

supplementary feeding programs. Because of the extensive malnutrition among children, infants, and the special dietary needs of nursing and pregnant mothers, every effort has been made to continue the programs for these groups and to extend them where necessary. On the other hand it has been found desirable to close many adult feeding centers on the ground that with free issues of rationed food to the indigent they can best prepare and consume their meals at home.

Food was allocated to each region to permit the continuation of the child-mother programs already in existence. Since it was impossible to determine the requirements of each center, an arbitrary extra amount of rationed foods was distributed to each region equal to 5 per cent of the grain ration and 10 per cent of the other commodities. Since milk was in very short supply all UNRRA imports were earmarked for allocation to supplementary feeding programs for vulnerable groups. Plans are now being made with the Government and representatives of voluntary agencies to restart the school feeding program which proved so valuable before the war. Food from UNRRA imports will be allocated for this to be supplemented by local purchase. Some special foods have been allocated for supplementary use by hospitals to meet the dietary needs of the patients.

DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD.

Most of the incoming food ships discharge their cargoes at one of the three main ports - Piraeus, Salonica or Patras. From these three ports the food is transhipped by caique to the principal ports of the eight other districts. In May a shortage of shipping space prevented the transshipment of sufficient supplies to each of these smaller ports to cover all ration commitments. In June and July, however, there was a marked improvement and the few deficiencies in the regions were the result of the delayed receipt of expected imports. The opening of several more ports to ocean shipping has alleviated the transshipment problem somewhat already.

Once the food arrives at the principal port of each of the eleven regions it must be distributed by caique, motor transport, or railway (where this exists), to the outlying regions. This has proven very difficult in view of the shortage of caiques, motor transport and rolling stock, together with scars of the occupation, such as demolished bridges and roads, and mine fields. As even these methods of transport do not exist universally, much of the food must be called for at sub depots and be taken by mule up to the remote mountain villages.

The actual distribution of rationed foodstuffs to the ultimate consumer is arranged for and supervised by local governmental committees, and where feasible operates through commercial channels. Those that can afford to pay for their supplies do so at the fixed prices established by the Government plus, in some cases, charges for transporting food to outlying regions. It has been agreed by the Greek Government and UNRRA that those who cannot pay should receive their rations free. This policy has been put into effect, but so far its success has been limited by a lack of accepted criteria on the basis of which indigence can be determined, and the necessity of deriving some revenue from the relief supplies distributed. These two limiting factors have now been alleviated by one law which provides mechanism for determining indigence, and another law providing for other sources of revenue. It is hoped that this will speed up distribution from the local committees to the consumers. In too many cases unfortunately, particularly in remote villages, final distribution is delayed owing to conflicting instructions from the central and local Government authorities on such points as whether rations are to be pre-paid, or whether credit may be given; to what extent transport charges are to be added, and what priority

is

is to be followed when sufficient foods do not arrive at one time to meet the rations of the whole community. Too often food which should be consumed by needy villagers is held in village warehouses while dilatory committees and officials argue about minor administrative points. UNRRA field officers and Voluntary Society workers are fulfilling an important task in minimising this sort of obstruction and ensuring that the food gets to the people who need it.

Supplementary distributions to children and vulnerable groups are made by local charitable organizations whose work is supervised by responsible committees.

Some wheat was allocated by the Government, with UNRRA's approval, for barter against olive oil. This was believed advisable in view of the great need for the oil in other parts of the country and the natural reluctance of the possessors of it to sell it for currency of uncertain value. Care was taken in carrying out this barter to see that the benefits of the exchange were spread over a great number of people, in a region where wheat was needed for human consumption.

One of the principal problems encountered in making an equitable distribution of food has been the difficulty of making local produce available to those without purchasing power. Those producing food, wishing to receive the maximum return, tend to ship their food to the centers where the prices are highest regardless of the need for food in their own regions. Thus food is often exported from deficiency areas into which UNRRA-imported supplies are being shipped. Price control recently established is expected to lessen this uneconomic use of food and transport.

JULY RATION SCALES - REGION "A"

1. Ration scales as agreed with the Ministry of Supply for July are set up below. These scales should not be made public until after the official press announcement has been published by the Greek Government.

a)

Ration Scale Capital Area				Estimated Population		1,142,000	
Serial No.	Commodity	Drammia per month	Grams per day	Calories per day	Ration Scale Tonnage N.M.T.	Allowance for Suppl. Distr. N.M.Tons	Total Tonnage N.M.T.
1	Bread	3750	400	1160	11182 +	559 +	11241
2	Flour	400	42	149	1491	75	1566
3	Macaroni	400	42	152	1491	75	1566
4	Rice	120	13	45	411	41	452
5	Meat	142	15	48	520	53	579
6	Soup	71	8	25	263	26	289
7	Pulses	400	42	128	1491	149	1640
8	Sugar	150	16	64	559	56	615
9	Fat or Oil	60	6	55	224	22	246
10	Fish	200	21	36	745	75	820
11	Coffee	60	6	-	224	22	246
12	Salt	156	-	-	570	57	627
13	Soap	35	-	-	132	13	145
14	Milk	-	-	-	-	450	450
15	Total	5944	611	1862	19303	1673	20482

+ N.M.Tons = grai

b) Ration Scale "A" Region, excl. Lamia and Karpenission, Estimated Populat. 485,660

1	Grain	2160	240	756	3574	178	3792
2	Flour	200	21	75	313	16	329
3	Macaroni	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Rice	120	13	45	179	18	197
5	Meat	71	8	24	118	12	130
6	Soup	71	8	25	118	12	130
7	Pulses	400	42	128	625	63	688
8	Sugar	120	13	52	179	18	197
9	Fat or Oil	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Fish	200	21	36	313	31	344
11	Coffee	20	2	-	30	3	33
12	Salt	156	-	-	247	24	271
13	Soup	35	-	-	59	6	65
14	Milk	-	-	-	-	110	110
15	Total	3553	368	1141	5755	491	6246

2. Calorie values have been calculated in accordance with the Table of Nutrient values laid down by the Ad Hoc Food Sub-Committee in London.
3. Where the meat or sausage for issue is in 14 oz. or 16 oz. cans, the ration should be calculated as 1 can in the Capital area, and as $\frac{1}{2}$ can in "A" Region outside the capital. The soup ration is equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ the standard 1 lb.
4. Where household or soft soap is issued the ration is 35 drammia ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb). Where toilet soap is issued the ration should be one tablet (3 ozs).
5. The allowance for supplementary distribution should cover the requirements of hospitals, residential institutions, children's canteens, clinics and camps, and displaced persons. If semolina or pastes are needed, they should be manufactured locally from part of the grain allowance.
6. Milk is for children 7-14, pregnant women from the 8th month and nursing months for 6 months, urban and rural.
7. No alteration should be made in the ration scales without prior authority from Mission H.Q.

