message received from Athens before
communications were cut off.

GM - Reports
min. G. G. G. G.
July 75

October 14, 1944, to December 14, 1944

BUREAU OF FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION, GREECE MISSION

Although numerous reports on both individual and groups of items have been made to the Balkan Mission during the above period, no summary report has been made for the Greece Mission and this bi-monthly report is meant to serve that purpose. The period covered by this report dates from the day when an advance party of three persons from the Greece Mission, including two representatives of the Bureau of Finance and Administration, left Cairo for ATHENS. Circumstances surrounding the opening up of the Greece Mission and its operations during the early days of the military period, including the last ten days of civil war, made it quite impossible to adhere to the usual procedure of a complete monthly report.

LIVING ACCOMMODATIONS

After a brief period of being quartered in a down-town hotel with the Military, the Mission took over and opened the Acropole Palace Hotel, about one mile from Military HQ. A good deal of work was involved in getting the hotel ready for occupancy, setting up indenting procedures to draw and serve military rations, etc. The hotel is an extremely comfortable one and is pleasantly located. Because its own quartermaster staff was still in Egypt with the remainder of the Mission, it was necessary to secure one corporal and two other ranks for general service in the hotel. The food has been excellent, due in large part to the ingenuity of the Greek chef. The hotel is used to house HQ staff, District I staff, and staff belonging to districts which, because of travel difficulties must be transported direct from Egypt to Athens and then trans-shipped to the districts. The same trans-shipment process has been necessary with the voluntary teams, although they are, or were to be, housed in separate quarters, arrangements being made for this by the Town Major. The hotel has no heat, and with the exception of the first morning of the civil war, has had no hot water, but the staff has adjusted well to this situation.

The hotel has been operated entirely by UNRRA so far as management is concerned with the exception of the hotel bar which it was agreed the hotel could operate and this was done after UNRRA agreed to a modified price list. Similar arrangements are being made with respect to the hotel laundry, particularly as regards price control. Postal services were also established at the hotel. A small NAAFI canteen was opened the second week after the Mission's arrival, and a regular canteen has been operated on the hotel premises using goods drawn from NAAFI, and since the civil war has made it difficult to draw these goods, others have been used from the extra supplies brought to Greece with the Mission.

Since the beginning of the general strike on Sunday, Dec. 3rd, the hotel has been operated entirely by UNRRA staff, with rotating assignments for guard duty, serving, washing dishes, etc.

OFFICE ACCOMMODATIONS

A large office building was taken over through the Military and, like the hotel, it had been occupied by German forces who left it in a state of chaos and considerable cleaning up and repairing was necessary. Securing office furniture was a difficult task, but several sources were drawn on and adequate furniture was provided, though of a rough nature in certain instances. Telephones were installed by the Signals and the Military. The office building, the Afthonides Building, has about 120 rooms. Space allocation was originally based on the plan to use one floor temporarily until the arrival about Dec. 6-10 of the balance of the Mission. The arrival of the extra plane load of thirty necessitated allocation of all space, and the later physical integration of certain parts of the Mission into the ML building has necessitated plans for again allocating office space. General plans have been suspended during the last ten days, but if the Mission is to continue in bulk in Greece, the possibility of taking over a smaller building is anticipated. The building was provided with the usual facilities—elevator service, reception and interview rooms,

conference rooms, supply rooms, etc. During the early part of the Mission's stay in Athens, temporary offices were opened in the space made available by the National Bank of Greece.

The office was open on the second day of the civil war and on the third day, but it became necessary to discontinue its use since on Dec. 5th the fighting broke out adjacent to the office. The building has since been occupied by the Ministry of Marines to prevent attack on its office opposite. Typewriters and office supplies were transferred to the hotel the middle of last week in order that UNRRA offices could operate from there.

TRANSPORT

The Mission has been able to secure very adequate transport from the first few days of its stay here. With the arrival from Egypt of two station wagons and two lorries, the original seventeen private cars secured to the Military were reduced in number. The general transport plan provided one car to each of the major divisions and bureaus, an all-day bus service between the hotel, office and Military HQ, and a small pool of transport at the hotel and at the office. Arrangements were made through the Military to have UNRRA transport serviced by the Royal Engineers, using spare parts which were brought by UNRRA from Egypt. A garage near the hotel was taken over for the over-night storage of vehicles.

Since the beginning of the civil war, transport has been a very difficult problem, the drivers of all private cars not reporting for duty, of course. Because of damage of bullets, only the one station wagon remains. This has made three and four trips between the hotel and Military HQ each day under rather dangerous conditions since the area through which the station wagon goes in the one with the most activities in Athens. UNRRA signs have been placed prominently on its sides and rear, and although the truck has had numerous hits, no individual has been injured.

TRAVEL

Travel arrangements have proved to be very heterogeneous. The bulk of the work has been concerned with the bringing of staff from Egypt and securing trans-shipment of district personnel from Athens direct to districts. This has involved the use of plane, caique and truck. Several Headquarters parties have gone to and returned from various points for general trips in connection with displaced persons, welfare, etc. Travel arrangements have also involved air travel to Egypt, to Naples, and London. The actual operating procedures as to traveling allowances now in effect are not entirely clear to the Mission, and it is hoped that via Balkans the Mission will soon receive definite statements of policy covering the various circumstances of travel.

FINANCES

In the early days of the Mission, arrangements were made with ML for the districts and HQ to draw funds from the Military to provide for all of UNRRA expenses in Greece. The Mission had not known that partial salary payments here were also under this category but this necessity was included when instructions came from Washington via Balkans. The original arrangements for ML's provision of funds as made in the early days of the Mission in Athens were temporarily suspended because of confusion on the part of the Military concerning arrangements made at AFHQ for the use of administrative funds for staff at Naples. When, after a time this had not been clarified, UNRRA Greece and ML arrangements were put into operation using the ML Finance Officers instead of Army Paymasters. Full reports on this general matter have already been sent to the Balkan Mission. UNRRA Washington has, we understand, requested a written statement from the Military covering the present arrangement. UNRRA Greece understands that UNRRA's general policy is that during the military period all UNRRA expenses in Greece are to be provided for by the Army either directly or by arrangements made by the Army with the Greek Government. The present system operates on the basis of a

verbal agreement, although written instructions down the line of command have been given by the Army with reference to the mechanics of furnishing funds. However, a letter has been sent to General Hughes asking for written confirmation of the principles now in effect, and he has replied, promising an early acknowledgment.

When a few staff members were first sent from Cairo for dispatch to districts in Greece, the Greece Mission deposited with the Army limited administrative funds which as a purely emergency measure could be drawn against by designated UNRRA employees in the field. Through an arrangement with ML, these administrative funds have been recovered.

Although the Military has put no limitation on the amount of funds which it will provide UNRRA, UNRRA Greece has set up temporary budgets for HQ and each district based on allowances and partial salary payments due and payable within AF HQ limitations on individuals, based on estimates as to local personnel, transport, etc., needed by districts. As indicated elsewhere, procedure for drawing and accounting on the part of UNRRA has been given to districts. These same funds are used by UNRRA HQ to pay hotel staff and other local personnel.

One problem not yet settled is the machinery by which UNRRA can arrange for a provision of funds to voluntary workers. Machinery to this end had been set up by the Greece Mission in Cairo with a representative of the Cairo Council of Voluntary Societies. The instructions from Washington that checks could not be cashed in Greece against accounts in Cairo suspended these arrangements but the Bureau has again written the Balkan Mission describing the problem and indicating the procedure it believes can and should be followed in this connection and hopes for an early approval since it is essential that adequate funds be provided voluntary workers. We do not believe UNRRA Washington instructions concerning foreign exchange were meant to apply to the funds of voluntary societies.

A full accounting report has been prepared and forwarded to the Balkan Mission covering the period October 13 to Dec. 1st. The basis of the report is in conformity with Washington regulations and classifications. Full accounting records are kept entirely current; all local transactions are on a strictly cash basis.

The Bureau has worked in close conjunction with the Financial Adviser of ML and has participated in the sessions of the Greek Economic and Supply Committee which has been concerned with stabilization of currency and price and wage fixing and controls.

BUDGETING

On October 14, the Greece Mission issued a corrected administrative budget for personal services based on latest information from Washington with respect to the proposed budget expansion for country missions submitted to Washington by the Balkan Mission. Since that date there has been considerable confusion as to which positions have been approved. However, on Dec. 12, the Mission has issued a corrected administrative budget for personal services which represents the latest information it has. This budget has been issued in two forms: one on an entirely functional basis and the other on a geographic basis of district assignments. Copies of each are attached. They include the position number, position title, grade, incumbent and nationality, and include all voluntary workers. On October 14th the Greece Mission submitted a budget to the Balkan Mission for its first three months of operations. The budget included not only personal services but transport, communications, travel, etc., and requested that lump sum allocation be made to the Greece Mission so that it could assume responsibility for its own finances and accounting. During the first two weeks in October, plans were made in conjunction with District Directors and others for the preparation and submission to Athens HQ by Dec. 15, 1944, of operating budgets (i.e. budgets employing funds covering all UNRRA

expenditures in Greece and using currency provided by the Military or by the Greek government through the Military) for the first three months operational period. In the early days of the Greece Mission in Greece, temporary budgets were set up for the various bureaus and divisions in HQ and for the districts also with authority delegated to the district and deputy district directors to draw against the allocated sums for the purposes outlined. Accounting and reporting instructions were also given. During the last week of November calls for operating budget estimates and justifications for the first quarter of the 1945 calendar year were issued to districts and to HQ Bureaus and Divisions, and these are due in on Dec. 17th for consolidation. This operating budget and a revised administrative budget covering personal and other services are being prepared on the basis of Washington classifications. It is anticipated that both budgets, particularly that covering operating expenses in Greece, will have to be quite flexible as need for occasional adjustments will arise as conditions change in Greece, and as our knowledge of needs becomes more exact.

PERSONNEL

As of December 14th, the following represents the status of personnel in Greece and in Cairo:

	<u>Greece</u>	<u>Cairo</u>
Administrative Budget	107	40
WOC (seconded from Voluntary Societies, Military, etc.)	6	26
Operating Budget	26	—

The exact location of every individual employed on the administrative budget is shown on the attached budget.

In securing local personnel the Bureau has worked in close conjunction with the Pioneer and Labor Branch of the Military. The fixing of rates has been a difficult task, particularly with respect to positions for which the Military has no openings. In no instance has it been impossible for the Mission to recruit, select and dismiss personnel of its own choosing. Wage classification in general represents an extremely difficult problem. Before the Mission left Cairo, the Personnel Director and the Chief of the Organizational Procedures section, who also handles salary classification, worked out a reconciliation aimed at standardizing salary rates and allowances. The differences between national salary structures, particularly U.S.A. and British, remains a problem but can be reconciled to an irreducible minimum. The problem of setting up fair and accurate salary rates for Greek nationals hired in Greece will be a difficult one but it is not pressing at this time, and the Bureau will have an adequate preparatory period.

The employing of Greek nationals will be an extremely delicate proposition as has already been the case and the Bureau will exert every effort to insure that competence is taken as the first standard and that policies laid down by UNRRA Washington will be strictly observed. Because of mistaken publicity (such as newspaper articles that UNRRA was to hire thirty thousand people in Greece) interpretation of our present situation has been a difficult one. Applications have streamed in but it is believed that the matter has been handled fairly adequately. The Personnel Director has been left in Cairo as a rear guard for the Mission, and the personnel staff, together with the Personnel Registry should arrive in Greece in the next two weeks unless hostilities change the general plans of the Mission.

EMPLOYEES' SERVICES

The general morale of the Mission has been excellent, particularly in view of the changes made with respect to the role of UNRRA in certain categories and in view of the civil war, as a result of which the immediate area

in which the hotel is located has become the scene of continued fighting for the past ten days, probably the center of the most serious continued conflict in the city. Most of the windows have had many bullets through them, houses near-by have been dynamited and barricades through up, tanks have been active just outside the hotel, sniper's nests around the hotel have been attacked by mortars, rifles and hand grenades, etc. As indicated earlier, since the start of the revolution the UNRRA staff has itself operated the hotel under the supervision of a committee set up to plan and make assignments. A similar committee has been set up to plan recreational programs. Medical attention has been provided for the few cases of illness, while one staff member was hospitalized for five weeks. This service was provided by the Military.

ORGANIZATIONAL PROCEDURES

During early October regular meetings were held of District Directors and others in connection with the operational procedures which would be in effect in Greece and a series of memoranda were prepared for issuance once the Mission was operating in Greece. Several of these were issued, of course, before staff members left Egypt. The following memoranda have been issued altogether:

Informational	GI - 1	General Information	14 Oct. 1944
Policy	GP - 2	Communications between Headquarters and officers in the field	
	GP - 4	Integration of UNRRA and ML	2 Dec. 1944
Administrative	A - 1	Issuance of General Memoranda	9 Oct. 1944
	GA - 3	Attendance Records and Leave	9 Oct.
	GA - 6	Budget Proposals	2 Dec.
	GA - 7	Use of Funds for Operating Expenses	2 Dec.
	GA - 8	Meeting	2 Dec.
	GA - 9	Budget Proposals for Operating Expenses - 3-month period	2 Dec.

In addition, it was felt necessary to get down on paper actual job descriptions and operating instructions for all individual employees and in several cases for bureaus and divisions. It was necessary also to supplement Washington field regulations with certain other regulations which grew out of actual field conditions. A general 'Bible' entitled "Country Mission, General Regulations, Greece, Provisional Edition, 1944" has been prepared largely by a former District Director assigned to the Bureau in conjunction with district and HQ administrative staff and functional heads, and is being put out in mimeographed form for final criticism preparatory to issuance. Copies of these regulations are available in both Greece and Egypt.

The only administrative organizational work involved in the period covered by this report is derived from the integration of certain parts of UNRRA Greece with the Military. In this connection, an organizational chart was prepared and issued to the staff.

TRAINING

While most of the training undertaken has been of an indirect nature, the meetings with District Directors and deputies on operational plans and procedure, preparation of job descriptions and operating plans, all had training dividends. The Greek classes in Egypt were changed into more concentrated form and Greek classes on three levels were begun soon after the arrival of the Mission in Greece.

GENERAL

The above covers most of the activities of Finance and Administration in Greece. There are many related activities, which though interesting, it

seems unnecessary to cover. Under this category would come the influx of fifty refugees on the night of Dec. 12th when near-by houses were dynamited, the problems of caring for these refugees, passing them on in the morning and letting no more in, the impending problem of evacuating part or all of the Greece Mission from the Acropolo Palace and perhaps from the country, etc.

Lewis H. Rohrbaugh
Deputy Chief for Finance
and Administration
Greece Mission

14 December 1944

45501

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND
REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

GREECE MISSION

SERIES: POLICY

No. GP 4

SUBJECT: INTEGRATION OF UNRRA AND ML

Date: 2 December 1944

As a result of an agreement between UNRRA Washington, Balkan and Greece officials, and military authorities certain parts of the UNRRA administrative structure have been integrated into and are functioning as a part of the ML organization which is itself now a part of the Third Corps.