JULY RATION SCALES - REGION "D"

1. Ration scales as agreed with the Ministry of Supply for July are set up below. These scales should not be made public until after the official press announcement is published by the Greek Government.

Ration Scale "D" Region				Estimated Population 505,000			
Serial No.	Commodity	Drammia per month	Grams per day	calories per day	Ration Scale Tonnage N.M.Tons	Allowance for Supplementary Distribution N.M.T.	Total Tonnage N.M.T.
1.	Grain	2900	310	976	4700	235	4935
2.	Flour	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Macaroni	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Meat	71	8	24	116	12	128
5.	Soup	71	8	25	116	12	128
6.	Pulses	400	42	128	647	65	712
7.	Sugar	120	13	52	182	18	200
8.	Oil or Fat	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Fish	200	21	36	300	30	330
10.	Coffee	20	2	-	30	3	33
11.	Soap	35	-	-	58	6	64
12.	Milk	-	-	-	-	50	50
13.	Total	3817	404	1241	6149	431	6580

2. Calorie values have been calculated in accordance with the Table of Nutrient Values laid down by the Ad Hoc Food Sub-Committee in London.
3. Where the meat or sausage for issue is in 14 oz. or 16 oz. cans, the ration should be calculated as $\frac{1}{2}$ can. The soup ration is equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ the standard 1 lb packet.
4. Where household or soft soap is issued, the ration is 35 drammia ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb). Where toilet soap is issued, the ration should be one tablet (3 ozs).
5. The allowance for supplementary distribution should cover the requirements of hospitals, residential institutions, children's canteens, clinics, and camps, and displaced persons. If semolina or pastes are needed, they should be manufactured locally from part of the grain allowance, where facilities exist.
6. The milk is for urban and rural children 0-14, pregnant women from the 8th month and nursing mothers for 6 months.
7. No alterations should be made in the ration scale without prior authority from Mission H.Q.

Clothing, Textile & Footwear Division
BUREAU OF SUPPLY & DISTRIBUTION.

INTRODUCTION

In considering the clothing, textile and footwear situation faced by this Division on 1 April 1945, the events in Greece leading to the request for UNRRA assistance should be reviewed.

The chief result of the Axis occupation was the complete cessation of normal trade and the official maintenance of only those resources and industries of value to the Axis supply position or to the use of the country as a military base.

The loss of imports, amounting in the case of clothing, textiles and footwear to approximately 30,000 tons per year, and the confiscation of stock and indigenous production caused the public a severe shortage from the early days of 1941.

Additionally the overwhelming occupation costs levied by the Axis brought about inflation and eventual financial collapse. Clothing held by shopkeepers reached fantastic prices which placed them beyond the means of the people; but the Germans were able to purchase. It is stated that each German soldier was permitted to send home 80 kgs. of goods each month and there is ample evidence that Officers sent considerably more.

The public generally has consumed almost all reserve stocks, with the exception of luxury stocks held in Athens which represent retailers capital and which they will hold, by means of high prices till they see a possibility of replacement, and although it will not be possible to replenish stocks to normal levels for many years to come, it is essential to try and build up some reserve over and above current minimum requirements in order to get the distributive system working again. This can best be done by bringing in raw materials so as to ensure steady local production.

Destitution statistics provided by all Allied Agencies working in Greece during the occupation gave a figure of 54% of the population as destitute in terms of clothing and textiles. Since then a Civil War has still further depleted the wardrobes of the people and increased the percentage of clothing destitution.

REQUIREMENTS & PRODUCTION

When the original requirements program was set up in February it was assumed that the textile industry in Greece could supply much of the textiles providing the industry received raw materials. There was every foundation at the time for this assumption. A new Government had been established following the civil revolt with an industrialist as the responsible Minister for Industry and the cotton textile industry had commenced production following the import of 500 tons of Egyptian cotton by ML. The woollen and rayon industries were ready and capable of almost pre-war production and ML officers were confident of the early arrival of raw wool.

Events

Events have proved this assumption wrong. ML were only able to import a total of 1,000 tons of cotton and no wool arrived. The Government changed twice, the responsible Minister three times, and all proved incapable of forming or adopting any policy for the control of production.

Raw wool and cotton arrived in June in sufficient quantities for full production to commence; but, to date, the imported raw material lies in the Government warehouses despite every effort of the Industrial Rehabilitation Division, who, through their Textile Section have given the Government complete and detailed plans for a controlled production of utility cloths and yarns to ensure maximum production in a minimum of time. It is only fair to say that the new Deputy Prime Minister is giving his full attention to the problem, and it is hoped production will soon commence, but it is quite apparent the Mission cannot rely on a supply from this source before September and then only of cotton goods.

This Division is vitally concerned because with this lack of production and with the poor receipts of finished products against our program it is becoming increasingly apparent that sufficient clothing textile and footwear will not be available for the approaching winter unless receipts from abroad show immediate improvement.

Due to the poor roads into the interior very many Regions are literally cut off when winter rains and snow commence and it is considered essential that at least 66% of our total programmed requirements arrive by September to enable distribution to be made while the weather holds good. Six months programmed requirements, excluding raw materials, were approximately 23,965 metr.tons, receipts from 1 April to 30 June amount only to 3,314 metr.tons inclusive of CCAC and donated clothing. Furthermore, now that distribution plans are taking more satisfactory shape than was possible in the early days of ad hoc emergency measures, it is important to have the supplies to distribute or the machinery may break down owing to lack of popular confidence.

Details of the work done on distribution to date follow.

DONATED CLOTHING PROGRAM

Since February 1944, clothing, mostly used, has been coming into the country donated by various charitable agencies of the United States and United Kingdom. This clothing has been given away free. The table below shows the total quantities which had been distributed up to July 1, 1945:-

5Table)

	<u>Months</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Garments</u>
During the occupation	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	249	500,000
During the ML period	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1900	3,800,000
During the UNRRA period	3	1600	3,200,000
Total		3749	7,500,000

Less estimated pilferage and other transport loss -	750,000
Less estimated unusable material	<u>750,000</u>

Total garments reaching the Greek people 6,000,000

In evaluating how far this distribution has gone toward meeting the clothing needs of Greece, consideration must be given to two factors; most of the clothing is used and about two-thirds of its original wearability is gone; much of it was manufactured for urban use and does not stand up well under the rougher usage in rural areas. A more complete discussion of donated clothing distribution will be found in the report of the Welfare Division.

CLOTH RATIONING AND PRICE CONTROL PROGRAM

The economic risks of uncontrolled distribution of new clothing through commercial channels were so great that during the ML period no attempt was made to release the stocks imported for "economic recovery" and only gift clothing supplied by voluntary organisations as above was distributed to meet emergency needs.