The Bureau of Requirements and Supply, including the Industrial Rehabilitation Division and the Food and Agriculture Division, the Bureau of Distribution and Transport, and the Health Division are now functioning within the military framework and are housed with ML HQ. Each of the UNRRA bureaus and divisions incorporated into ML serve under an immediate superior who in certain cases is an UNRRA staff member, in certain others is an ML officer. See the attached organization chart for exact details. All such units head up to Col. Stockton and to Brig. King who are in charge of the ML S and R Branch.

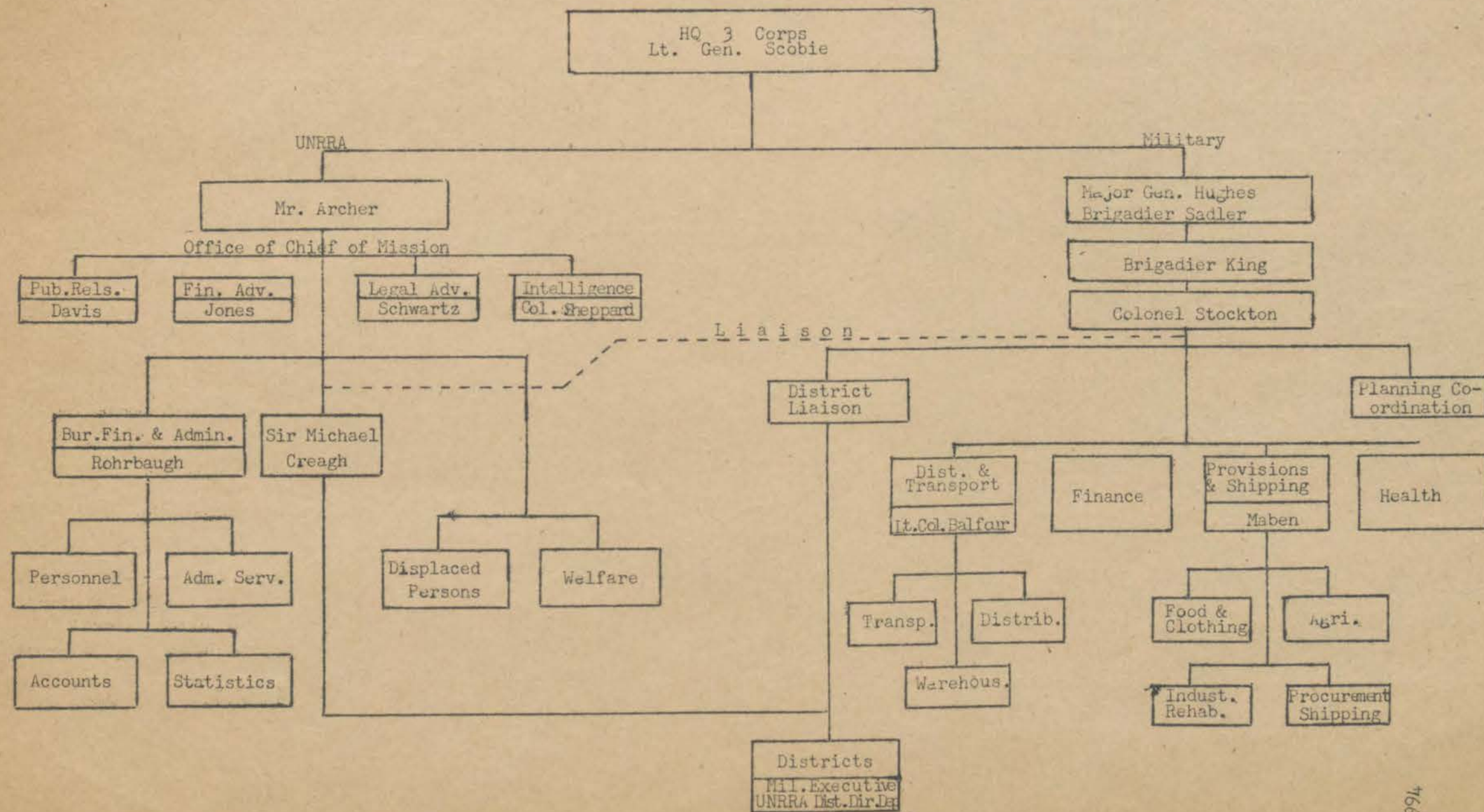
The remainder of the UNRRA organization including the various parts of the Office of the Chief of Mission, the Bureau of Finance and Administration, the Welfare Division, and Displaced Persons Division are functioning as a separate though cooperating organization, and are responsible to the Chief of Mission, Mr. Laird Archer.

UNRRA District personnel are to be considered a part of the ML district staff. As part of this staff, UNRRA district welfare workers will continue to devote their attention to problems of that division. UNRRA District Directors and Deputy District Directors will function under the ML District Commander, and will concern themselves with problems of welfare, displaced persons, matters relating to the development of UNRRA's program in the post-military period, and also with such activities as may be assigned in connection with those parts of the UNRRA organization which are now integrated into and functioning under ML, namely the Bureaus and Divisions listed above.

In connection with the employment of needed local personnel and other local expenditures (exclusive of allowances and partial salary payments) for those bureaus and divisions functioning directly as a part of the ML organization, the responsibility has been assumed by ML, and UNRRA District Directors and Deputies will make no expenditures to cover such expenditures. Basically, of course, the Military is responsible for all UNRRA expenditures in Greece during the period when UNRRA serves as the agent of the Military.

UNRRA will continue to be responsible for personnel and related administration in connection with all the ("imported") UNRRA employees. Instructions in this connection and in connection with the work of the Welfare and Displaced Persons Division will be addressed to the UNRRA District Director with a copy to the Military District Commander. Reports coming to UNRRA HQ from UNRRA districts will follow the same routing.

Laird Archer
Chief of Mission



Return to work

13th November 1944
CAWA/368

Mr. Michail Menshikov,
U.N.R.R.A.
1344 Connecticut Avenue,
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Menshikov,

Attached is a summary of Reports
recently received from advance Greek Mission
staff members now in Greece.

Yours sincerely

CHIEF OF BALKAN MISSION

Dist:

D. G.
O R L
G. C.
FIA

(ddg) F & A (8)
Welfare
Health
Sup ly

Dis. persons
Sec.
Pub. Info.
Areas.

6th November, 1944

NEWS FROM GREECE, NO. 1

1. Reports are now beginning to come in from Greece. Unrra officers in the field are making valient efforts to keep us informed of the conditions they find and of their activities. Many of them are calling urgently for action or making recommendations.

Their reports are of interest to all divisions in Cairo. They contain much that headquarters in Athens should know; much of interest to London, Washington and Naples. It is not possible to circulate copies of the originals to all those interested. Often a single report contains requests for action by half a dozen divisions.

It has therefore been decided that the first action on such reports (other than special urgent action) shall be to incorporate their chief points into a summary for general circulation. Officials who see points in the summary affecting their work can then take appropriate steps to put themselves fully in the picture and get on with any necessary action through the normal channels. When the system outlined in Policy Order No. CP2 gets under way it may be possible to let divisions have copies of the reports themselves at an early date, but at present it would not be possible to have the necessary number of copies typed in time to be of any real use, and this summary must be relied on as an initial pointer.

2. To date reports have been received from the following:-

DISTRICT 1

Mr. Archer	Athens	Telegram
Mr. Wahlberg	"	Reports dated Oct. 17, 18, 19
		20, 21, 22
		23
Mr. Rohbaugh	"	Report dated Oct. 25, 27
Mr. Montgomery	Skiros	" " Nov. 1

DISTRICT 2

Mr. Russus	en route
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DISTRICT 3

Mr. Carl Compton	still in port	Letter dated Oct. 28
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DISTRICT 4

Mr. Victor Deacock	Chios	Reports dated Oct. 15, 21, 24,
(now back)		Nov. 1
Mr. Montgomery	Chios	Report dated Nov. 1
(now back)	Mytilene	" " "
	Samos	" " "
ML	Chios	Report dated Sept. 14

District 5

Mr. Hiram Sibley	Syros	Reports dated Oct. 18, 19, 21
Mr. De Forest	Sick in Haifa	Letter dated Oct. 14
Mr. Finlayson	Syros	" " Oct. 22

3. SUMMARY OF REPORTSa. FIRST IMPRESSIONSDistrict 1

"Our first visits burned villages confirmed critical need repair materials and clothing in addition to food. This farm population barely existing like animals, roofless and enfeebled." Archer.

"People crowd you to tell you their stories. They feel like slaves who have just been liberated." Wahlberg.

(Over)

DISTRICT 4

"We arrived on the island of Chios at noon on the 11th October. We were given a tumultuous welcome by the crowds gathered on the quay. In general conditions are satisfactory on Chios, V. Deacock.

District 5

"The poor people are pathetic in their friendliness. My hand has been kissed many times. I have been stopped to shake hands and greeted continually." Sibley.

b. POLITICAL SITUATION

District 1

Athens. October 18th. "Attended the Liberation Meeting in Constitution Square.....Banners scattered by thousands throughout the crowd carried these slogans: Popular Free Courts. Glory to our Dead. Welcome Allies. Honour and Glory to the Brave Dead Heroes of the EAM. Revenge, Remember "Haidare" (the worst concentration camp). Down with the Bulgarians. Democracy. The People must have the Power. Unity and Order. Long Live the National Government. Long live the Communist Party."

October 23rd. "EAM megaphones are broadcasting a three point program:-

- i. Distribute all Red Cross supplies at once. Government must provide food for the people;
- ii. Permission for "Andartes" to parade in Athens.
- iii. Punishment of the traitors who are hiding in hotels in Athens."

"Mobs are finding traitors and the police are having difficulty in protecting their lives."

Kalamata. October 21st. "EAM 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 acting as prefect."

"The local committee contended that if it were known that no grain would be distributed in villages for two months there would be a revolution. The local committee (EAM) having the village (or 'resistance') areas most at heart, feel very strongly..... They have already telegraphed Kanelopoulos to endeavour to have this plan amended..... I am inclined to support their view."

Skiros. October 23rd. "Political situation usual way. EAM, about six people armed, terrorising the population."

District 4

Mytilene. October 18th."..... The political situation was very acute and EAM were doing everything they could to seize power."

October 21st. "Only Mytilene sticks to the drachma..... but this is entirely due to political pressure by the EAM."

Chios (AML Report). September 10th. "We were entertained that evening by the Municipal Government (EAM)..... The Government which took over after the evacuation of the Island by the Germans was entirely EAM. None of its members, however, are extremists and they have exercised a moderating influence on the more violent members of the party. Although they have no previous experience of local government they appear to be efficient organisers and there is a state of calm throughout the island. They are very ready to cooperate with the Greek Government."

Samos. October 21st. "In his view what would help stabilize the political side of the island (similar to Mytilene) would be the return of some political figures who could be a counterpart to the Andartes and EAM, who are at present in control of the island. ... "Awful problem in offing. Andartes have stores of arms and supplies (captured from Italians, etc.). Two reliable independent witnesses reported that EAM people had broken into Ikaria warehouse and stolen supplies."

District 5.

Syros. October 18th. (referring to clearance of mines)..."They were spurred on the day before yesterday by the threatened arrival of 200 EAM. To this was added the report that a German destroyer was in Panormas."

SUPPLIES

District 1

Athens. October 18th. "It was obvious as one looked over the crowd that a whole population had been reduced to a very low level of existence, for the most part clothes were very shabby and worn. People had dressed up in their best clothes for the occasion. All goods were of pre-war origin."

"Mr. Sandstrom reported that JEC had 25,000 tons of foodstuffs in the harbor, 3000 of which is wheat. 2400 tons was intended for the Aegean islands, and 3000 for Crete. He reported that it takes 300 tons a day to supply Athens. The outlying districts of Corinth are in very bad shape. The JEC has been supplying about 36,000 tons a month, 24,000 of which is wheat, 5-6000 pulses, 1500 tons of fish products, rice, sugar and 300 tons of soup powder. 600 tons of milk per month has been supplied for the children's cartoons and institutions. Fresh milk has been procured through exchange for bran products produced in the milling of wheat. 2-3,000,000 have been given free rations except for bread, in Athens."

"Prices have tended to go up since liberation and off loading has been slow..... Visited the homes in Kephissia for refugee children from burned villages.....children in great need of blankets."

Kalamata. October 21st. "Arrived here.....found Greek navy already installed but no supplies." ... "The people have naturally been disappointed at the entry of ship after ship without food on board, but this will no doubt soon be forgotten. It was found necessary on October 18th, to send 70 cases of our own compositions 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." ... "On October 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... There is no doubt that much 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." ... "There is no apparent starvation in the town though a certain amount of obvious undernourishment."

Skiros. October 23rd. "Position on the island good ... Supply position very good. They had enough flour for 1,200 people for the next six months."

District 4

Chios. October 15th. "In general conditions are satisfactory on Chios. I have not yet visited Mytilene but I understand that the situation is even better. There is no starvation on Chios. People look, and are well fed and well clothed. ... Distribution of foodstuffs has already

(Over)

commenced and is proceeding smoothly. Crowds are orderly and patient. There is plenty of food on the island - perhaps not available to everybody, but as witnessed by what is exposed for sale in the shops."

"The distribution of foodstuffs on Chios mentioned in my last report has been completed and the next will shortly fall due. ... The following foodstuffs were issued free of charge (approximately 1000 calories).

22 okes flour	72 drams coffee
70 drams beans	55 drams sugar
2 oz. cheese	12 oz. tinned meat.

Rural districts did not get the cheese or meat." (Figures for Mytilene, Samos, Fournoi Islands also given).

In both District 1 and District 4 the AML Plan which provides for better rations for the urban than the rural population, is being hotly challenged by the EAM.

Chios. "The 'rural' rose in protest. They claimed that they had not eaten meat or cheese since the German occupation. Mytilene 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."

Mytilene. October 18th. (Quoting AML officer)

"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 causes of starvation."

Samos. October 23rd. "Great need for food, olive oil in fair supply being hoarded by producers as currency. Trade at low ebb, shops mostly shut."

"Industry: Tanneries reported to require only a certain chemical to get them going.

"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 AML representative. The AML 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 AML representative notes the opinion for such discrepancies, and attaches same to the official receipt. AML responsibility for the cargo then ends here. AML 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 AML representative at any time."

District 5

Syros. October 18th. "Unfortunately our foodships have not yet come in which has made it difficult for the commanding officer in his dealings with the political situation."

"The stores are mostly closed and those into which I have looked are bare. The barber shops seem to be the one prosperous looking business. I have witnessed two beeves being butchered and seen quite a lot of fish. I visited the Red Cross warehouse yesterday and saw the flour they are giving out. That will all be gone today."

"The ration of flour has been 4 okes per person per month. In May and July the issue was increased to 6 okes. The people in the city are almost entirely dependent on their ration in order to live, although some fish and vegetables are obtainable. In the other islands as well as in Syra it has not always been possible to give out the supplementary food owing to lack of supplies. Transportation is the major bottleneck faced in this area by the Red Cross.

"The distribution system appears to be working well... I attended the first meeting of the Food Sub-Committee this morning at which it was agreed to distribute generally the army milk stores which we bought from Chios with us with special attention to the hospital."

d. CURRENCY All reports confirm that the drachma is completely out of hand.

District 1

Athens. October 30th. "The drachma situation is awful - one trillion five-hundred and twenty five billion to the 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.

"There is little currency in the provinces. They have not seen a billion drachma note in Tripoli."