In the light of the excessive purchasing power of the few (mostly war profiteers) the very low purchasing power of the many and the limited stocks, it was obvious that imported clothing could not be injected into normal retail channels unless steps were taken to introduce rationing and price control.

In a country with no national registration or identity card system, with an unorganized administration and with a tradition of malpractice in food rationing developed under the occupation, the issue of ration cards presents many technical difficulties. Added to this, priorities had to be decided between regions and between economic classes since it was impossible to establish immediate nation-wide plans for the total population in view of limited monthly imports and shortage of trained personnel.

Since goods for sale must be paid for even at low controlled prices, only those with cash or assets need be considered in the rationing scheme. Those with no apparent source of income must be granted free issue of donated clothing, until such time as they are in a position to pay.

It was finally decided to begin with:

- 1) A registration of the employed urban population, beginning with the capital area;
- 2) Spot distributions to selected rural areas where the crop situation promised actual or potential purchasing power and need had been undermet by donated clothing.

The

The principle of the urban registration and rationing scheme is as follows: the number of ration cards issued must always be related to the stocks available. By registering all workers and noting their salaries, staggered issues of cards can be arranged according to earned income groups, until such time as all employed persons and their families have cards. Then cards will be issued to the self-employed and others whose resources, though they exist, are unascertainable.

The principle of the rural distribution will be by grant of priorities by villages rather than by income groups, since the majority of the rural population are self-employed and individual capacity to pay cannot be easily assessed.

As imports increase and as controlled local production becomes available and administrative staff can be trained, registration can be extended to all urban categories and the gaps in the rural distribution network filled till all villages in rotation are getting a share.

Shelter Division

BUREAU OF SUPPLY & DISTRIBUTION

HISTORY

In order to understand the activities of the Shelter Division from 1 April 1945, the date that UNRRA took over from the Allied Military Liaison (ML), up to 30 June 1945, it is necessary to have some knowledge of what took place prior to 1 April 1945, and herewith is a brief outline.

From July 1944 until November 1944 the Shelter Division was stationed in Cairo, Egypt. During this period it prepared plans, in collaboration with the Greek Government in Exile, for the emergency shelter of Greece. It was ascertained from reliable sources that hundreds of villages in Greece had been from 80% - 100% destroyed, hundreds from 50% - 80% destroyed, and many more with below 50% destruction. A table of destruction is herewith attached. This destruction covers only the rural areas and not the larger cities.

The destruction was done in every village in identically the same manner. The furniture was piled in the middle of each house and then set on fire. The result was that in most cases only the walls, being of stone, were left standing; the roof, floors, doors, and windows were completely destroyed.

A plan was formulated to handle the emergency shelter of the homeless rural population; it was considered essential to get the rural population housed as it would aid agricultural rehabilitation; the cities could easily take care of their own homeless by the billeting process.

A comprehensive report was written setting forth the needs and the minimum amount of materials to be imported. The Greek Government in Exile in Cairo approved the report. It was submitted to the Chief of the UNRRA Greece Mission at Cairo, who approved it also. The aid of ML stationed at Cairo was sought to help to bring in materials for shelter purposes during the military period in Greece.

Their information of the shelter destruction in Greece was considerably at variance with the information the Shelter Division had, and ML's opinion was that the shelter problem in Greece was of a minor nature. They had provided no shelter division in their organization, and had made no preparation to do any shelter work.

On 19 November the Shelter Division was called forward to Athens to assist the Military Liaison in solving the shelter problem, as ML had discovered that their previous information was erroneous and the information of the UNRRA Shelter Division correct, and that if a great deal of suffering was to be avoided some shelter should be provided during the Winter of 1944-1945. The shelter work with ML had hardly started when civil war broke out, and all work stopped. The Shelter Division returned to Cairo on 19 December 1944.

The previous shelter report which had been written prior to going into Greece was rewritten, as the destruction was more than was actually anticipated in the first report, and a modified plan was worked out to be put in operation as soon as it was possible to return to Greece. This plan was fully described in a report forwarded to Washington and London on 13 February 1945. The plan in rough outline consists of:

- 1) The provision of temporary roofs on approximately 25,000 houses. If this could be accomplished before the Winter of 1945-1946, all the rural population of Greece would be sheltered, even though it might have to be done with the aid of some billeting.
- 2) Permanent repairs to be made during the Spring and Summer of 1946 so that by the Winter of 1946-1947 the entire rural population of Greece would be adequately sheltered.

Lists of material requirements and equipment and tool requirements were properly made and forwarded to Washington.

The Shelter Division returned to Greece on 27 January 1945. Immediately upon its return, meetings were held with the interested Ministries and plans perfected for the creation of an organization which would be able to handle the shelter program so that there would be the least amount of political interference or delays caused by bureaucratic procedures. After six weeks of pro and con discussions and delays brought about because various Ministries had difficulty in meeting, the following organization was created and legalized:

- 1) A Policy Committee consisting of five members, to wit: The Minister of Finance, the Minister of Agriculture, the Minister of Public Works, the Governor of the Agricultural Bank of Greece, and the Chief of the UNRRA Greece Mission; to handle the policies of the shelter program;
- 2) An Executive Committee consisting of five members, to wit: A Representative of the Ministry of Finance, a Representative of the Ministry of Agriculture, a Representative of the Ministry of Public Works, a Representative of the Agricultural Bank of Greece, and a Representative of UNRRA; to execute the work as laid out by the Policy Committee;
- 3) The Agricultural Bank of Greece was selected as executor for the entire emergency shelter program.

OPERATIONS FROM 1 APRIL 1945 TO 21 JUNE 1945

From 1 April 1945, when UNRRA took over, the situation was that the Greek Government, through its agencies created by them, had charge of the shelter program and were awaiting materials to be imported by UNRRA. A budget of 2,000,000,000 drachmae was approved to defray the initial expenses and was presented to the Policy Committee and approved.

The Executive Committee busied itself in employing the necessary engineers and staff, placing contracts for lumber and such indigenous materials as were available. It also took over from the military stores such tools, equipment, and materials as they could release. The number of engineers who have been employed to date and sent into the field is 42 at a total monthly salary of 1,233,500 drachmae.

Disturbing news came from Washington about 30 May when their loading targets showed but twenty-one tons of materials for the shelter program, when something like 70,000 tons had been requested. The following signal was immediately dispatched to Washington and repeated to London;

"Shipping

"Shipping target for shelter mentions twenty-one tons of material and sixty-five tons of artisans hand tools. This material and tools are entirely inadequate to handle the shelter program. Greek Government has set up a large organization to handle anticipated materials and equipment to provide shelter for this coming Winter. If no more materials arrive than stated in the target, the rural homeless of Greece will not be sheltered this Winter, which will cause untold suffering, disease and death due to exposure and will seriously impair agricultural rehabilitation. Please advise if any materials requested in February and as outlined in the shelter report can still be expected within the next two months. If not, the Greek Government will have to be informed that the shelter program has come to a definite stop and no shelter will be provided this Winter."