District 4

Chios. November 1st. "No money in use so wages of dock labourers, cartage, etc. from ship to actual consumer paid in extra rations."

d. HEALTH.

Telegram October 17th. "Require most urgent medical supplies all islands Cyclades. Strongly recommend caique Imerra-despatch Syros."

District 1

Athens. October 20th. "Capt. Politis and myself visited, on Thursday, four milk stations, one feeding centre and one dispensary. These particular centres serve nearly 4000 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." ... "The children in the special feeding centres are recommended by doctors and a balanced meal is provided each day. Medical attention is provided in all these centres and special dispensaries are provided for sick children."

"The Swiss wish to leave as soon as possible. Their doctors come on the basis of six months service. All have overstayed their periods of service." "Everywhere need of clothing, medical supplies."

Kalamata. October 21st. "There are no epidemics and little malaria. Two or 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."

District 4

Chios. "I understand from (Col. Musson) that he considered the medical situation on Khios very satisfactory indeed. Medical stores have been distributed throughout the district. The government doctor, Dr. Evyeaviothis is a very capable man and most reliable." ... "There are about 30 physicians in Chios, 45 villages."

Samos. October 23rd.

"... 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. . . . A number of cases of typhoid reported, and there is some malaria. Leper settlement near Karlovassi with 36 lepers. . . . V. D. on increase and

men of the island are incensed over this, which is largely attributed to the Italians."

District 5

Syros. October 19th. "I have been rather hesitant in forming conclusions. But I have seen children in the most pitiable condition, not the exception but practically all. Boys and girls of 14 to 15 look 9 and 10."

"The old hospital has at present about 50 cases, approximately half being typhoid fever. This disease is endemic on this island and this year there have been about 3000 cases and 15 deaths. It is generally stated that contaminated cisterns are the cause of the disease.... The operating rooms were in good shape with two sterilizers. Kerosene was needed for the sterilizers and alcohol for sterilization. There was a slight supply of anesthetics and ... a moderate quantity of a variety of drugs... I was promised a list of needed supplies of drugs and medicines."

"I was asked in particular for milk... Food is the main problem in the field of health here. The main diseases are those caused by vitamin deficiency, such as pellagra, scabies and skin diseases. Unfortunately, no soap is coming in during the first month and this need is almost as great as food... Might I suggest that this need be stressed to AML for a revision of shipping schedules in other districts."

"Tuberculosis has not been too serious in Syros. Venereal disease, which was no problem before the war, has now become a serious matter ... because of the Italian occupation."

e. TRANSPORT

District 1

"There is much suffering in the Peloponnesus due to the breakdown of transportation and the wrecking of bridges." The Greeks actually stole the buses from the Germans who tried to get them. This is fortunate because the troops have been largely transported by means of the Athens buses. There is no taxi service, few cars are seen on the streets."

"Transport is tighter than an ungreased joint."

District 4

Chios. "I have visited two villages on Khios.... The handicap is lack of transportation." ... "All carts and lorries on Khios have been destroyed except one municipal lorry. There are about seven old motor buses that could probably still see service if supplied with tyres."

Samos. October 21st. "A few Italian lorries and cars running."

District 5

Syros. October 21st. "Beacuse of lack of shipping I have not been able to get to any of the other islands. Fortunately five caiques arrived yesterday and we may be able to get around next week."

f. HOUSING AND DEMOLITIONS

District 1

Peloponessus. October 21st. "The Germans burned villages up to the day they left in almost every locality."

Euboia. "All the villages are at least partially burned, some a few houses, many completely burned. Everywhere the need ofbuilding materials."

Kalamata. "Electricity and water supplies have been restored with the aid of diesel oil from British warships and the town is being cleaned up. There is a large amount of bomb damage and other destruction."

(Over)

"There is no-one without a roof over his head although quite a number of troops are in the place."

"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 will cope with the whole Polops, in order; it will take many weeks in any case."

District 4

Mytilene. October 18th. "Housing and billeting for the refugees when they returned should be sufficient, although the recent earthquake in Turkey had damaged some 600 houses in Mytilene, he estimated that 500 of these would require rebuilding."

District 5

Syros. October 18th. "Prior to their departure the Germans with their usual thoroughness demolished the electric light plant, destroyed or dismantled most of the machinery of the boat works and blew up part of the quay. The warehouses which are along the outer quay were badly hit during the bombardment. A good deal of ammunition has been left lying around."

"The warehouse is across the street from a flour mill which fortunately is intact, and can be put back into operation in two weeks' time with its own power."

"The water supply seems mostly intact and has been turned on again which will be valuable in controlling sickness."

g. DISPLACED PERSONS

District 4

Samos. October 21st. "He suggested that the island could take the return of a number of people as soon as AML could release Transport and Supplies."

h. MISCELLANEOUS

District 1

Athens. "Types of inquiries by persons coming into the office:-

- i. Jews who have been in hiding and without ration cards
- ii. Those seeking lost persons
- iii. English and Greek-Americans who want to get away.
- iv. People who want jobs with Unrra or AML
- v. People wanting to write letters to relatives and friends from whom they have not heard
- vi. People wanting food and clothing and shelter.

"Had a talk with Elizabeth Mayston who... through the war has been responsible for taking care of Greek-Americans and American citizens. She reported there were about 3,000 of these persons who have had a specially hard time because they did not fit into the regular agency services. She was able to carry on by means of borrowing money from generous friends and promising to pay after the war."

"ML hasn't affected much publicity yet as to what it is in Greece and what it's doing. Few people, comparatively, know about it yet...."
Very important it be understood Unrra is not putting on a program now."

District 4

Chios October 24th. "The signal situation is acute where No. 4 district is concerned and the Navy have asked that the mails be used wherever possible."

(Over)

District 5

Syros. "Fuel. No coal, no wood, winter is very near... People collect timber from shelled houses and will probably start looting and breaking empty houses later."

"There are about 350 homeless young children in the city, orphans whose parents have disappeared for various reasons...a certain number of these were usually begging for food outside the hotel."

BY BAG

Office of Chief of Mission,
UNHRA Balkan Mission,
8, Sh. Dar El Shifa,
Garden City,
CAIRO

1344 Report
Greek Mission-
Report

1 Nov 44

CAWA/324

U.N.R.R.A.
1344, Connecticut Ave.,
Washington 25, D. C.

Forwarded with the compliments of the Chief of
Balkan Mission. With many apologies for the delay
in dispatching this report.

Approved by Chief of Mission.

Date 1st November 1944

October 5, 1944

TO: Miss Mary Craig McGeachy
Director of Welfare
UNRRA Washington

FROM: Harry Greenstein

SUBJECT: Monthly Report - September

Attached find Monthly Report of the Welfare
Division, Balkan Mission, for the month of
September.

Distribution:

Welfare Division (original incoming)
Areas Bureau
General Counsel
DDG(BF&A)(8)
OKL
Health Division
Supply Bureau
Displaced Persons Division

WELFARE DIVISION UNRRA
GREEK MISSION

Monthly Report for September 1944, covering Voluntary
Societies, Headquarters Specialists, and Office Mana-
gement.

29th September, 1944.

A. Voluntary Societies

1. AML Inspection of Relief and Refugee Units

On 20th September the five Relief and Refugee Units assigned (+) to Greece were reviewed in an inspection by Colonel Lubbock, AML Commander for District I, Wing Commander Paynter, A/CRO, and several other AML officers. UNRRA personnel of Districts I, II, and III to which teams have been assigned also attended. The inspection was very impressive, each team with its equipment in two lorries packed ready for movement.

Following the inspection Colonel Lubbock, in addressing the group, stressed the possibility that, although he hoped each team could be kept together as a unit, it was more likely that individual members of teams would have to be deployed once operations begin. Therefore, it was incumbent upon each member of a team to acquaint himself fully with the assignments and jobs of other members of a team. All "specialists" must be "general-ists", Colonel Lubbock emphasized.

2. Planned Sessions with Greek Relief and Refugee Units

Following a meeting on 21st September with all members of the Relief and Refugee Units assigned to the Greek Mission at which Mr. Leet led a discussion on the Welfare Division A and P, Mr. Dula discussed with the group the possibility of planning sessions with the teams designed to familiarize all personnel likely to be engaged in welfare work with AML and UNRRA plans, over-all and district. The object would be primarily to carry out Colonel Lubbock's charge to the group that each member of a team should acquaint himself fully with the assignments and files of other members of a team. It was agreed that Mr. Dula and the five team leaders would constitute a steering committee to initiate such sessions.

At the meeting of the steering committee on 22nd September in which Miss Edith Eccles (DWO for District VI) was invited to participate as a representative of the district viewpoint, sessions were planned beginning 26th September through 6th October. (See Schedule, attached). It was agreed that the sessions had a four-fold purpose:

- a. To discuss welfare plans for Greece - UNRRA, AML,
- b. To secure the participation of voluntary agency personnel in the development of welfare plans for the districts of operation.
- c. To share knowledge of methods of welfare operations.
- d. To discuss any matters considered necessary to a successful field welfare operation.

(+) Y.W.C.A.

) District 1

Guides International Service)

British Red Cross

) District 3

I.V.S.P. (Inter'l Vol. Service for Peace)

F.A.U.

-District 2

It was agreed that, while Mr. Dula would act as liaison from the UNRRA side and take the initiative in the first week, Miss Margaret Pilkington, leader of the GIS team, would act as chairman and liaison from the voluntary agency side. It was further agreed that:

- a. Meetings would be held at Camp B where the teams are now living in their own tents and under their own commandant;
- b. District AML and UNRRA personnel would plan the Tuesday and Thursday sessions with teams assigned to their particular districts;
- c. Following introductory sessions to be held on Monday, Wednesday, and Fridays, team leaders would discuss with members of their units the formation of inter-team working committees which would prepare reports expanding the introductory presentation and incorporating any pertinent experience they may have had, either in England or in refugee camps in the Middle East;
- d. Sessions would be planned to hear the reports of such committees and to discuss them fully;
- e. Detailed minutes of each meeting and committee sessions would be kept with the view of possibly editing such data, time permitting, in the form of a handbook, and with the view to assembling useful data for teams that would be organized in the future;
- f. The steering committee would meet periodically as an evaluation committee with power to adjust the schedule as necessary

Wing Commander H.S. Paynter gave his approval of the plan, agreeing to appoint an AML officer for Districts I, II and III for the purpose of working out with teams some field exercises in the use of their equipment.

The sessions began on 26th September with each district meeting with its teams as follows:

District I: Mr. Charles Lewis, Deputy District Director - UNRRA, presented case problems in welfare operations to small units of the teams which later brought back their answers for group comment and criticism.

District II: Mr. Charles Cowell, Acting District Director, arranged for the FAU Unit to drive in their own transport to AML Headquarters to participate in a discussion and exercise on the proposed rationing scheme for Greece.

District III: Mr. Carl Compton, District Director, Colonel Fuller, AML Deputy District Commander, and five UNRRA personnel of the District met with their teams for a discussion of the organization of AML in the district and of conditions likely to be faced according to intelligence reports.

On 27th September, Mr. Elfan Rees, Director of welfare for the Albanian Mission, introduced the subject "Making a Relief Survey", dealing with a questionnaire prepared by AML and a questionnaire drafted on a Balkan Mission basis. There was lively discussion following Mr. Rees' concise presentation and considerable interest was indicated in methods of going about making a survey as well as in the type of information sought.

At the second session Mr. Dula presented the draft of a Child Welfare A and P for Greece. Wing Commander Paynter and Major Middleton, his deputy, attended this session. Working committees have been set up on schemes of child-feeding, youth programs, foster care, etc. Many of the Voluntary agency personnel have had valuable experience in child-caring programs in England and in the ME Refugee Camps.

3. Participation in Registration of Refugees at Moses Wells Camp

On 25th September Miss Barbara Murray and Miss Beryl Gibson, Welfare Officers (Registration) of the YWCA and GIS Units respectively, left for Moses Wells camp to observe and participate in the registration of the refugees there on the SHAEE card. Since it was not possible to have all the Registration Officers engage in this actual registration of refugees, Miss Murray and Miss Gibson will meet with all the registration officers after they return to give a report on their observations and experience.

B. Headquarters Specialists

1. Occupational Training and self-help opportunities

Miss Leila Bruce, specialist in this field, in consultation with other members of the staff began developing plans for occupational training and self-help measures. These plans follow the same pattern as the over-all A&L and UNRRA welfare Plans for Greece. Suggestions are made for work that could be initiated in the military period and in the UNRRA stage. Types of self-help measures suggested are as follows:

- a. Production by farm women of subsistence food;
- b. Preservation of surplus foods for home use;
- c. Making and repairing articles for family use;
- d. Re-establishment, and possible development in some areas, of home industries;
- e. Projects designed to teach trades to working-age boys and girls;
- f. Occupational therapy for the war-wounded;
- g. In-service training projects for semi-skilled personnel whose training was interrupted by the war;

Conferences are being scheduled with voluntary agency personnel, district welfare officers, and personnel of the Bureau of Supply and the Health Division for the further development and coordination of plans.

2. Child Welfare

A draft of a Child Welfare Appreciation and Plan, set up in similar form to that of the Welfare Division A and P, has been prepared in consultation with Miss Meverette Smith who has had many years experience in welfare work in Greece with the Near East Foundation. The Plan covers services to children in two major aspects:

- a. Supplementary assistance to enable families to care more adequately for their children, such as, child-feeding programs, special aid to fatherless children, youth programs, day nurseries, etc.

- b. Foster care programs for children who have no family or whose families are unable to care for them, such as, foster family care, institutions, temporary hostels or rest homes, etc.

Major emphasis is placed upon the necessity of an immediate registration of children in orphanages and with families other than their own in order to aid in the identification of children who are "lost" and to expedite the restoration of children, wherever possible, to their own families. Because it seems likely that such registration may be one of the immediate tasks of the child welfare program following liberation, a special system, with appropriate cards, is being developed.

The material prepared for OFRRA by the Children's Bureau and the reports of the Expert Commission on Social Welfare Services for Mothers and Children have been exceedingly helpful in drafting a Child Welfare Plan for Greece. Practically any material dealing with the various aspects of child welfare may be very useful during the present planning period when data which will afford the basis for offering technical advice and assistance is being collected.

A close working relationship has been established with the Health Division. Since child welfare and maternal and child health programs are so closely related, particularly in Greece, it has seemed imperative for the welfare and Health Divisions to make full use of this planning period to establish sound cooperation. Following a conference with Miss Baggalay, Director of Nursing for the Greek Mission, Mr. Dula was invited to meet with all the regional nursing supervisors to discuss welfare plans. There was agreement on the principle that, in view of the shortage of nurses and persons with nursing training and the great demand that will exist for them, nursing personnel should not be used on any operation that a person without such specialized training can perform. Further conferences are being planned to discuss child-feeding programs which, though they may be under either Health or Welfare, will in any event require the closest kind of collaboration between both Divisions.

3. Memoranda in Preparation.

A plan has been made with the Yugoslav and Albanian Missions whereby work on welfare programs is allocated and reports shared by the three Country Missions. Miss Minton is preparing a statement on "Organization of a Local Welfare Center"; Miss Pauley (Yugoslavia) has submitted a draft dealing with the "Determination of Needs"; Mr. Leet is organizing a statement on "Factors in the Use of Cash Relief"; Miss Brownlee (Yugoslavia) has reviewed the draft of a Child Welfare Plan and she and Mr. Dula are dividing work on certain aspects of child welfare to mutual advantage.

It is hoped that a manual, which will be the composite of various special plans, will be prepared by the time operations begin. If this is not possible, the Welfare Division will at least have drafts that may serve to cut down the time that would otherwise be required during hectic operations to formulate objections and methods of welfare programs. For this latter reason, the importance of securing any pertinent material from Washington and London, even though it be un-perfected, cannot be overstressed.

4. Orientation for new arrivals

Miss Bruce, who, in addition to her other duties, has been assigned to cover orientation for new additions to the welfare staff,

inducted Miss Emma M. Gavitt and Miss Alene Moss, voluntary agency personnel, into the Division. These two workers are now attending the planned sessions referred to earlier in the report. Prior to that, however, their orientation consisted of:

- a. General information on the office organization, transportation, location of UNRRA offices, mail service, and other routine procedures;
- b. Security regulations;
- c. Basic reading material, particularly on AML and UNRRA relationships and plans, late reports on conditions in Greece, the structure of the Greek Government, etc.
- d. Specific assignments to further familiarize themselves with the work of the Division as well as to help in some of the work.

/s/ John E. Dula

John E. Dula
Welfare Specialist
Greek Mission

MONTHLY REPORT - SEPTEMBER 1944 - WELFARE DIVISION, BALKAN MISSION

During the month of September special attention was given to the following matters:

- (1) Assignment and integration of Welfare staff with Country Missions;
- (2) Removal of Headquarters to Maadi to promote closer association and more effective working relations with AML;
- (3) Signing of an agreement with the Palestine Jewish Council, which will make available to UNRRA approximately 60 voluntary society workers;
- (4) Mobilization, equipment and training of voluntary society teams;
- (5) Establishment of a special training camp for team units called forward;
- (6) Participation in the setting up of Advance Headquarters in Italy for the Yugoslav Mission;
- (7) Preparation of Welfare material to be used during the military period;
- (8) Meetings with the Cairo Council of Voluntary Societies and the different Divisions of UNRRA;
- (9) Refugee camp problems.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETY WORKERS:

Arrivals during September:

British	32
American	6

Total number of voluntary society workers:

British	243
American	50
Allied	22
Total	<u>315</u>

Washington has decided that it will not send overseas personnel such as drivers, quartermasters and cooks. Also that except for refugees in camps such personnel should be recruited in the countries of operation. These two limitations are entirely sound, but unfortunately AML will not issue transport and other equipment to teams which do not have these positions filled. Efforts have been made to secure drivers and other non-technical personnel from the refugee camps, but without much success. As a result, it is difficult to organize self-contained American teams. The personnel from the U.S. are accordingly being utilized in camps and on the UNRRA staff until non-technical personnel can be secured from other sources.

MILITARY STATUS OF VOLUNTARY WORKERS:

After considerable discussion with AML, an agreement has been reached on the status of voluntary society workers during the military period. Certain members of teams will be designated as officers and other members classified as "Other Ranks." Privileges of personnel of "Other Rank" status will be on a scale as near to that afforded to personnel of Officer rank as can be arranged.

GREEK WELFARE MISSION - Staff Set-up. As of September 30th the Greek Welfare staff consists of:-

On UNRRA Budget Line:

1 Director of Welfare
1 Welfare Specialist (Child Welfare)
3 District Welfare Officers
<u>1</u> Field Welfare Officer
6

Seconded from Voluntary Societies:

1 District Welfare Officer
1 Field Welfare Officer
<u>2</u> General Welfare Officers
4

It should be noted that out of a total budget line of 25 Welfare personnel allotted for Greece only 6 are now in Cairo. In order to meet present needs 4 workers from the Greek War Relief Association have been temporarily assigned as Field Welfare Officers and 1 worker from the Near East Foundation as District Welfare Officer. In addition, 5 British voluntary society relief and refugee units have been assigned to Greece.

It has also been necessary to make temporary assignments of personnel to different responsibilities from those called for in the Budget, e.g. Miss Eunice Minton has been placed in charge of field operations a position not called for in the Budget but which is necessary in order effectively to utilise the services of personnel having limited experience in districts which are at present completely uncovered.

It has also been found desirable to organise the Greek Welfare Mission into three units:-

- (1) a Welfare Specialist unit;
- (2) an office management unit;
- (3) a field operations unit.

The Welfare specialist unit has responsibility for the development of plans and materials relating to Welfare policy. The field operations unit will consolidate and direct the activities of field welfare staff. Mr. John Dooler is in charge of the Welfare Specialist unit and the office management unit and Miss Eunice Minton is in charge of the field operations unit. Attached is a report of the field operations unit which gives a summary of its work for the month of September.

Liaison Relations: (a) with other UNRRA Divisions and Personnel. Through regular weekly staff meetings conducted by the Chief of the Greek Mission the staff is able to keep informed of the activities of the other Divisions of the Greek Mission and in turn to keep them informed of the progress of the Welfare Division. In addition special conferences have been held with Distribution & Transport, Health and Displaced Persons Divisions for the purpose of arriving at a clear understanding of the relationships involved and the respective responsibilities:

(b) with the military authorities. Close relationship has been maintained with the office of the acting AML Chief Relief Officer for Greece. Planning and other activities have gone forward with their knowledge and approval. In addition the District Welfare Officers have maintained close relationships with District Commanders and District Relief Officers;

(c) with Governments. A conference attended by Mr. Greenstein and Mr. Leet was held with Mr. Lontos, Ministry of Health for Greece, at which there was general discussion with regard to relationships during the post-military period. Mr. Leet and Mr. Wahlberg met with AML officers and the Director General of the Greek Ministry of Health & Welfare for the purpose of discussing relief and welfare problems in District I.

Appraisal of Welfare Plan for Greece. The Welfare Appreciation Plan has been most favourably received by AML and other UNRRA Divisions. We feel it has some serious deficiencies but it represents the best that can be done on the basis of the rather meagre knowledge of conditions in Greece and the plans of other cooperating agencies.

JUGOSLAV WELFARE MISSION - Staff Set-up. As at September 30th the Yugoslav Welfare staff consists of:-

- 1 Director of Welfare
- 2 Welfare Specialists (Child Welfare and Feeding)
- 2 District Welfare Officers
- 3 Field Welfare Officers
- 1 General Administrative Assistant.

It should be noted that only 9 of the welfare staff have arrived in Cairo as against a total of 26 persons allotted to Yugoslavia.

Because of pressure of work, staff members arriving during the month did not attend UNRRA Orientation Program at Maadi but reported immediately to the Welfare Division who took responsibility for their orientation to Balkan division and country mission plans.

As a result of the urgent need for standard setting materials to be used by UNRRA staff and voluntary agency personnel in their negotiations with nationals, the welfare Director of the three country missions established a plan whereby materials would be developed jointly by the three Welfare staffs. In this way specific skills of staff members could be most effectively utilized and duplication of work between missions avoided. On the basis of this plan specific work assignments were given to Yugoslav Welfare staff members; assignments made and the status of materials under development are as follows:

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| Aleta Brownlee | - Child Welfare Services and Standards.
First draft of material completed. |
| Ruth Pauley | - 1. Determination of Need and Assistance Planning.
First draft completed.
2. Family Welfare Services.
Statement under development. |
| Louise Blackham | - 1. Plans for Field Reporting.
First draft completed.
2. The Development and Use of Advisory Committees.
First draft completed.
3. Recreation for Children Receiving Congregation Care. - (Material under development). |
| Alice Adanalian | - Youth Occupational Training and Placement.
Material under development. |
| Olive C. Lodge | - Useful Hints for Workers in Yugoslavia.
Material under development. |
| Mary Wise | - Handbook of Background Material
Material partially completed. |
| Mr. N. Easterbrook | - Emergency Feeding.
Material under development. |

In the preparation of the above materials conferences have been and are being held not only with the Welfare staffs of the other country missions, but also with appropriate representatives of other Divisions of UNRRA including Health, Intelligence, Distribution and Supplies, and Displaced Persons. Drafts of standard setting materials have been routed to Welfare staff members, discussed in special conferences and revised in the light of recommendations made. When completed, materials will be mimeographed and made available to the entire Welfare staff and Relief Teams.

Staff members attended Yugoslav Mission staff meetings which were held on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays of each week. Miss Lodge conducted one of these meetings. The subject of her discussion was Yugoslavia: Traditions and Customs. Staff also attended Welfare Division staff meetings and daily language classes.

Three Relief and Refugee Teams were assigned to the Yugoslav Mission during the month of September and plans completed for the mobilisation, equipment and training of these teams. Such plans involved numerous conferences between Miss O'Meara, AML officials, representatives of other Divisions of UNRRA and meetings with team leaders. The teams were mobilised,

equipment issued and an intensive course of training developed and put into operation. The training program consists of the following two parts:-

- (a) AML Field Training in unit self-sufficiency, i.e. tent-pitching, loading and unloading of vehicles, checking of equipment, map reading, etc.
- (b) Health and Welfare function training.

The functional training program was developed jointly with the Albanian Mission, UNRRA Health Division, AML and Team Leaders. The program includes planned discussions and committee or project work on specific health and welfare field problems. One part of the training program, namely registration, was carried out also in cooperation with the Greek Mission and the Division of Displaced Persons. A joint meeting of all Relief Teams was held at which time the Assistant Director of the Division of Displaced Persons discussed Registration and the use of the Schaeff Card.

In addition to the above meetings with Relief Teams, informal dinner meetings were held weekly with Yugoslav Welfare staff, Relief Teams and AML officials. Also Miss O'Meara participated in the regular UNRRA training program for new staff members.

The Yugoslav Cairo Mission Headquarters were moved to MAADI Camp on September 22nd. It is anticipated that during the week of September 30th, staff members will be quartered at Maadi Camp in preparation for the move to Bari. Battle dress for Yugoslav staff members is being issued on September 30th.

During the month of September Mr. Balls, Director of Welfare for Yugoslavia, accompanied the advanced party of the Yugoslav Mission to Bari, Italy, where Advanced Headquarters were established. Subsequently Mr. Balls made a return visit to Cairo for important planning conferences.

Mr. Balls brought back to the staff information concerning the situation in Bari and the Mission's plans for preliminary meetings with Yugoslav officials during the week of September 24th. While in Cairo Mr. Balls met with the Welfare Division, the Yugoslav Mission, AML officials, representatives of other Divisions of UNRRA and Relief Teams. Important conferences in which Mr. Balls and Miss O'Meara, who acts as Chief of Welfare in Mr. Balls' absence, participated were concerned with personnel assignments and problems relating to the serious personnel shortages, training plans for voluntary agency personnel, the assignment of voluntary agency personnel to country missions and the seconding of voluntary agency personnel. Attention was also given by Mr. Balls to plans for the early transport of the Yugoslav Mission Welfare staff to Advanced Headquarters.

ALBANIAN WELFARE MISSION - Staff Set-up. As of September 30th the Albanian Welfare staff consists of:-

1. Director of Welfare
1. District Welfare Officer

In addition to the staff on the UNRRA Budget Line a relief and refugee unit organized under the auspices of the British Red Cross has been assigned to Albania. A number of informal meetings have been held and training in driving and hygiene is proceeding.

Welfare Plan and Meetings Prepared. The Welfare Plan for Albania has been completed and approved and memoranda have been prepared during the month on the following subjects: -

- (1) Emergency shelter;
- (2) Local surveys;
- (3) Training of relief units.

MEETINGS: The following meetings have been attended: -

- (1) 5 meetings of the Albanian Mission
- (2) 2 meetings of the Transport and Distribution Division
- (3) 4 meetings arranged for the training of voluntary personnel

LECTURES: The Director of Welfare presented the Welfare plan for Albania to the staff of the entire Mission and to the leaders of the relief and refugee units. He has also lectured on Welfare services to the Greek Mission relief units.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS: The departure of AML early in the month to Italy greatly reduced the effectiveness of planning and the resultant complete lack of contact with AML has been a most unfortunate handicap. Much useful time however has been spent in getting to know other members of the Mission and learning their plans and details.

REFUGEE CAMPS - MIDDLE EAST. Welfare Officers as used in camps in the Middle East is an Army title and the duties of such officers are those the Army or camp commandant defines. In some instances this means services to staff but not to refugees.

Those services which were conceived by UNRRA to be welfare services have been initiated by Voluntary Agency personnel with the approval of the camp commandant or initiated by the camp commandant or carried out by Voluntary Agency personnel. The Voluntary Agency workers have shown considerable ingenuity in developing services in the face of the inadequate supplies and with no supervision and direction.

Co-incident with the arrival of Miss Selene Gifford, the Chief Welfare Officer for Camps, almost all Voluntary Agency personnel was withdrawn from camps for mobilization training. At the present time there are only 12 Voluntary workers available in the camps for welfare services for an indefinite period. This is extremely serious because none of them are persons with either experience or training in general relief or assistance or with a sound knowledge of family welfare. They are specialists or persons with experience in recreation, education, medical social work, etc. The prospect becomes more serious because it is impossible to give coverage on any phase of welfare to all six camps with such gaps in personnel. It is hoped that Washington's approval of the requested budget for camp welfare officers will be given and persons with relief experience in large scale emergency situations can be found for these positions. Since the lifetime of the camps is unknown and since personnel is difficult to secure the budget request is for a minimum number of persons to permit at least continuity of services.

Both the Division of Camp Operations and the Camp commandants have objected to sudden influxes of Voluntary Agency personnel and their sudden withdrawal leaving no opportunity for orderly development of services and frequently completely disrupting orderly services. Most of this month has been spent in:-

- (a) Analyzing the personnel situation, and
- (b) Discussing with the Camp Operations Division the best method of meeting the serious situation caused by the withdrawal of Voluntary Society workers.

Plans for the Coming Month: -

- (1) The continued development of staff.
- (2) To continue work with the Cairo Council of Voluntary Societies which ties in with the total personnel situation for the Welfare Division and Country Missions as well as camps.
- (3) To visit all camps and make necessary evaluation of Welfare services in relation to needs of camps weighed against available personnel.

- (4) To attempt to stabilize staff so that minimum services can be provided even if certain camps are consolidated.
- (5) To further explore the needs of the camps for supplies other than food, clothing and shelter.
- (6) To continue to advise with the Division of Camps Operations and the Supplies Division on the allocation of Voluntary Agency contributions of cash and clothing in so far as these are earmarked for welfare purposes.

GENERAL COMMENTS - The material being prepared in Washington on welfare problems would be of enormous value if it could be received before operations begin. London has followed the policy of sending minutes and notes indicating the progress of their work instead of waiting until the work is completed. This has been most helpful to us. Suggest that if at all possible Washington should follow a similar policy.

HARRY GREENSTEIN
Director of Welfare Division,
Balkan Mission.

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

SECRET

Report of the Greece Mission for October 1944.

The liberation of Greece, except for the island of Crete and certain isolated garrisons, is now practically complete, and the Mission has passed from the preliminary planning stage to that of active participation in the work of relief and rehabilitation. Eighteen UNRRA officers, including Mr. Archer, are already in Greece and the main body of the Mission's staff should follow within a month. Most of those who have arrived in Cairo are equipped and ready to move as soon as called forward.