An answer was received on 13 June revealing that approximately one-half of the requested materials would be forthcoming some time in the late Summer and early Fall. In the time schedules given in the reports mentioned heretofore, it was emphatically pointed out that if the greatest good was to be derived from the shelter activities, materials and equipment had to arrive on certain dates, and anything like late Summer or early Fall was much too late to do the necessary work, especially in that part of Greece in which the Winter starts early. So even though materials arrive in the late Summer or early Fall, considerable damage has already been done to the shelter program, and any further delay would be disastrous.

The most serious threat facing the shelter program is the lack of transportation. The engineers who have been sent over Greece to the ten construction districts need transportation to visit the villages within their district. As no vehicles are available from UNRRA (all the available vehicles having been turned over by UNRRA to the Greek Ministry of Transport) and the Minister of Transport cannot make available any vehicles to transport the engineers, private cars are rented at a rate from 100 to 150 drachmae per kilometer. These cars are equipped with very poor tires, and the general state of repair of these cars is not very good, so most of the time they never reach the places where the engineers wish to go.

It has been estimated that the cost of private car hire for the ten districts will amount to 10,000,000 drachmae per month. Considering the cost and the unreliability of the type of private transport available, it is impossible to have a shelter program based upon such transportation. A much closer coordination of the Shelter Division and the UNRRA Transport Section is necessary. What has been said about the movement of the engineering personnel in the districts is also true of the transport of materials and equipment.

For the time being, the following transport solution is suggested:

1)

- 1) That 10 (ten) 15 cwt. or heavier trucks be put at the disposal of the Shelter Division (this would make one for each district) for the purpose of transporting men and small quantities of materials such as are being bought by the Agricultural Bank;
- 2) When lumber now being cut is ready for transport, or when UNRRA materials arrive in ports, that a schedule be worked out immediately to transport the materials to their respective villages.

COMMENTS

From the foregoing report it is seen that to date pitifully little has been accomplished in the Shelter Division. This is entirely due to lack of materials, equipment, and transportation.

If materials and equipment arrive in Greece not later than September 1945, much shelter work can still be done, provided that transport is available. Immediate transport is required for personnel and supplies as suggested above.

TABLE SHOWING BURNED VILLAGES AND DESTROYED HOUSES BY AREA

A R E A S	N°. of Villages & Towns accord- ing to 1928 census	N°. of damaged villages and percentage of destroyed houses										N°. of peo- ple without shelter Total
		81%-100%		51%-80%		21%-50%		Less than 20%		Total destroyed		
		Vil- lages	Dwell- ings	Vil- lages	Dwell- ings	Vil- lages	Dwell- ings	Vil- lages	Dwell- ings	Vil- lages	Dwell- ings	
I. Central Greece	I,624	50	7,991	45	4,884	65	3,727	I46	I,895	306	I8,497	85,086
2. Thessaly	775	67	II,632	37	3,600	44	3,96I	I28	2,080	276	2I,274	97,860
3. Peloponesus	2,358	I4	I,389	23	3,20I	42	I,943	220	I,880	299	8,4I3	38,699
4. Macedonia	2,063	II9	I3,I22	5I	3,96I	76	3,47I	I79	2,899	425	23,453	IO7,883
5. Epirus	796	60	4,906	65	4,676	60	2,5I2	85	I,052	270	I3,I56	60,5I7
6. Western Thrace	5I8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Crete	I,453	I8	3,749	5	308	I	92	53	330	77	4,479	20,603
8. Aegean Islands	368	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Cyclades Islands	436	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IO. Ionian Islands	537	I	53	I	52	4	97	32	539	38	74I	3,408
TOTAL	IO,928	329	42,842	227	20,682	292	I5,803	843	IO,685	I,69I	90,0I3	4I4,056

Economics Division
BUREAU OF SUPPLY & DISTRIBUTION

Unlike other units, this Division was created only late in March 1945 after the re-establishment of the Mission in Greece. It was hastily organized and began functioning without any clear delineation of functions or responsibilities, with inadequate staff, and with a deficiency of supplies and data. However, the activities of the Division were from the outset numerous.

During March the Division participated in ten meetings of the Joint Price Fixing Sub-Committee and developed jointly recommendations to the Government for the pricing of eighteen categories of commodities, including the monthly food ration as one of the categories. The major part of the pricing recommendations related to agricultural supplies and services, and transportation rates.

In addition, the Division worked with committees on wage problems, reviewing Government proposals for wage increases to white collar workers and other categories. The Division began drafting a temporary plan for the rationed distribution of clothing and textiles; submitted a program to the Government for national registration and participated in meetings with Ministries to develop the program; and carried on work for the reorganizing of the rationing machinery and establishment of a single Governmental authority to carry out rationing.

Three studies were begun on basic cost factors, namely:

- 1) Taxes, including social security charges;
- 2) Power and traction;
- 3) Transportation, with a view to presenting a plan to bring those costs into better economic relationship as the first step in rolling back prices.

During April it was the purpose of this Division to complete its preliminary studies and programs and get the Division organized along commodity or groups of commodity lines so that the limited personnel could work in all fields of economic controls related to the commodities. Instead, April was largely devoted to writing an overall preliminary analysis of the economic problems with recommendations for a many sided program; reviewing laws affecting the economy; pointing out weaknesses in laws promulgated; and attempting to stimulate continued work on rationing, national registration and clothing distribution. Not a single meeting on Fixing Prices was held after the Plastiras Government fell, though prices continued to rise. The Government was operating without any semblance of economic policy and frequently Ministries were working at cross purposes.

During the month the Division, in common with other advisors, made strenuous attempts to induce the Government to state its economic policy and to cope with the most urgent problems such as widespread unemployment, inadequacy of supplies, increasing expenditure, lack of any correlation between prices and income, maldistribution etc.

Committees

Committees were urged to go forward with programs for temporary clothing distribution, national registration and reform of the rationing system. At the same time, price studies were made with respect to UNRRA commodities already in warehouses in Greece and commodities which were being loaded for Greece during the next two months. Distribution practices, problems, and their treatment in the U.S.A. were being summarized from the experience of the Office of Price Administration so that information might be available for the Government's consideration when needed. Current and pre-war price data were being collected insofar as available. Statistics of daily prices for numerous commodities were also collected.

The Division submitted a proposal for reducing the number of rations distributed free of charge by requiring payment in kind by farmers who, being unable to pay in cash, are receiving their rations free of charge. Apart from the increase of revenue, this system might assist the collection of surpluses to be moved to deficiency areas and would go a long way toward discouraging speculative hoarding.