A report, "News from Greece" summarises first impressions and draws attention to the immediate problems. There is little UNRRA officials can do at this stage to affect the situation since the first responsibility lies with the Greek Government and AML, but even these early pointers help to show what vast scope there is going to be for UNRRA assistance.

Dominating the situation at the moment is the problem of the currency. Sir David Waley of the British Treasury has visited Athens with Mr. Lloyd, Economic and Financial Adviser to UNRRA and the Resident Minister, M.E., and Mr. Hugh Jones, Economic Adviser to the Greece Mission. Political considerations are likely to dictate whatever solution is adopted, since time is the most important factor.

Another major issue is likely to be distribution policy. The AML plan is based on giving the townspeople larger rations than the peasants. This policy is being challenged by the EAM, and first impressions confirm that rural need in some areas is certainly as great as urban. If the plan should have to be changed considerable adjustment will be necessary all round. Distribution plans are also likely to be complicated by uncertainty about the position of the IRC. The Chief of Mission is at present taking part in negotiations between the Greek Government, the Military and the Swedish-Swiss Commission, and the outcome is not yet known. It seems however, that the Swedes may not be able to play as big a part as had been hoped.

UNRRA staff in the field are making preliminary surveys of local conditions and fitting themselves into the ML plan. As the situation becomes clearer it will be possible to see how far the UNRRA plans worked out in Cairo are applicable. Before they can be implemented there are many staff and organisational problems to be settled. Both ML and the Greek authorities have to find their feet before plans can be completed.

During the month the staff in Cairo have been largely occupied in getting mobilised, in completing preliminary planning and in clarifying policies and relationships. The draft model agreement between UNRRA and recipient countries, dated 13th. September, was studied by Mr. Lloyd, Col. Maxwell, legal adviser to the Balkan Mission, Mr. Hugh Jones & Mr. Schwartz who has joined the Greece Mission as legal adviser. Several conferences were held, some attended by representatives of the Embassies, and a draft telegram containing comments prepared. The purpose

of the comments was to make the agreement more acceptable to the Greek Government both from a legal and financial viewpoint.

A telegram has been sent to Washington asking for elucidation of the financial resolutions of the Montreal Conference and their administrative interpretation in such a way as to minimise the financing of salaries and allowances of UNRRA personnel from the local currency proceeds of the sale of relief goods.

Conversations have been held between AML and Brigadier Langley of the Australian Red Cross in connection with the supply of relief to Greece from Australia. The Red Cross proposed to donate goods to the value of £250,000 and about £50,000 worth of goods are already en route. Brigadier Langley has been informed that Red Cross supplies shipped during the military period will count against the AML program, but that if goods such as textiles, clothing and footwear in respect of which the military do not expect to fulfil their program can be made available, they will meet an urgent need which would otherwise be unsatisfied.

UNRRA has taken part in negotiations between AML and the American Red Cross about supplies and textiles which the latter would make available under certain conditions.

Division activities other than field work have been as follows:-

Requirements and Supplies

During the month requirements estimates for food and textiles for the Jan-June 1945 period were completed in conformity with general UNRRA policies and the Ad Hoc Committee bases and were sent to Naples for eventual transmission to Washington and London in connection with the screening of the various government estimates which must precede final allocation requests to the Combined Boards. Programs prepared by other divisions were forwarded with the same end in view.

The division was kept informed by ML of the current position on supplies for the military period.

Mr George St Louis has joined the division as Requirements and Supply Specialist but the Bureau is still seriously understaffed.

Agricultural Rehabilitation

The Division has completed the "Suggested Agricultural Production Program for 1945" which has been mimeographed and forwarded to Naples, Washington and London. A "work book" for field workers is being assembled giving plans, census data of crops and livestock by Nomos, etc, and blank forms to be used in field surveys. Each worker has a map of his region on a scale of 1,250,000.

The sub-division of Fisheries is continuing with the assembling and repair of nets at the Chatby Casino in Alexandria. A handsome gift of nearly 2 tons of rope and mechanical equipment was received during the month from Evangelos Barbiutis of Alexandria who is on a temporary (W.O.C.) appointment giving advice and technical help. Other workers have volunteered from the Greek community in Alexandria. It is hoped that additional staff will soon arrive for assignment to the field.

Industrial Rehabilitation

The Internal organisation of the division was developed and a system for the classification and following up of I.R. activities in Greece was established. Contact was made with various officials of the Greek government remaining in Cairo and it was agreed that officials should be named as opposites to members of the divisions staff in order to facilitate negotiations on specific questions.

Work is proceeding on questionnaires to be used in field surveys to assure the most thorough and rapid compilation of necessary data on the spot.

Arrangements have been made with Mr. L.C. Kemp, General Manager of the Athens Piraeus Electricity Company, for personnel from the Company to be loaned temporarily at short notice to carry out inspection jobs on the spot if required.

Distribution and Transport

The Warehouse section of the Bureau has completed its Plan and Appreciation on a Balkan level during the month, and it is anticipated that the plan will be applicable in its entirety to Greece.

Discussions have been held with representatives of the major oil companies, the British and American Embassies to Greece, and ML on the problem of the distribution of petroleum products in Greece during the military period and a satisfactory understanding was reached as to UNRRA's interest in this problem.

An important development in relations between the division and the military was the issue by District 3. ML of its Supply and Relief Directive, which allots a definite function to Distribution and Transport personnel during the military period which will doubtless form a pattern for other districts.

With the arrival of Mr. F.C. Balfour on Oct 30th as Deputy Chief of Mission for the Bureau of Distribution and Transport in Greece, the Division's organisation within the Greece Mission takes on a definite shape though even now less than half of the budgetted personnel are available. The training of new arrivals has continued at Maadi.

Health

Since such planning as could be done in Cairo has now been completed the month was spent mostly in preparing staff for assignment to Greece and seeing them depart.

Since Col. Osincup's departure to Greece Col. Dodge has been acting in his place, and has been concerned mainly with the equipping and staffing of the Medical caïque "Imerra" which is now at Port Said. Mr. Sibley has telegraphed asking for the caïque to be sent to Syros, but unfortunately it is not yet ready to go into action.

Welfare

The Welfare Division has been hard pressed to keep up with requests for personnel to enter the field though the staff now numbers 26. Activities in Cairo have centred round the development of advance plans, and the defining of relationships with voluntary societies and other UNRRA divisions.

The Child Welfare Appreciation and Plan and the Plan for Occupational Training and Self-Help have been discussed with other interested divisions, and a statement of welfare policy on the distribution of free clothing together with a plan for implementing the policy are being worked out with the Bureau of Distribution and Transport. Plans for the Determination of Need and for Family Services

have reached the evaluation and revision stage. A Staff Committee is drawing up a suggested outline for a Relief Survey and a brochure on supplementary child feeding to serve as a guide to field workers is being prepared jointly with the Health Division. The attention of the Chief of the Mission has been drawn by the Health and Welfare Divisions to the importance from a welfare point of view of opening the schools.

A policy and procedure for the secondment of Voluntary Society personnel has been approved by the CGVS and UNRRA, but there is still a good deal of work to be done to clarify the relations between UNRRA and the Voluntary Societies. An advance party from the British Voluntary Societies was called forward to Greece by Gen. Wilson before any personnel had entered the field, and this action indicates that policy at higher levels is still fluid.

Displaced Persons

Work during the month in Cairo has centred round preparations for the Central Index of Displaced non-Greeks on which much of the work of the Division will depend. A member of the Division accompanied a representative of the Greek Consulate in Cairo to Moses Wells to supervise and assist in the issuing of the registration cards of those Greek refugees who wish to return to Greece.

UNITED NATIONS

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION.

Report of the Greece Mission for September 1944.I. GENERAL

- i. { Outstanding in the events of September was the landing of the first UNRRA representative on liberated Greek soil - Dr. Kenneth Musson - together with seventy advance members of Allied Military Liaison under Col. Harris, British Commander of Districts IV and V. They landed on the island of Chios in the Aegean so late in the last hours of September that nothing can be added to this report other than that supplies in adequate quantities will reach the Island of Mitylene about the same time from British Military and Greek government stocks in Turkey. Dr. Musson, Lt. Colonel in the U.S. Public Health Service attached to UNRRA as Deputy Chief of the Balkan Mission Medical Division went in at the express request of G.I.A. Middle East to investigate the need for medical supplies. He was appointed temporary UNRRA Director of the District.

Other members of UNRRA Districts IV and V were alerted to an eastern Mediterranean port of departure and issued full mobilization kit, to follow with the second wave of A.L. relief staff. They are Victor Leacock (British) and Hiram Sibley (American), Deputy Directors of Districts IV and V, respectively, together with Maj. Hill (British) and Robert DeForest (American) from the Greece Mission, Bureau of Distribution and Transport.

September, in fact, has been devoted primarily to preparation for mobility, with the essential adjustment of new staff, and application to District and Regional levels of over-all appreciations and plans received from functional divisions.

The process toward mobility was accelerated by the imminence of operations in Greece. All previous planning by A.L. and UNRRA had been predicated on the theory of a complete and voluntary withdrawal of enemy forces, leaving the way clear for the orderly return of the government and the beginning of relief operations. The effect of the change was to limit UNRRA participation in the early stages to such personnel as could fit into gaps in A.L. staff to go in during the operational phase. This meant a revision of the order of priority on UNRRA personnel, in the first place; and in the second place, it meant that instead of dealing with the beginning of activities in Greece as a whole, UNRRA Greece Mission was faced with fractional operations on the fringes as enemy forces moved back.

Moreover, there developed the curious situation of certain key islands being held by the enemy, whereas other islands of the same group were abandoned and left crying for relief. A.L. did not attempt to take UNRRA representatives

into such islands since they were in a position somewhat hazardous to non-combatant personnel. It was agreed with G (Operations) of G.H.Q. Middle East that where outlying areas were considered hazardous, UNRRA staff would remain for the time being close to the protected base at each landing to avoid incurring undue risks.

The Mission reviewed with the authorities the question of whether or not the advance parties should be followed by a representation of the Greece Mission Headquarters, but in the light of good communications from Cairo and in order to avoid burdening district operational levels with the added load of Mission administrative staff, it was decided for the time being that the Headquarters' staff should remain in Cairo.

It should be noted that advance party members from UNRRA will be used by AML principally as survey staff because of their expert knowledge. This survey will be subject to transport limitations, of course. In addition it should be recorded that whereas certain advance members are now filling gaps in AML staff and are definitely in the military line of command for this purpose, we have written understandings with AML that their status will be reviewed in the light of the new Directive of August 29 when the Headquarters' mission arrives at Athens.

A serious lack of staff, particularly medical, was encountered in the effort to prepare a full complement for moving on with AML district commands. Special effort was made by the Chief of the Balkan Mission to obtain Washington agreement for emergency employment of staff as necessary. The Mission is still only 40 per cent staffed on the basis of the budget of 193.

- ii. UNRRA's participation in relief operations in the Dodecanese which was favorably acted upon by the Policy Committee at Montreal is yet to be fully cleared with the British Civil Affairs group which will be responsible for administration in those islands on liberation. G.H.Q. Middle East is cordial toward the idea, but is inclined to feel that UNRRA's Greece Mission's participation might seem to prejudice the final disposition of the islands. In the meantime questions as to the eventual return of the refugees from Nuseirat Camp and the conditions of their return has been raised with the Camps Division by Civil Affairs. No doubt tentage and other shelter supplies at Nuseirat would be most welcome in view of the fact that Castelrosso, from which a number of the refugees come, has suffered almost complete demolition. The impression is that the Dodecanese refugees could be returned at a fairly early date after liberation as soon as shipping facilities made that possible. The supply situation would present no new problem for the time being since Civil Affairs is depending upon British military supplies, and this likewise is the source of the refugee camp supplies.
- iii. The Greece Mission, district and regional offices moved on September 25 from Greek School to offices at the AML desert camp near Maadi together with the Welfare Division, Greece Mission. No telephone service is available there, but satisfactory bus communications have been established and there has been no serious interruption in integration and planning. In this connection, the Chief of Administrative Services, Lt. Col. Booker, with the assistance of Mr. Carter from District III was able to carry this load in addition to his preparation of district and regional staff for moving on into operations with AML.

2. Relations with Greek Government, were placed on a day by day working basis during the month, with discussion on shelter planning, health problems and supply requirements with frequent conferences by UNRRA's technical divisions and the Greek government staff. Transfer of certain Ministers to Italy had no appreciable effect on the usefulness of this work since the Government left behind authority in the hands of the Minister to Egypt and the Undersecretary of State to discuss policy, with authority for technical staff to proceed in detailed planning. During the month, the AML Proposed Agreement with the Greek Government was presented to the Greek Authorities and the Chief of the Mission has asked UNRRA's legal and financial advisers to work on the Washington draft of the UNRRA working agreement to be negotiated with the Government without further delay.
3. The Greece Consulting Group consisting of Embassy representatives and representatives of the U.S. and U.K. Treasuries met four times in the office of the Chief of Greece Mission. They gave special consideration to the combined UNRRA-AML rationing plan, shelter requirements, fiscal policy and the supply problem during the military period in the light of possible UNRRA supplementation. A special study of the basis for establishing a sound exchange rate was prepared to suggest to AML and the Greek Government by Mr. Charles Coombs, Financial Analyst assigned to the U.S. Treasury representative, and was considered by this group. For this group also a study of the supply situation was prepared by Mr. Waben and the following weaknesses in the AML position were noted:
 - a. No clothing in any important quantity is available for AML stockpile in the Middle East, although AML has reason to hope that CCAC allocations will be available by midwinter. AML has requested UNRRA to consider an arrangement with the American Red Cross as a basis for making available approximately 300,000 Red Cross garments originally intended for Greece, but held in the Middle East since shipment was prevented from reaching Greece by the German occupation in the Spring of 1941. The Balkan Chief of Mission required first that AML indicate to CCAC Washington its inability to provide clothing as a basis for CCAC's request for UNRRA to negotiate with the Red Cross.
 - b. Only 5,000 tons of seed for fall sowing will be made available for the entire Balkans during the military period due to the lateness of the season.
 - c. No soap is available in the Middle East from an allocation of 3,900 tons. AML is depending upon reviving in Greece the industry for making soap from olive oil, with 1,900 tons of caustic soda which are now available.
 - d. None of the 2,375 tons of agricultural machinery allocated to Greece are now available.
 - e. Only 290 vehicles out of 490 earmarked for Greece are now available.
4. Activities of Divisions of Bureaux.
 - (i) (a) The Greece Mission was particularly fortunate during the month in the assignment of Mr. Lewis Schrebaugh, formerly Balkan Director of Personnel to be Deputy

Chief of Mission for Finance and Administration. Rapid progress is being made in the formulation of procedures and the organization of the Mission's administrative machinery. A "Bible" of operational plans and procedures for the Greece Mission including related AML and proposed Greek Government agreements has been prepared for the Balkan Chief of Mission as a standard reference. This is being augmented by detailed plans applied to District and regional operations for the country now under review.