Division personnel attended in May four meetings of the Joint Price and Wage Sub-Committee and took part in discussions on various price and wage problems after exhaustive preparatory work. The Division questioned the Government's proposals to increase the charges for transport by privately owned lorries and to raise the price of tires, while suggesting a price alternative based on rental of transport and UNRRA-supplied equipment and machinery on an adjustable basis.

With respect to the Government's plans to increase wages for several categories of workers the Division representatives, like other foreign advisors, reiterated on every occasion their inability to provide advice in the absence of a firm wage policy and appropriate Government action.

Work on price analysis was continued in connection with the Joint Price and Wage Sub-Committee and independently in direct contact with the Ministries.

A special section of the Division was created to deal with the distribution of non-donated clothing. It spent an extremely busy month in May with rather encouraging results. The first difficulty was that since the clothing had to be paid for, distribution had to be both rationed and price controlled and, since there were not enough goods to go round, it had to be issued according to priorities. To solve the problems involved the Minister of Supply asked this Division to come to his aid and allot an official to work in the Ministry of Supply in elaborating both a suitable plan and the machinery for its execution. A member of the Divisional staff had been detached and devoted full time to this matter. Under Division direction, a rationing plan was worked out and a system of registration of employed persons in the capital area prepared.

In June, at the request of the Deputy Prime Minister, the Director of the Division, Mr. J.J. Jacobson, was authorized to represent UNRRA on a special Allied-UNRRA-Government Mission to Crete. The Mission organized the concentration

and

and transfer of olive oil surpluses in barter for wheat and cloth. A scheme was worked out which was readily accepted by the producers, and subsequently the Mission set in motion the mechanics necessary for its working: (Barrel-collecting and cleaning, preparation of plants for receiving, checking and testing oil, establishment of issue depots for textiles and wheat, securing of necessary transport, provisions for grading, foraging and maintenance of 400 mules included in the scheme, etc.)

The Division's other activities in June were rather of an internal advisory character as the Joint Price and Wage Subcommittee had been abolished and the Division is not represented on the Economic Advisory Committee. The Division submitted a paper suggesting specific legal and administrative measures to combat the blackmarketing of agricultural rehabilitation goods. The suggested release of 25 % of UNRRA supplied wool for the manufacture of "better cloth" was opposed on the ground that all relief supplied wool must be used for "Utility" cloth. The proposed revision of food ration scales was analysed. The problem of fuel prices was thoroughly reviewed to substantiate the opinion that they must not be increased; instead, a gradual adjustment of imported food prices, which bear no relation whatsoever to the world market has been recommended.

MAJOR PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED IN PRACTICE.

Resolution II on Agricultural Rehabilitation.

This resolution places emphasis upon the immediate rehabilitation of food production and tends to direct that food commodities of greatest potential production in the first crop year shall receive agriculture rehabilitation supplies. If this is the governing policy, in Greece crops like wheat, cereals, olives, and dairy products would be the eligible crops. Perhaps some case could be made for cotton because of cotton seed oil, grapes and fruit, but surely not for tobacco, which plays a very important role in the Greek economy.

However, industrial crops cannot be neglected. They form an extremely valuable asset and support a considerable part of the rural population. To deny them the benefits of agriculture rehabilitation supplies would affect most unfavourably the economy of the country for many years to come.

Moreover, if the Mission is strictly governed by the above-mentioned resolution, and agriculture rehabilitation supplies are short, what order of priority should be followed in encouraging rehabilitation of agricultural commodities? Shall a tonnage-calory test be set up? Or shall a ratio of essential commodities be worked out?

A clarification of the responsibility of the recipient Government for the proper use of rehabilitation goods would seem desirable.

Barter:

The Greek Government has embarked upon the concentration of certain local surpluses (olive oil, timber) by bartering the products of an area for commodities in which this area is sorely

sorely in need. Among commodities offered to the producers, wheat is the most desired item. Except in isolated cases, involving relatively small amounts, wheat supplies are not available in sufficient quantities to meet present ration allotments and still provide for bartering. Besides, the system, in some of its details, is in possible conflict with the UNRRA resolutions since it will concentrate larger quantities of relief supplies, such as wheat and CCAC clothing, in a few hands - out of proportion to their ration entitlement and without provision against their speculative re-sale of commodities.

Besides wheat, cloth is the most desired commodity.

The Mission has tentatively agreed to the diversion of limited quantities of relief supplies to a barter transaction which seemed to be of high importance to popular consumption and price stability in the capitol area. It seems, however, that the Government is inclined to expand this system as the best means to extract the surpluses from producers and the Mission will most probably be asked to approve and to actively support its execution.

The question arises whether, and to what extent, the Mission should tolerate such deviation from the principle of equitability and even lend its active support in their implementation?

Rationing and Priority:

The Government is about to issue ration cards entitling a large section of the employed persons of the Capitol to priority purchase of low priced relief clothing. The Government wishes the individual issue to be sufficiently ample to ensure satisfying the psychological as well as physical needs of the recipients. To do so means employing a larger share of the available and foreseeable supplies than is equitable in relation to national needs as a whole.

This state of affairs cuts across the Resolution relating to Relief Distribution (para 3) stating "that distribution should be so conducted that all classes of the population, irrespective of their purchasing power, shall receive their equitable share of essential commodities".

On the other hand, there is no doubt of the general importance of impressing on the population of the Capitol that relief is now on a sufficient scale for confidence to be justified and hoarding to cease. Other examples could undoubtedly be found where the interests of politically and economically "unimportant" sections of the population are being sacrificed, at least as regards priority, in favour of those whose satisfaction is thought likely to assist recovery and confidence in a general sense.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Early in June, the Deputy Prime Minister was given full authority in economic matters and in his first declaration, 5 June, he declared himself in favour of a firmly regulated and controlled economy. It seems that the long period of inactivity and aimless dealing with economic problems has ended.

The

The first measures of the new Deputy Prime Minister aimed at increasing the purchasing power of the poorer classes of the population by establishing maximum prices for a series of necessities, price reduction of several rationed food-stuffs and substantial wage increases. Efforts were made to augment the supplies to the Athens markets to meet the increased demand. Previous ordinances concerning market police have been revived in order to ensure supervision and enforcement of the new price regulations.

However, one unfavorable feature of the concentration of economic authority in one person must be pointed out. It is the physical impossibility of considering and deciding on several problems simultaneously, however fundamental their importance and however desirable simultaneous action might be. The result is that sectors of economic policy which are of extreme importance for the recovery of the country have not yet been touched upon, and, by lack of action in these fields, the effectiveness of other remarkably, energetic, and on the whole well considered measures taken is being considerably diminished.