- (b) The Chief of the Balkan Mission was able to obtain the loan of L.A. Hugh-Jones as a financial adviser for the Greece Mission at least on a temporary basis. He had been a member for some years of the International Finance Commission in Greece and is thoroughly informed of the financial problems of Greece.
- (ii) The Bureau of Requirements and Supply and the Agricultural and Rehabilitation Division have been reviewing the Greek Government's estimates of requirements for the post military phase. Considerable progress has been made.
- (iii) Distribution and Transportation made a remarkable effort to meet the pressing needs of the Greece Mission in the assignment of 25 experienced distribution, transport, and warehouse staff, several of whom began at once the application to Greece District and Regional conditions of the procedure laid down in the Combined AML-UGRA Distribution Plan which was completed during the month.
- (iv) The Welfare Division was able to assign during the month a welfare Specialist to Headquarters and four to Districts, together with five welfare teams.
- (v) The Displaced Persons Division received as Director this month Mr. E.H. Barger, who arrived from England. Mr. Barger during the month was able to complete the appreciation and plan for Greece based upon policies worked out by Mr. Pierce and applied to special problems as he foresees them and aided by the practical experience of Miss Galdard Brown of Canada, Deputy Director, who has had several years of migration service in the Balkans.
- (vi) The Director of the medical division, Greece Mission, Lt. Col. G.S. Osineup returned at the end of the month from a hurried flight to Washington to present emergency personnel matters and the problem of filling in the serious gaps in AML medical supplies. He was able to clear up a misunderstanding of the Mission's personnel requirements which should result in the immediate departure of adequate staff to meet the Greece Mission needs, most of whom were ready and waiting for assignments elsewhere. During the month the Senior Consulting Nurse, Miss Baggeley, completed the appreciation and plan for the consulting nurse service of the Greece Mission, which contained fundamental outlines of policy in relation to the strengthening and expanding of the Public Health Nursing Service in Greece. Col. Wright was able to assign an additional sanitary engineer to the Greece Mission during the month, Maj. Smith, who has had experience with British Forces on the war. Road. Two medical officers and two nursing consultants were assigned during the month to the Greece Mission.
- (vii) Industrial Rehabilitation during the month had the good fortune to obtain from the South African Government one of

its custodians of war supplies, Mr. J.R. Verity, who formerly was manager of the public utilities of Mexico City and more recently connected with the British Power and Traction Company in Athens with some years of experience in Greece as Division Director.

- (viii) A balanced program of crop production setting goals for acreages for 1945 has been prepared by the Food and Agriculture Division including all the needed agricultural import supplies to carry it out. These have been compared with the Greek Government figures as submitted through London and comments will go forward with the same documents. All the London figures, basis of requirements and Greek Government requests have been taken into account in the preparation of the program. If UNRRA is not responsible for the supplies for the Spring program a revision of the figures can be made when the period of direct responsibility is actually known.

In addition to this program, there are in the process of preparation the figures on acreages of crops in Greece according to the 1938 census, divided by provinces and nomos and tabulated ready to take in for the reconnaissance where these will be the basis of adjustments and estimates.

- (ix) An informal basis for expression of opinion by the Greek Government on applications of Greek citizens for appointment with UNRRA was set up by the Public Relations office during the month with the Greek Minister to Egypt, acting in this capacity for the Government. There was consultation between the Public Relations office and Finance and Administration under policies indicated by Washington cable 460 as to the earmarking of strategic places in the Greece Mission budget for Greek citizens after arrival of the Mission in Greece. The Public Relations office is requesting that a special Deputy Chief position be created as part of the Mission operation 1 budget for a Greek member of the staff, assuming that a suitably representative and outstanding individual can later be found.

- (x) Shelter Plan prepared by the Greece Mission Industrial Rehabilitation Division for the repair of 25,000 dwellings requiring a minimum of materials to be made habitable has met with lack of support by AML as to the importation of materials and tools during the military period. This lack of support is based, not only upon shortage of shipping space but on a report by the AML Chief Relief Officer after a visit to certain parts of Greece, that the villagers were able to make emergency repairs from debris and such timber as could be obtained from local sources. AML will leave for spot checking after liberation in Greece the confirmation of any plan requiring importation of materials. Nevertheless, Industrial Rehabilitation Division has proceeded with a minimum plan, making only a revision so as to increase the percentage of rural dwellings, included in the repair plan because of the interest of the Agricultural Division in relieving the homeless condition among the producing population. This plan, with plan B which has been carried to completion since the previous month's report, has been submitted to AML with the proposal that it receive support before the Combined Boards in Washington on the theory that sources of certain building materials in Allied-occupied enemy countries might be opened up for at least the first two months emergency supply. Greek Government representatives are gravely concerned over the condition which will be faced this winter because of lack of building materials, in particular nails and tools, even though there may be some emergency local supplies.

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UNITED NATIONS

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION.

Report of the Greece Mission for September 1944.

I. GENERAL.

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Other members of UNRRA Districts IV and V were alerted to an eastern Mediterranean port of departure and issued full mobilization kit, to follow with the second wave of A.L. relief staff. They are Victor Leacock (British) and Hiram Sibley (American), Deputy Directors of Districts IV and V, respectively, together with Maj. Hill (British) and Robert DeForest (American) from the Greece Mission, Bureau of Distribution and Transport.

September, in fact, has been devoted primarily to preparation for mobility, with the essential adjustment of new staff, and application to District and Regional levels of over-all appreciations and plans received from functional divisions.

The process toward mobility was accelerated by the imminence of operations in Greece. All previous planning by A.L. and UNRRA had been predicated on the theory of a complete and voluntary withdrawal of enemy forces, leaving the way clear for the orderly return of the government and the beginning of relief operations. The effect of the change was to limit UNRRA participation in the early stages to such personnel as could fit into gaps in A.L. staff to go in during the operational phase. This meant a revision of the order of priority on UNRRA personnel, in the first place; and in the second place, it meant that instead of dealing with the beginning of activities in Greece as a whole, UNRRA Greece Mission was faced with fractional operations on the fringes as enemy forces moved back.

Moreover, there developed the curious situation of certain key islands being held by the enemy, whereas other islands of the same group were abandoned and left crying for relief. A.L. did not attempt to take UNRRA representatives

into such islands since they were in a position somewhat hazardous to non-combatant personnel. It was agreed with G (Operations) of G.H.Q. Middle East that where outlying areas were considered hazardous, UNRRA staff would remain for the time being close to the protected base at each landing to avoid incurring undue risks.

The Mission reviewed with the authorities the question of whether or not the advance parties should be followed by a representation of the Greece Mission Headquarters, but in the light of good communications from Cairo and in order to avoid burdening district operational levels with the added load of Mission administrative staff, it was decided for the time being that the Headquarters' staff should remain in Cairo.

It should be noted that advance party members from UNRRA will be used by A.M. principally as survey staff because of their expert knowledge. This survey will be subject to transport limitations, of course. In addition it should be recorded that whereas certain advance members are now filling gaps in A.M. staff and are definitely in the military line of command for this purpose, we have written understandings with A.M. that their status will be reviewed in the light of the new Directive of August 29 when the Headquarters' mission arrives at Athens.

A serious lack of staff, particularly medical, was encountered in the effort to prepare a full complement for moving on with A.M. district commands. Special effort was made by the Chief of the Balkan Mission to obtain Washington agreement for emergency employment of staff as necessary. The Mission is still only 40 per cent staffed on the basis of the budget of 193.

ii. UNRRA's participation in relief operations in the Dodecanese which was favorably acted upon by the Policy Committee at Montreal is yet to be fully cleared with the British Civil Affairs group which will be responsible for administration in these islands on liberation. G.H.Q. Middle East is cordial toward the idea, but is inclined to feel that UNRRA's Greece Mission's participation might seem to prejudge the final disposition of the islands. In the meantime questions as to the eventual return of the refugees from Nuseirat Camp and the conditions of their return has been raised with the Camps Division by Civil Affairs. No doubt tentage and other shelter supplies at Nuseirat would be most welcome in view of the fact that Castelrosso, from which a number of the refugees come, has suffered almost complete demolition. The impression is that the Dodecanese refugees could be returned at a fairly early date after liberation as soon as shipping facilities made that possible. The supply situation would present no new problem for the time being since Civil Affairs is depending upon British military supplies, and this likewise is the source of the refugee camp supplies.

iii. The Greece Mission, district and regional offices moved on September 25 from Greek School to offices at the A.M. desert camp near Maadi together with the Welfare Division, Greece Mission. No telephone service is available there, but satisfactory bus communications have been established and there has been no serious interruption in integration and planning. In this connection, the Chief of Administrative Services, Lt. Col. Booker, with the assistance of Mr. Carter from District III was able to carry this load in addition to his preparation of district and regional staff for moving on into operations with A.M.

see attach sheet
for corrections

2. Relations with Greek Government. were placed on a day by day working basis during the month, with discussion on shelter planning, health problems and supply requirements with frequent conferences by UNRRA's technical divisions and the Greek Government staff. Transfer of certain Ministers to Italy had no appreciable effect on the usefulness of this work since the Government left behind authority in the hands of the Minister to Egypt and the Undersecretary of State to discuss policy, with authority for technical staff to proceed in detailed planning. During the month, the AML Proposed Agreement with the Greek Government was presented to the Greek Authorities and the Chief of the Mission has asked UNRRA's legal and financial advisers to work on the Washington draft of the UNRRA working agreement to be negotiated with the Government without further delay.
3. The Greece Consulting Group consisting of Embassy representatives and representatives of the U.S. and U.K. Treasuries met four times in the office of the Chief of Greece Mission. They gave special consideration to the combined UNRRA-AML rationing plan, shelter requirements, fiscal policy and the supply problem during the military period in the light of possible UNRRA supplementation. A special study of the basis for establishing a sound exchange rate was prepared to suggest to AML and the Greek Government by Mr. Charles Coombs, Financial Analyst assigned to the U.S. Treasury representative, and was considered by this group. For this group also a study of the supply situation was prepared by Mr. Mahan and the following weaknesses in the AML position were noted:
 - a. No clothing in any important quantity is available for AML stockpile in the Middle East, although AML has reason to hope that CCAC allocations will be available by midwinter. AML has requested UNRRA to consider an arrangement with the American Red Cross as a basis for making available approximately 300,000 Red Cross garments originally intended for Greece, but held in the Middle East since shipment was prevented from reaching Greece by the German occupation in the Spring of 1941. The Balkan Chief of Mission required first that AML indicate to CCAC Washington its inability to provide clothing as a basis for CCAC's request for UNRRA to negotiate with the Red Cross.
 - b. Only 5,000 tons of seed for fall sowing will be made available for the entire Balkans during the military period due to the lateness of the season.
 - c. No soap is available in the Middle East from an allocation of 3,900 tons. AML is depending upon reviving in Greece the industry for making soap from olive oil, with 1,900 tons of caustic soda which are now available.
 - d. None of the 2,375 tons of agricultural machinery allocated to Greece are now available.
 - e. Only 290 vehicles out of 491 earmarked for Greece are now available.
4. Activities of Divisions of Bureaux.
 - (i) (a) The Greece Mission was particularly fortunate during the month in the assignment of Mr. Lewis Rohrbaugh, formerly Balkan Director of Personnel to be Deputy

Chief of Mission for Finance and Administration. Rapid progress is being made in the formulation of procedures and the organization of the Mission's administrative machinery. A "Bible" of operational plans and procedures for the Greece Mission including related AML and proposed Greek Government agreements has been prepared for the Balkan Chief of Mission as a standard reference. This is being augmented by detailed plans applied to District and regional operations for the country now under review.

- (b) The Chief of the Balkan Mission was able to obtain the loan of L.A. Hugh-Jones as a financial adviser for the Greece Mission at least on a temporary basis. He had been a member for some years of the International Finance Commission in Greece and is thoroughly informed of the financial problems of Greece.
- (ii) The Bureau of Requirements and Supply and the Agricultural and Rehabilitation Division have been reviewing the Greek government's estimates of requirements for the post military phase. Considerable progress has been made.
- (iii) Distribution and Transportation made a remarkable effort to meet the pressing needs of the Greece Mission in the assignment of 25 experienced distribution, transport, and warehouse staff, several of whom began at once the application to Greece District and Regional conditions of the procedure laid down in the Combined AML-UNRRA Distribution Plan which was completed during the month.
- (iv) The Welfare Division was able to assign during the month a Welfare Specialist to Headquarters and four to Districts, together with five welfare teams.
- (v) The Displaced Persons Division received as Director this month Mr. E.H. Langer, who arrived from England. Mr. Langer during the month was able to complete the appreciation and plan for Greece based upon policies worked out by Mr. Pierce and applied to special problems as he foresees them and aided by the practical experience of Miss Geldard Brown of Canada, Deputy Director, who has had several years of migration service in the Balkans.
- (vi) The Director of the Medical Division, Greece Mission, Lt. Col. G.S. Osineau returned at the end of the month from a hurried flight to Washington to present emergency personnel matters and the problem of filling in the serious gaps in AML medical supplies. He was able to clear up a misunderstanding of the Mission's personnel requirements which should result in the immediate departure of adequate staff to meet the Greece Mission needs, most of whom were ready and waiting for assignments elsewhere. During the month the Senior Consulting Nurse, Miss Baggalley, completed the appreciation and plan for the consulting nurse service of the Greece Mission, which contained fundamental outlines of policy in relation to the strengthening and expanding of the Public Health Nursing Service in Greece. Col. Wright was able to assign an additional sanitary engineer to the Greece Mission during the month, Maj. Smith, who has had experience with British Forces on the Burma Road. Two medical officers and two nursing consultants were assigned during the month to the Greece Mission.
- (vii) Industrial Rehabilitation during the month had the good fortune to obtain from the South African Government one of

its custodians of war supplies, Mr. U.R. Verity, who formerly was manager of the public utilities of Mexico City and more recently connected with the British Power and Traction Company in Athens with some years of experience in Greece as Division Director.

- (viii) A balanced program of crop production setting goals for acreages for 1945 has been prepared by the Food and Agriculture Division including all the needed agricultural import supplies to carry it out. These have been compared with the Greek Government figures as submitted through London and comments will go forward with the same documents. All the London figures, basis of requirements and Greek Government requests have been taken into account in the preparation of the program. If UNRRA is not responsible for the supplies for the Spring program a revision of the figures can be made when the period of direct responsibility is actually known.

In addition to this program, there are in the process of preparation the figures on acreages of crops in Greece according to the 1938 census, divided by provinces and nomos and tabulated ready to take in for the reconnaissance where these will be the basis of adjustments and estimates.

- (ix) An informal basis for expression of opinion by the Greek Government on applications of Greek citizens for appointment with UNRRA was set up by the Public Relations office during the month with the Greek Minister to Egypt, acting in this capacity for the Government. There was consultation between the Public Relations office and Finance and Administration under policies indicated by Washington cable 460 as to the earmarking of strategic places in the Greece Mission budget for Greek citizens after arrival of the Mission in Greece. The Public Relations office is requesting that a special Deputy Chief position be created as part of the Mission operational budget for a Greek member of the staff, assuming that a suitably representative and outstanding individual can later be found.