For example: the problems of controlling industry, i.e. imposing price ceilings at all phases of manufacture, establishing of priorities in the allocation of raw materials etc., are still open.

In agriculture, no attempt has yet been made to bring local production under control, to organize bulk purchases, to restrict movement of crops out of deficiency areas, to integrate the local crops with UNRRA supplies etc.

In the field of transport, measures so far taken are not sufficiently comprehensive to prevent uneconomic use of transport or increased charges for private cargoes.

The fundamental question of resuming the export of Greek commodities with which the country will have to pay for its imports after the termination of the UNRRA assistance is now receiving active consideration.

The machinery of distribution, particularly with respect to UNRRA supplies, is far from satisfactory. The purge of the rationing system is making slow progress; national registration is being postponed for several months; black-marketing, even of rehabilitation supplies, is not effectively prevented; prices are being determined without regard to future exigencies (rationed foodstuff prices have been still further reduced) or their determination unduly postponed while warehouses are overflowing and relief delayed.

By maladjustment and maldistribution the value of UNRRA assistance is reduced in proportion to the above shortcomings. Moreover, if Greece is to recover sufficiently during the UNRRA period to be able to carry on independently after its termination, overall planning and overall controls must be instituted without further delay. The Mission is neither equipped nor, under the terms of the UNRRA-Greek Government agreement, authorized to take over the burden of planning and implementing the program of restoration of Greek economy.

The Division is of the opinion that the Greek Government should import specialists from countries most experienced in these problems to assist in formulating plans, organizing the necessary machinery, and instructing local officials.

Procurement and Coordination Division
BUREAU OF SUPPLY & DISTRIBUTION

REQUIREMENTS PROGRAMS

Personnel assigned to the Procurement & Coordination Division of the Bureau of Supply & Distribution were included in the first contingent of UNRRA-Greece Mission employees to reach Greek soil, during the last week of November 1944.

The Division's initial assignment was to assist Military Liaison personnel in preparing estimates of requirements for the ML relief program in Greece. This assignment was completed as of 18 December 1944, in the midst of civil strife. At this point, on the behest of the military, Division personnel were withdrawn to Cairo, Egypt for reasons of security.

During the period of evacuation to Cairo, 20 December - 21 January 1945. Division personnel directed the preparation of requirements programs for the first period of UNRRA responsibility, May - July 1945 (subsequently changed by the course of events in Greece). Since, for all practical purposes, the Greek Government did not function during this period of evacuation, UNRRA personnel were obliged to prepare these requirements programs without assistance from the said Government. However, on the return of the Mission to Greece, the programs were carefully revised in close cooperation with the Greek Government, approved by the latter and transmitted to UNRRA Headquarters and the ERO as of 15 February 1945.

Thereupon, work on the preparation of requirements programs for July-December 1945 commenced. These programs were jointly prepared by Greek Government and Mission personnel, approved by the former and transmitted to UNRRA Headquarters and the ERO as of 17 April 1945.

The Division is now directing the preparation of requirements programs for the period January - June 1946.

In addition to having responsibility for the preparation and coordination of all requirements programs, Division personnel have frequently done the actual work of preparing programs, because of personnel shortages in the Commodity Divisions and the inability of the Greek Government to fully accept their responsibility in this connection. To date, Division personnel have prepared requirements programs for clothing, textiles, footwear, food and educational supplies.

SUPPLEMENTARY REQUESTS

The Division is responsible for processing, coordinating and approving all supplementary requests for UNRRA relief and rehabilitation supplies, prior to their submission to the Expert Working Party on Import Requirements, a body comprising Greek Government and UNRRA representatives who screen and approve or reject all requests for supplies not included in the regular GG-UNRRA requirements programs. The requisite operating procedures for dealing with

"Supplementary Requests" for supplies were devised by Division personnel.

PROCUREMENT

The Division is also responsible for the initiation and coordination of all procurement actions, work which entails the maintenance of complete files and the preparation of a heavy volume of communications dealing with procurement matters.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Division's other work includes the preparation of analyses of monthly shipping targets, the compilation of the Mission's regular "Monthly Mission Progress Reports", the drafting of miscellaneous documents for the Chief of Mission and the Chief of Bureau, the preparation of special reports, and participation in the activities of the Expert Working Party on Import Requirements.

Industrial Rehabilitation Division
BUREAU OF SUPPLY & DISTRIBUTION.

INTRODUCTION

With the considerable arrivals of industrial materials, a marked progress in industrial production is to be observed. This improvement will be very much increased within the next few weeks, when the Textile Industry is able to operate at 100% capacity within present abilities.

Delay in this industry is due to the Greek Government's desire to institute satisfactory systems of control to prevent misuse of raw materials.

There are two major factors which hamper the activities of this Division at present:

- 1) Lack of adequate advance information of shipping arrivals. (Precise information as to the specification of industrial shipments is invaluable in industrial planning and in integration with the program).
- 2) Lack of knowledge as to relation of materials ordered within budget limits. This is particularly so in the case of materials ordered for railways, roads, ports and telecommunications, where very large quantities of costly equipment have been requested by the Greek Government. A policy ruling is required on how far UNRRA should go in the provision of this material. At present a very great amount of research work has to be done by our engineers, which it is thought could be reduced if we had a clear directive.

Reports from the various sections in the Division follow.

INDUSTRIES SECTION

IMPORT PROGRAM

An import program was prepared by this section to cover the needs of the various branches of industry for the period May-June 1945. This was based on the assumption of the following percentages of rehabilitation:

Iron industries	25%
Soap, glass, fertilizers	100%
Paper industries	80%
Rubber	100%
Various	75%
Industrial stores	33%

MISSION GUIDE

Quantities proposed for the same period by Washington in the Mission Guide were increased to meet the real needs of the country. Certain items were deleted and others added to the total tonnage proposed in the Mission Guide which was thus increased to 34,399.04.

Even

Even thus revised this tonnage fell short of the total tonnage of items included in the program mentioned in paragraph I, amounting to 67,424.00 m.t.

GENERAL OBSERVATION REGARDING INDUSTRY.

With exception of fertilisers, glass and a few other industries, for which sufficient quantities of raw material have been imported, other industries have been working in a very limited capacity during the three months period under consideration. Industry in general during that period functioned with an average of 35% of its prewar capacity, with raw materials locally produced or from prewar stocks preserved during the occupation period.