- (x) Shelter Plan prepared by the Greece Mission Industrial Rehabilitation Division for the repair of 25,000 dwellings requiring a minimum of materials to be made habitable has met with lack of support by A.M.L. as to the importation of materials and tools during the military period. This lack of support is based, not only upon shortage of shipping space but on a report by the A.M.L. Chief Relief Officer after a visit to certain parts of Greece, that the villagers were able to make emergency repairs from debris and such timber as could be obtained from local sources. A.M.L. will leave for spot checking after liberation in Greece the confirmation of any plan requiring importation of materials. Nevertheless, Industrial Rehabilitation Division has proceeded with a minimum plan, making only a revision so as to increase the percentage of rural dwellings, included in the repair plan because of the interest of the Agricultural Division in relieving the homeless condition among the producing population. This plan, with plan B which has been carried to completion since the previous month's report, has been submitted to A.M.L. with the proposal that it receive support before the Combined Boards in Washington on the theory that sources of certain building materials in Allied-occupied enemy countries might be opened up for at least the first two months emergency supply. Greek Government representatives are gravely concerned over the condition which will be faced this winter because of lack of building materials, in particular nails and tools, even though there may be some emergency local supplies.

Greece Mission

CORRECTION TO GREECE MISSION

Report for the month of September 1944

The report of the Greece Mission for September, on page 2, paragraph 3, last line, calls attention to the new directive of August 29th. The new directive was dated September 16th and annulled the directive of August 29th. This should be corrected in the report.

R. J. Downie

6 December, 1944.

Greek Reports

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

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

29 June 1944

Mr. Leo Gerstenzang
c/o Mr. George Xanthaky
United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Adm.
1344 Connecticut Avenue
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Leo:

Attached is a confidential statement on supplementary information as to the question of roofing timber for Greece about which I wrote Mr. Menshikov some-time ago. This information comes to us from Sidney Simmonds and in our regular meeting last Saturday morning of the Greece Consulting Group, we agreed that it was important as an indication of what we might find within the country but that any cutting operations now would be susceptible of use by the enemy. At the same time this whole roofing timber question is so important that I hope you personally will take an interest in it since the key to the whole situation is the matter of transport and distribution. Insofar as the burned villages are concerned, which are within reach of the forests listed in the attached statement, local oxcart transport might be sufficient but we are primarily concerned with the question of getting supplies down from Roumania or Yugoslavia. We understand that the Partisans are ready to undertake production of lumber with certain special parts for their disabled sawmills when and if transport could be arranged. Our original thought of using relief ships returning empty from Yugoslavia may have to be discarded if relief shipping is from Bari. At any rate the first step is to determine quantities involved and we have someone working on that. Someone is also working on the Yugoslav end as to availability of timber supplies, although when I was at Maadi at the last Albanian meeting, Brigadier Forester-Walker, Head of their Yugoslav Section was present and said that he was horrified at the very thought that Yugoslavia would be called upon for any timber which he thought would all be required for her own situation.

I was delighted to have the word from Peggy that you had telephoned. She was so startled and pleased that she could think of nothing to ask you. Don't let her burden you with anything to bring out. This is a very firm rule of mine.

Have you seen Miller yet about your wife in some relationship to the war disabled team? Enclosed in strict confidence is a copy of the cable on BSC which will be out of date when you get it because of direct information there but you may like to see a recapitulation of the Ministry of State's attitude.

With Affectionate regards,

David
David Archer

*Put in where are
the copies of the
cables and if the
other data which
was to be typed -
94 files together*

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Y

9 copies

TELEGRAM
OUT

Most Confidential

To : FOREIGN OFFICE
From: MINISTER RESIDENT CAIRO

No. 1508
23.6.44

Des. 1830 hrs. 23.8.44

CYPHER O.T.P.

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 1508 repeated to Washington telegram 335 and Resident Minister Algiers telegram No. 357.

It has recently been brought to my notice that the intentions underlying the establishment of B.S.C. are being questioned by some though not all American authorities represented here. MacVeagh and American military officers are openly critical of the whole conception and even Landis who has been one of its principal supporters seems to have been informed that situation is being re-examined in State Department. Although no official intimation to this effect has reached me from either London or Washington, I feel it necessary to ask for confirmation or otherwise of the instructions and assumptions upon which we have hitherto been working.

2. It may be convenient to recapitulate the essential points, as I understand them, as they are scattered over many documents. B.S.C. was first conceived as a supply agency which would be required to operate should we have to undertake responsibility for supplying the Balkans, and especially Greece, before UNRRA was constituted and capable of operating. Since the time it became evident that UNRRA would attain certain development before the enemy were out of the Balkans, the primary purpose of the organization has been regarded as that of providing a means of giving the British and American supply agencies advice on the demands of UNRRA and of performing a similar function and acting as a programming agency for supplies outside the scope of UNRRA. The need for this has been consistently represented here by Landis and Jackson. It was settled at Atlantic City that UNRRA would have a right to present its demands in toto to the Combined Boards. But it was thought that in practice it would be possible to agree all except possibly a small proportion locally between UNRRA and B.S.C.; that any such residue would go forward to Washington with the comments of B.S.C.; and that this procedure would have advantage over presentation by UNRRA alone. It was thought that if an agency was set up primarily in connection with relief supplies, there were other functions which it might usefully carry out as the need might arise. The most important were

- (a) Examining of overall shipping programmes.
- (b) Adjusting in collaboration with WESC overall supply problems as between the Balkans and the Middle East.
- (c) Acting as a supply centre in any area where UNRRA did not function but into which it was desired to send Anglo-American and other supplies.

- (d) Obtaining supplies other than relief supplies from the Balkans for the benefit of the United Nations' war effort.

It was recognized naturally that the extent to which some of these functions would be called for depended on the course of events, the attitude of local governments, and upon decisions not yet taken, e.g. as to the operation of UNRRA in enemy countries. It was recognized that an agency of this type takes some time to build into an effective instrument; that all the probabilities were that some of the above tasks would have to be faced, and that they could not be effectively dealt with by machinery improvised at the last moment. It was also recognized that the difficulty of getting agreed terms of reference made it advisable that some of the above questions should be settled by the method of *solvitur ambulando*.

3. If the Anglo-American supply authorities no longer desire to have B.S.C. as a supply agency working in conjunction with UNRRA and other claimants, it might well be that we should not be justified in setting up an organization on the lines hitherto planned only for the purpose of carrying out the additional functions listed above; or that a different form or forms of organization would be better if these functions were the primary consideration.

4. If, however, you confirm that the Anglo-American authorities wish the B.S.C. to be developed so to speak as a Balkan projection of the Combined Boards. I think that it would be the wiser course to continue on the lines settled after so much difficulty during six months of argument.

5. I must emphasize the difficulties in this field which have been caused by the ban on the establishment of the proposed Balkan relief Sub-Committee. Balliol Scott has brought to notice a number of instances of duplicate by the bodies concerned in Balkan relief which it would have been the business of that Committee to deal with. Moreover, it would have served as a means of bringing into the open differences of view point between the various Americans. There has been no regular channel by which all concerned could be kept informed of the development of the organizations concerned and their plans, and differences discussed.

6. I should be glad therefore if it could be confirmed whether it is still the intention of H.M.G. and of the U.S. Government that B.S.C. should be developed as an organ which would advise upon UNRRA requirements and generally as in (2) above.

7. Landis has left for Washington and on Jackson's arrival there shortly this matter will come up for discussion.

8. Washington please pass a copy of this to Jackson on arrival.

Distributions:-

File
Minister Resident
Sir William Croft
Dr. Bailey
Sir W. Matthews
General Hughes (AML)
Mr. Lloyd
Mr. Yates

Note for the Assistance of the Suffering
people of the Region

I. The lumbering of the Fir forests of the liberated Regions of Greece and its utilization under the present conditions will have a double effect on the poor and suffering people of the burned and devastated regions by the German hordes. First it will give work to the people (lumber-jacks) and consequently will secure their daily essentials to maintain themselves alive, to a part of them. Second it will assure, to another part, of them, a temporary rebuilding or repairing of the burned and destroyed houses, for the coming winter.

II. From the forests of the below mentioned villages is shown that it will be possible to lumber, without any damage to the forest itself, the following quantities of lumber in cubic metres.

1. Forest	Laspi	200	m ³	Fir
2. "	Krikello	300	"	"
3. "	Stavropygia	300	"	"
4. "	Fournas	1000-5000	"	"
5. "	Karoplesia	1000	"	"
6. "	Paleokastro	300	"	"
7. "	Oxia-			
	Grammeni	3000	Beech	"
8. "	Sagditsa	800	"	Fir tree
9. "	Bariani	1000	"	"
10. "	Margiolati	1500	"	"

III. In the above villages, from informations given by the branch of the Agricultural Bank of Greece in Karpenisi, there are sufficient number of labourers to do most of the work as well as the necessary tools, saws, wedges etc.

Some difficulty, perhaps, may arise in the forest of Fournas, where it will be necessary to use lumber labourers of the villages Molocha, Klitsos, Neraida, Bracha, Chochly, Agra-Triada, and even of Domniano. Still greater difficulties with regard to labourers, we may encounter in the forests of Stagra, Segditsa and Bariani, where the number of labourers (lumber-jacks) is rather limited and insufficient.

IV. The lumber which will be produced from the above forests, will not only be sufficient for the temporary rebuilding of the burnt and destroyed houses of these regions, but there will be left large amounts for distribution in other villages, in neighbouring already liberated regions or regions which may be liberated in the course of time, or even if it should so happen that the entire territory of Greece may be free from the Germans.

V. The cost for the production of a m³ of boards and beams of specific dimensions, as will be stipulated in the agreement and contract with the co-operatives, is estimated by the forester Mr. Gikas of the Forestry Service of Karpenisi at 60 okas of maize, which approximately amounts to one sovereign £1.

VI. The financing of this work if it should be possible to be materialized ought to be done in lots as the work progresses, through these properly organized co-operatives in a safe way so that the undertaken obligations by the above organizations will be controlled and fulfilled.

The entire work can be directed responsibly by the branch of the Agricultural Bank of Greece in Karpenisi, under the supervision and control of the organization which will furnish the money, or under a Committee in which the financing concerned will be represented.

VII. Should there be any possibilities of bringing this matter to the attention of the proper services in Cairo, Egypt, and especially to the organization U.N.R.R.A., perhaps it would be possible in the course of time as this small scale work goes on to organize similar plans on a bigger scale so that it will find the country ready to help the burned and devastated population of other regions throughout.

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No. 1508
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- (a) Framing of overall shipping programmes.
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3

V. The cost for the production of a m of boards and beams of specific dimensions, as will be stipulated in the agreement and contract with the cooperatives, is estimated by the forester Mr. Gikas of the Forestry Service of Karpenisi at 60 okas of maize, which approximately amounts to one sovereign L1.

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Distribution:-

File
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Sir William Croft
Dr. Bailey
Sir W. Matthews
General Hughes (AML)
Mr. Lloyd
Mr. Yates

Note for the Assistance of the Suffering
People of the Region

I. The lumbering of the Fir forests of the liberated Regions of Greece and its utilization under the present conditions will have a double effect on the poor and suffering people of the burned and devastated regions by the German hordes. First it will give work to the people (lumber-Jacks) and consequently will secure their daily essentials to maintain themselves alive, to a part of them. Second it will assure, to another part, of them, a temporary rebuilding or repairing of the burned and destroyed houses, for the coming winter.

II. From the forests of the below mentioned villages is shown that it will be possible to lumber, without any damage to the forest itself, the following quantities of lumber in cubic metres.

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9.	" Bariani	1000 "	"
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III. In the above villages, from informations given by the branch of the Agricultural Bank of Greece in Karpeniski, there are sufficient number of labourers to do most of the work as well as the necessary tools, saws, wedges, etc.

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V. The cost for the production of a m of boards and beams of specific dimensions, as will be stipulated in the agreement and contract with the cooperatives, is estimated by the forester Mr. Gikas of the Forestry Service of Karpenisi at 60 okas of maize, which approximately amounts to one sovereign £1.

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9 copies

MOST CONFIDENTIAL

TELEGRAM
OUT

To : FOREIGN OFFICE
From: MINISTER RESIDENT CAIRO

No. 1508
23.6.44

Des. 1830 hrs. 23.6.44

CYPHER O.T.P.

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From: MINISTER RESIDENT CAIRONo. 1508
23.6.44

Des. 1830 hrs. 23.6.44

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Greek Reports

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

c/o American Legation
Cairo, Egypt

x Amel Vol Soc.

May 24, 1944

TO :Mr. Menshikov,
Deputy Director General,
Bureau of Areas,
U.N.R.R.A.

FROM :Laird Archer,
Chief of the Greece Mission.

I am transmitting herewith, for your information
the following documents:-

1. Copy of draft terms of agreement between UNRRA
and Voluntary Societies covering conditions of service and
facilities to be granted from Army Sources for Voluntary
Societies Units and personnel serving in the field at the request
of UNRRA during the period of military responsibility for relief
operations. This has come to us from the Cairo Council of
Voluntary Societies.

2. Copy of minutes of the eleventh meeting of the
personnel Committee of the Cairo Council of Voluntary Societies
held in the Conference Room of the Office of the Minister Resident,
May 12, 1944.

/Sgd./ Laird Archer

Incls.

DRAFT TERMS OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN UNRRA AND VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES COVERING CONDITIONS OF SERVICE AND FACILITIES TO BE GRANTED FROM ARMY SOURCES FOR VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES' UNITS AND PERSONNEL SERVING IN THE FIELD AT THE REQUEST OF UNRRA DURING THE PERIOD OF MILITARY RESPONSIBILITY FOR RELIEF OPERATIONS.

1. General Conditions

- (a) The following conditions of service relate to male and female members of voluntary societies serving in relief units formed under the authority of UNRRA and apply only to the period in which UNRRA will be operating at the request of and under the direction of the military authorities of the army.
- (b) Voluntary societies shall make agreements with UNRRA to supply through their appropriate coordinating body certain units and individuals for relief work under the authority of UNRRA during the period of military responsibility on the conditions and with the facilities outlined in these terms of agreement.
- (c) The disposition of units and individuals supplied by voluntary societies and the scope and nature of their work shall be decided upon by the representatives of UNRRA and of the representatives of the societies concerned in consultation.
- (d) This consultation shall be between the representatives of UNRRA and, as the case may be, the leaders of units, the representatives of societies or the representatives designated by different societies to act on their behalf where a number of different societies are operating in one area.
- (e) These leaders and representatives shall be drawn from the voluntary societies themselves but may where this is appropriate and is agreed between UNRRA and the voluntary societies concerned be empowered by UNRRA to act on its behalf.
- (f) The policy as determined in (c) above shall in the case of units be administered through the unit leaders.
- (g) Units and individuals shall, so far as possible, be given work for which they are most fitted and for which they have a particular concern.
- (h) Complete and balanced units supplied by single societies shall not be broken up to provide mixed units, but, where this is necessary in order that each unit may have the skills adequate for its effective operation, units may be made up from different societies' personnel with the agreement of the representatives of the societies and with a leader from one of the societies who is acceptable to all concerned.
- (i) In special cases where it is necessary for the work, units may be temporarily divided up provided that the agreement is obtained of the unit leader or of the representative designated as in 1(d) above.

2. Period of Service of Relief Units

- (a) Subject to sub-paragraph (c) of this paragraph, voluntary societies will agree with UNRRA to maintain through their appropriate coordinating body agreed numbers of units and individuals for agreed periods and to obtain from their

individual members undertakings to serve, if required, for at least twelve months or for the duration of hostilities and six months thereafter whichever is the shorter period.

- (b) This undertaking may be terminated at any time by either party upon reasonable notice being given.
- (c) These terms of agreement only relate to the period of military responsibility but UNRRA will assume responsibility until amended conditions of service have been agreed between the voluntary society and the appropriate civil agency or the contract has been terminated after reasonable notice.
- (d) Individual members of voluntary societies shall be returned to their country of enrolment at the end of their period of service if they so wish and UNRRA shall be responsible for negotiating this with the governments concerned.

3. Discipline. Units and individuals supplied by voluntary societies under this agreement shall

- (a) be subject to military law as persons accompanying the Allied armed forces on active service and as such will not be liable to summary punishment
- (b) be, for purposes of internal discipline and administration, under the immediate authority of the unit leaders or the representatives designated as in 1(d) above
- (c) undertake to refrain from political propaganda or any similar activities and to avoid any action which might bring discredit upon UNRRA or the military authorities, including avoiding any speculation, bartering or profiteering
- (d) be liable to removal by the representative of the society concerned on the request of the representative of UNRRA in cases of misconduct or where the work of the unit or of any of its members or of individuals is deemed by UNRRA to be unsatisfactory.

4. onwards as in the military-UNRRA terms of agreement.

4. Status.

- (a) Certain workers of voluntary societies will at the request of the society concerned and by agreement with the military authorities have the relative status of officers of the forces in order to enable them to perform their functions within relief units and in conjunction with the military authorities, but this will not debar them from any facilities accorded generally in these conditions of service to members of relief units, e.g. for issues of equipment, clothing and necessaries. This status will carry with it the right to such facilities as are appropriate to officers of the forces, e.g. first class travel and officer messing where these are available.
- (b) workers of voluntary societies will not be treated as protected under Article 10 of the Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the condition of the Wounded and Sick in the Armies in the Field.

- (c) Workers of voluntary societies will be issued by the military authorities with such identity cards and travel permits as will enable them to carry out their functions.
- (d) Workers of voluntary societies will enjoy such immunities and privileges vis-a-vis the local population and local laws of the country in which they are serving as are granted to military personnel (subject to special arrangements being made to cover the position of nationals working in their own countries).

5. Accredited Representatives in the Field.

Voluntary societies may subject to the approval of the local Allied Commander and, if the military situation permits, appoint accredited representatives in the field.

6. Communications.

Such accredited representatives will be accorded by the military authorities such facilities as circumstances allow, for communication with the appropriate coordinating body and/or the headquarters of their societies on society matters subject to agreement with UNRRA and subject to the military authorities being informed where their interests are in any way affected.

7. Postal Services.

All relief personnel will have the right to use the facilities of the Army Postal Service. All correspondence will be subject to military censorship, which may be carried out by the designated representatives of the voluntary societies holding the relative status of officers of the armed forces."

and onwards following in nearly all respects paras. 6-17 of the original "Conditions of Service for Members of Voluntary Societies Serving in Relief Units under Civil Affairs."

Copy of telegram despatched to Hogarth, CBSRA, and King,
Chamberlin Committee, on 18th April, 1944.

Quote REFERENCE BARRATT BROWN'S DRAFT NOW IN HANDS OF
JACKSON OF TERMS OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN UNRRA AND VOLUNTARY
SOCIETIES COVERING CONDITIONS OF SERVICE FOR VOLUNTARY
SOCIETY PERSONNEL DURING MILITARY STAGE RELIEF CAIRO
COUNCIL WISHES TO EMPHASISE IMPORTANCE CONSULTATION UNRRA
AND SOCIETIES AND WHERE APPROPRIATE MILITARY AUTHORITIES
AS EQUAL PARTNERS IN FIELD RELIEF OPERATIONS AND TO
RECOMMEND PARAGRAPH (d) OF DRAFT SHOULD ESTABLISH THAT
DECISION ON PERSONNEL DISPOSITION AND WORK BE MADE BY
SOCIETIES AND UNRRA TOGETHER IN CONSULTATION AND NOT
REPEAT NOT BY EITHER ALONE CONSULTATION WITH THE OTHER
BEING CONSIDERED FORMALITY ONLY STOP AMENDED DRAFT
FOLLOWING BY BAG Unquote

CAIRO COUNCIL OF VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES

3, Shariah Ahmad Pasha,
Garden City, Cairo.

MINUTES

of the eleventh meeting of the Personnel
Committee of the Cairo Council of Voluntary
Societies held in the Conference Room of the
Office of the Minister Resident at 5.30 p.m.
on Friday, 12th May, 1944.

PRESENT:

Mr. M. Barratt Brown (Chairman)	Friends' Ambulance Unit.
Mr. E. W. Johnson	American Friends' Service Com- mittee
Mr. H. Wriggins	" " " "
Col. Howard Bury	British Red Cross and St. John
Miss E. Fernandes	" " " " " "
Mr. J. C. Rose	Friends' Ambulance Unit.
Mr. C. M. Camara	Greek Red Cross.
Mr. F. S. Curtis	Greek War Relief Association.
Mrs. B. C. Anderson	" " " "
Lt. Col. Weir	Indian Red Cross.
Miss P. Gerson	Jewish Relief Unit.
Mr. R. Reznik	Joint Distribution Committee.
Mrs. J. Lothian Small	Save the Children Fund.
Miss J. Begg	YWCA
Hon. Isobel Catto	"
Mrs. Adjemovic	Yugoslav Red Cross.
Lt. Col. A. R. Bolton	AM HQ (Balkans)
Major L. H. Langworthy	" " " "
Lt. Col. W. Hartston	AML HQ (Albania).
Major R. D. McLeod	" " " "
Major E. A. Hargreaves	" " " "
Wing Commander H. S. Paynter	AML HQ (Greece).
Major F. H. Fyers	" " " "
Major E. Harris	" " " "
Lt. Col. A. M. Critchley	AML HQ (Yugoslavia).
Major H. B. Johnson	" " " "
Dr. N. C. Constantoulis	Greek Technical Committee.
Col. W. E. Brown	UNRRA.
Mr. A. E. Brownbridge	"

Apologies for absence were received from:

Catholic Women's League.
Crown Princess of Greece Relief Fund.
International Voluntary Service for Peace.
Mennonite Central Relief Agency.

Cairo failed to send page 2.
This is being requested and will
be distributed when received.

It was agreed that UNRRA should be asked to cable back to their Washington HQ to expedite the despatch of these voluntary society personnel.

Training
Sub-
Committee
Report

THE CHAIRMAN introduced the report of the Training Sub-Committee for the Personnel Committee, which had been circulated to members before the meeting.

Paper C was discussed first.

In discussion the following points were emphasised:-

- (i) Uniting all messes in camps as MERRA/UNRRA messes and not allowing a division into the army officers' mess and the voluntary society mess.
- (ii) Training units at once for specific tasks in camps so that they might get experience of working together in preparation for unit work in the Balkans.
- (iii) Relating the training and experience being obtained by personnel in camps as closely as possible to the types of work and the plans for work in the Balkans.
- (iv) Associating the voluntary society leaders at HQ and in the camps as closely as possible with the work and welfare of their personnel even where the liaison officer may be the official channel for arranging moves and for ensuring that personnel are adjusting themselves to camp life and making the best possible use of their time in camps.

It was agreed to accept the recommendation in Paper C with the following modifications:-

- (a) In II 2(vii) delete "except in exceptional circumstances".
- (b) In II 2(viii) delete and rewrite "arrangements for transfers of voluntary society personnel must be made through the head of the department concerned and not directly by the voluntary society liaison officer".
- (c) In II 2 a new para. ix should be added as follows:-
 - (ix) The principles laid down in paras. (i) to (viii) above shall not be interpreted as debarring members of societies from bringing their position to the notice of their HQs through their representatives in the camp; similarly society representatives may at any time initiate action relating to the movement or welfare of their members working with UNRRA. Any suggested transfers resulting from such discussions within a society must subsequently be dealt with in accordance with the principles set out above.

(d) In III 1 it should be understood that the following recommendations of the last meeting of the Training Sub-Committee should apply with regard to the appointment of liaison officers:-

- (i) that the title of "liaison officer" should not necessarily be used as it might tend to indicate just the separation between military and civilian staff which it was desired should henceforth disappear
- (ii) that appointments of the officers on the HQ camp staff required to undertake the duties concerned should be made from amongst the voluntary society personnel in the camp by the Camp Commandants in consultation with the societies' section leaders in the camp
- (iii) that the Training Sub-Committee should be informed by the Commandant of the officer appointed and regular communication should be established on matters of mutual concern between the officers appointed and the Training Sub-Committee, copies in all cases being sent to the Commandants.

Paper B was discussed.

It was agreed as follows:-

- (a) That the general lines suggested in the paper should be followed and appropriate recommendations made to UNRRA.
- (b) That the whole matter should be very fully discussed by a small ad hoc committee of the Personnel Committee with the representatives of UNRRA.
- (c) That a joint agreed report should be presented to the next meeting of the full Council.
- (d) That the following members should be asked to serve on the ad hoc committee:-

The Chairman
Miss E. Fernandes
Mr. M. C. Camara
Mr. F. S. Curtis
Mrs. Lothian Small

Friends' Ambulance Unit.
British Red Cross and St. John.
Greek Red Cross.
Greek War Relief Association.
Save the Children Fund.

UNRRA and Relief of Material Distress
Among the Greek People

The question is often asked: "What relief is UNRRA bringing to Greece?" It is a fair enough question, but isn't it one sided? Those who have friends and dear ones in Greece, as I have, will, I think, put the question perhaps more like this: "How can the Greek people get from UNRRA the relief and help they need?" Here are illustrative answers to this question.

The first case I am going to take is that of a young friend of mine who used to operate trucks between Grevina and the city of Thessalonika. Of course, he has lost his trucks and his business. He desperately needs a truck to start his business again. Without his truck, the people of Grevina cannot get supplies, nor send the products of their farms to the markets of Kozani and Thessalonika.

UNRRA does not think specifically of this particular man's needs, but it knows that before the war, there were a certain number of trucks in Greece; that they were operated by their Greek owners to move goods from one part of the country to another; and that the war has destroyed most of them. So UNRRA is purchasing trucks which it will ship to Greece.

Together with my friend, truck owners all over Greece have been reporting their losses to the proper authorities. When the trucks which UNRRA is purchasing reach the various parts of Greece, they will be sold or leased to the truck owners and operators or to crop growers whose needs have been determined to be the most urgent, according to the information provided for the Greek Government.

Thus the old transportation systems, and perhaps new ones, made necessary by the destruction of railway facilities, will begin to operate, and my friend will go back to his old job. Further, arrangements made thru the Greek banks, will provide credit if necessary, so that my friend may be able to purchase the truck if he wishes, and eventually by his own industry, will be full owner of the truck.

Now I am going to take the case of another friend in the village of Gephira near Thessalonika. He has a wife and two children. His house has been burned by the Germans, perhaps in reprisal for an attempt which someone made to destroy the railroad bridge over the river Axios. He and his family are living in a shelter leaning up against one of the walls of their burned-out house. They have to do their cooking out of doors. Even if they have friends in other places who would take them in, they must stay in the village to cultivate their fields and vineyards.

The president of the village is now preparing a list of all houses burned, and my friend has told him his needs. Similarly, his neighbors with destroyed houses, have reported the damage. This list will be combined with lists from other villages from this and other prefectures. As soon as district directors of UNRRA have had their field officers check these lists so that UNRRA and the Greek government know how much and what kind of materials are needed to provide the necessary shelter, throughout the country, supplies will be moved forward.

For in the meantime, the supply bureau of UNRRA in Washington has been buying nails, tar paper, corrugated sheet iron, hand tools and other building materials to provide temporary shelter that is needed, though they do not know exactly where. These supplies will be loaded on ships and sent to different parts of Greece for the UNRRA mission there. The government authorities will then, in agreement with UNRRA distribution services, allocate these materials to the merchants who sell building materials in the various districts, or to special warehouses of agencies like the Agricultural bank or village cooperative scattered through the rural districts.

While all these things have been going on, the cost of the essential repairs have been estimated. My friend has been given a paper showing the amount, and authorizing some government agency, perhaps the agricultural bank, to advance him necessary funds as reparation for that part of the war damage he has suffered. When the supplies arrive, my friend draws the money to pay for them and the labor, and proceeds to fix up his house so he can live in it. Thus his need for shelter has been met with the help of his neighbors, with money from the Greek authorities, and with supplies from UNRRA.

Next is the case of a tailor in Argos, who also sells the cloth for the clothes he makes. As it has been almost impossible to get cloth for a long time, he has had no work to do and no income. So he has had to live on what was provided by the Joint Relief Committee of the International Red Cross. He needs cloth and other

supplies in order to get back to work.

UNRRA does not know this man, but it does know how many people are in Greece and it knows pretty well how much cloth it takes to clothe people. So the Textile Division of the Bureau of Supply at UNRRA Headquarters in Washington has been buying cloth of all kinds, needles, thread, lining materials, buttons, etc. This tailor in Agros probably belongs to the Tailors' Association, and this Association, and the wholesale textile merchants, have prepared their lists of supplies needed. In like manner, lists of textile requirements have been compiled in cities and towns throughout Greece and forwarded to the proper authorities. They, together with UNRRA requirements and Distribution Services Staff will allocate the cloth to merchants and tailors throughout the country. As is usually the case in this country, they will probably be granted a ninety day credit by a bank to enable them to pay for this merchandise.

Our tailor can now go to work and make clothes for his customers. While there is such a great need for clothing, probably everyone will have a ration card for clothes. If he has money, he will pay for them. If not, he will have an order which my friend can take to the bank, and get credit on his loan. Thus our tailor will have secured cloth, and the work he needed, with the help of UNRRA, bank credits, and the regular textile distributors, and he will himself be helping establish normal trade relations.

There is one more case which I will describe. It is the case of a foreman I know in Athens. He used to be in charge of laborers in excavation work. But there has been no work of this kind, and he has had to depend on direct relief for his livelihood. He has reported his case to the community welfare office of the Greek Government Ministry of Public Welfare. Attached to this office is an UNRRA welfare officer working in an advisory capacity, to assist in gathering and verifying lists of needy persons and their families. It will also register my friend and others like him, for jobs when they are available. This community welfare office list, together with those from other offices, are used to prepare the ration cards that enable those who, like this foreman, are unable to pay. They may then be given through the community welfare offices, the money to buy rations. When my friend finds a job, or one is found for him, he will no longer need the help of this ministry.

UNRRA is gathering all kinds of supplies and equipment in America, Great Britain, and the Dominions, South America and elsewhere. It also has a mission to Greece composed of experts in transportation, distribution, welfare, agricultural and industrial rehabilitation, doctors and nurses and special people to help displaced families get back to their homes. In Greece, the government, the business people, the bankers, the factory workers, the tradesmen, the farmers, the professional men and women, will all need and be needed by UNRRA to get the normal activities of the country started again.

In order thus to help Greece, UNRRA supplies, which are for the present a gift to the Greek people, will be distributed just as equitably as possible. There must be no distinction as to race, creed or political opinion. These supplies will help provide the means of work for many; some will be sold to provide money for wages and salaries, and by them the processes of manufacture and exchange will be stimulated.

Once this process has been set in motion, the hopes and plans of the Greek people will begin to be realized. Greece will move forward with the courage and the indomitable spirit which has always marked this nation, and UNRRA can then rejoice in contributing some share to the realization of these high hopes.

Charles L. House