Following is a detailed list:

Fertilisers	75 %
Soap	40 "
Explosives	5 "
Acids and alkalies	35 "
Turpentine, etc.	30 "
Glass	75 "
Rubber	20 "
Synthetic dyes, paints & varnishes	40 "
Kernel oil	10 "
Various chemicals	35 "
Pharmaceuticals	65 "
Oils and perfumes	35 "
Paraffin, etc.	15 "
Asphalt	5 "
Flour mills	85 "
Wines, spirits	25 "
Starch and sugar products	10 "
Macaroni	100 "
Seed oil	35 "
Brewery	50 "
Ice	50 "
Hydrogenating oils, (edible)	5 "
Canning	20 "
Tobacco	80 "
Mines (incl. lignite)	5 "
Iron	20 "
Paper	30 "
Woodworking	20 "
Tanneries	10 "
Electric Equipment	20 "
Cement	20 "
Lime	80 "
Bricks, tiles, ceramics	15 "

DETAILS ON ACTIVITIES OF THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF INDUSTRY.

The glass industry has been working in almost full capacity owing to import of approximately 1,200 tons of soda ash. There was an extreme shortage of glass in Greece owing to tremendous damage done to window glass during the civil disturbances.

The

The production of soap was satisfactory. Unfortunately carbon disulphide threatens to become scarce owing to the lack of sulphur. Almost all quantities of sulphur imported have been used by agriculture. Carbon disulphide is used in processing kernel oil, indispensable to the manufacture of soap.

There is an extreme shortage of rubber. A small quantity taken from salvage material has been used for the manufacture of rubber sole sheets, rubber belting and various other articles. Rubber, as well as leather belting, is one of the most common needs of almost all factories.

The pharmaceutical industry has been producing on raw material taken from stocks, which will soon be exhausted if no import of such items takes place.

The flour mills and macaroni factories have been working at full capacity with grain imported in sufficient quantities. Seed oil has been produced from seeds imported by the Greek Government from the Middle East.

The ice factories require ammonia, local production of which is not sufficient. There is also an urgent need of refrigerant gas (volatile) such as methyl chloride, freon and sulphur dioxide.

There is an urgent need for tin plate for canning vegetables.

The mining industry in general has not yet resumed work, due to lack of equipment and transport means, indispensable for mining. The factory producing explosives should be supplied with indispensable raw material.

The iron industry is working with scrap iron and salvage material. Raw materials are also required for production of agricultural implements and for repairing salvaged and half finished vessels for the rehabilitation of transport.

The paper industry has been producing with existing small stocks of raw material which are now almost completely exhausted. Paper pulp should be imported for the fabrication of paper urgently needed in packaging for transport of those items which must need be protected in their transshipment.

Tanneries are almost completely out of work. No import of raw hides has taken place during the last four years. All cattle has been slaughtered. There remains only a reduced production of small hides to be used for upper leather by the footwear industry.

The industry of plastics has no raw material to work on. There is a lack of electrical accessories and household utensils manufactured by this branch of industry.

The ceramic's industry needs borax to proceed in the construction of electric line insulators and other items.

Generally speaking, there is an extreme lack of accessories and spare parts for machinery, since no import of such

items

items has taken place since 1939. Machinery in almost all factories needs repair. Present production cannot be increased considerably without such items.

The present index of activity shows 41.5 % of capacity of industry in general. This should easily be increased to 70 % in the following 60 days if the requirements of the import program are provided on the basis previously submitted.

URGENT INDUSTRIAL REQUIREMENTS.

First priority should be given to the following items:

Mining equipment to enable mines to resume work, since mines were completely stripped of equipment by the occupation forces.

Lumbering equipment, to enable the exploitation of the country's forests.

Tin plate for canning.

Various chemicals - borax, sulphur, etc.

Ship repair equipment. Of extreme importance for rehabilitating the country's transport system.

Raw rubber, paper pulp, plastic moulding powder, belting.

CHEMICALS.

If we take the number of workers employed at present in industry and compare it with the number employed before the war, this may be taken as an indication of the present state of activity of the various branches of industry, and the following figures are obtained on the state of activity:

Chemical industries	26 %
Pharmaceutical industries	65 "
Tannery	18 "
Rubber industries	28 "
Paper industries	45 "
Food industries	67 "
Average	41.5 %

In the case of industries located in the area of Athens-Piraeus, a visit to the factories was possible and more detailed figures about present state and future possibilities have been obtained.

WATER SUPPLY

ATHENS - PIRAEUS WATER SUPPLY

General

When this Section started working on the first import program a very acute water supply situation had to be faced especially for the Athens-Piraeus area, and drastic measures were urgently required. Athens and Piraeus derive about 70 % of the water from the Marathon Lake, the remaining 30 % comes from subsidiary sources. During the month of

March

March 1945 the storage water in the Marathon artificial lake had dropped to only 6.3 million cubic metres as against 41 million cubic metres when the lake was full in 1940. The substantial build-up which should be taking place at this time of year was lacking due to abnormally dry weather.

Drastic rationing measures had already been taken by the Greek Government and are still in force. Many industries could not operate through lack of water and irrigation in Attica was very limited.

Several meetings have been held between representatives of the Greek Government and the Royal Engineers, the Ulen Water Company and UNRRA and it was decided that, in order to face the situation, the following measures should be taken:

- 1) Use of water from the Souli-Marathon Spring;
- 2) More extensive water supply from the Kokkinia artesian wells;
- 3) Pumpage of water from wells existing near Athens (Patissia wells);
- 4) Sinking of boreholes.

Materials and equipment for the Souli-Marathon project could be procured only by UNRRA.

The Patissia well project could be achieved by UNRRA and the R.E's.

Souli-Marathon Project.

All requirements for above project have been included in the six months import program (July-December 1945). Due to the extreme seriousness of the matter two detailed reports were also sent to Washington and London, the first on the 12th March 1945 and the second on the 26th April 1945. The most important correspondence which might be useful has been attached to these reports.

All requirements have been approved and are going to be shipped during the months July, August and September.

The Ulen Water Company which is going to construct the project has already been supplied with the necessary transport, tools and materials and preliminary works have already started.

If everything turns out according to schedule the Souli-Marathon pipe line will be in operation by January 1946.

Patissia Wells.

The piping (10" pipe) and the centrifugal pumps have been procured by the R.E's. The project has been completed and is operating.

The

The capacity of the existing deep well pump is not sufficient and instead of 6,000 cu.m. daily, only 1,000 cu.m. are being pumped.

Four Pomona pumps have been ordered in our Supplementary Request N°. 7/IND/UNRRA-GR-45 and are urgently required.

Water Supply for Industries.

One of the most serious problems which had to be solved was to supply industries with the required quantities of water, on the assumption that the fundamental requirements of the capital's population as regards potable water would be previously ensured.

The problem has been very carefully studied and it has been decided that industries in the Athens-Piraeus area could be supplied from the Athens network with 64 % of their 1939 consumption and that all ground water, suitable treated, should be used in parallel immediately and intensively.

At present the population is supplied with water only twice a week from 6 a.m. to 9 a.m. In some cases it is impossible to supply a factory with water continuously without supplying also quite a large area of the town. In order to avoid this it has been decided to connect certain factories direct to the main pipe. All industries concerned will submit their requirements in piping for procurement by UNRRA.

New Works.

The Marathon water supply works have always been considered as the first part of the new works of Athens and were to be extended in due time up to the Parnassos springs of the Beotian Kephissos river from which an abundant supply was to be secured for many years to come. It is expected that the full development of this supply together with the existing water can cope with the demand of water of the growing communities. The increase of the present supply with these final works can be obtained step by step.

In 1935 studies were made which proved the necessity of carrying on the execution of the remaining works as soon as possible because it was then foreseen that with the existing available supply and the rate of increase of consumption, the probability of shortage beyond the year 1943 increased to a percentage not permissible for such an important and indispensable commodity to the existence and development of Athens and Piraeus.

The whole work was divided into two sections. The first section is of a length of a little under 15 miles on the main aqueduct line. The execution of this first part started in 1928. Progress was slowed down by the beginning of the war and reached practically to a standstill a little after the occupation of Greece. At present only about 30 % of the works of the first part are completed and 3,700 metres of tunnel. Existing equipment has been greatly reduced due to impossibility of repairs and replacements and to confiscations on a large scale by the troops of occupation.

A

A study has been made to determine the time necessary to complete these works. This investigation proved that all the works may be completed within 40 months from the day it would be possible to resume work at full speed.

When the first six month import program was being prepared, the Ulen Water Company submitted, through the Greek Government, lists of equipment, tools, machinery and materials based on the above 40 months program. Nevertheless, these requirements have not been included in our program because they do not cover emergency needs. We have been asked by the Greek Government to include in our new program, that is being prepared, all items that are not available or cannot be locally manufactured.

WATER SUPPLY FOR THE REST OF GREECE.

Seven hundred tons of water supply equipment have been included in the July-December 1945 import program. Deep well pumps and well casing equipment included in CPRB-25 have also been ordered by cable N°. 95 to Washington. The Ministry of Public Works was not in a position to give full information for the water supply requirements of the various towns and villages in Greece. The Section had to examine the vast number of estimates and plans prepared by the Sanitary Engineer of the Ministry of Public Health and pick those 700 tons that took care of villages and towns in which typhoid fever is endemic if not epidemic.

After being informed by cable N°. 96 from Washington that well drilling equipment is not available until possibly the second quarter of 1946, the Section tried to procure this equipment through the R.E.'s. or Persian Gulf Command, but all efforts were unsuccessful.

It is of great importance for Greece to have such equipment. This Section will endeavour to procure it from military stocks. If not available from this source speedy procurement from Washington or London must be emphasised.

GAS WORKS.

Gas works installations exist in Athens, Piraeus, Patras and Volos. The most important ones are the Athens Gas Works. The Athens Gas Company was, and continues to be, in very bad need of maintenance items.

In the six months import program July-December 1945 (Supplementary Request N°. 5/IND/UNRRA-GR-45) only requirements (2,000 tons) for the Athens Gas Works have been included. Demands for the other towns will follow in the order of priority in subsequent programs. Three hundred tons of retorts and refractory materials were so badly needed that a special request for procurement in Italy was sent through UNRRA, Caserta. The manufacture of these items has begun at Terin and delivery is expected in September 1945.

A few days ago the Section received from the Greek Government a schedule of requirements for the first six months of 1946. All items that are being manufactured at Terin, increased by 50 % approximately, will be ordered again for the 1946 program.

To

To this effect production at Terin should not, by any means, be interrupted even if some of the items now manufactured there are available from London or Washington.

ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT.

During the month of March 1945 the Greek Government submitted a list of electric equipment requirements covering all needs of electric generating plants in Greece with the exception of the "Athens-Piraeus Electric Company Ltd".

Electric generating plants in Greece are run by private concerns, municipalities or other corporations. The number of these plants (over 250) is comparatively large, as in this country very few large centralized plants exist and in most cases electric generating in small towns and villages is dependent on small individual plants.

It was by reason that the Athens-Piraeus Electric Company believed they could be able to receive goods from other sources that they did not submit a list of requirements. It has since developed that other arrangements will need to be made on a supplementary demand for their urgent requirements to be forthcoming.

STATISTICS.

Complete statistics of industry in Greece do not exist. The only existing figures are those of 1939. Due to the war there are no statistics available for the four years of occupation. The Industrial Rehabilitation Division started to collect again figures from industry on production (pre-war and present), installations, motion, employed personnel, raw materials, fuel, etc.

Thus, the Section will be at all times informed on capacities, progress, needs, output of industry; also it shall be able to control raw material and products.

One of the most important statistics is the consumption of electric power, as high tension current, especially in the Athens-Piraeus district. The production of electric power in Greece in 1939, one of the most productive pre-war years, is as follows:

Thermic factories (fuel)	274,000,000 KWH
Hydroelectric factories	<u>16,000,000</u> "
Total	290,000,000 "

According to districts:

Athens-Piraeus	233,000,000 KWH
Other parts of Greece.	<u>57,000,000</u> "

The greater part of the 57,000,000 KWH is used for lighting and only a very small part is for industrial purposes.

The industry in other parts of Greece has its own electric current producing installations. The local production of these installations could be calculated only by the consumption of fuel.

In

In the Athens-Piraeus district all industries consume high tension current. From the consumption of 233,000,000 KWH the 97,000,000 are consumed by industry as high tension.

A comparison of high tension consumptions between 1939 and 1945 is given below: (see following sketch)

March 1945	35.5 %	of average months of 1939					
April "	36.3 %	"	"	"	"	"	"
May "	41.1	"	"	"	"	"	"

STORES HANDED OVER FROM MILITARY.

All ML (Military Liaison) activities in Greece were handed over to UNRRA effective 1 April 1945.

With the assumption of responsibilities by UNRRA many Royal Engineer stores and equipment were handed over in many Regions.

The above-mentioned stores were to meet the need of essential relief purposes and did not cater to requirements of long term rehabilitation.

A portion of R.E. stores handed over to UNRRA has already been released to Greek Ministries for general public utilities and works for civil relief.

The allotment of R.E. stores is decided upon by UNRRA's Industrial Rehabilitation Division, UNRRA's Warehousing Section and the Greek Coordination Committee EFEX. This Section receives requests for the above-mentioned stores and advises the Warehousing Section; if such stores are available, the Warehousing Section takes action and places the requests before the Coordination Committee in order to release the requested items.

This Section receives every fortnight from the Warehousing Section a general status report for all industrial items already in Greece and stored by UNRRA.

UNRRA's Shipping Section sends to this Section regularly shipping advices for all industrial items due to arrive in Greece or that have already arrived.

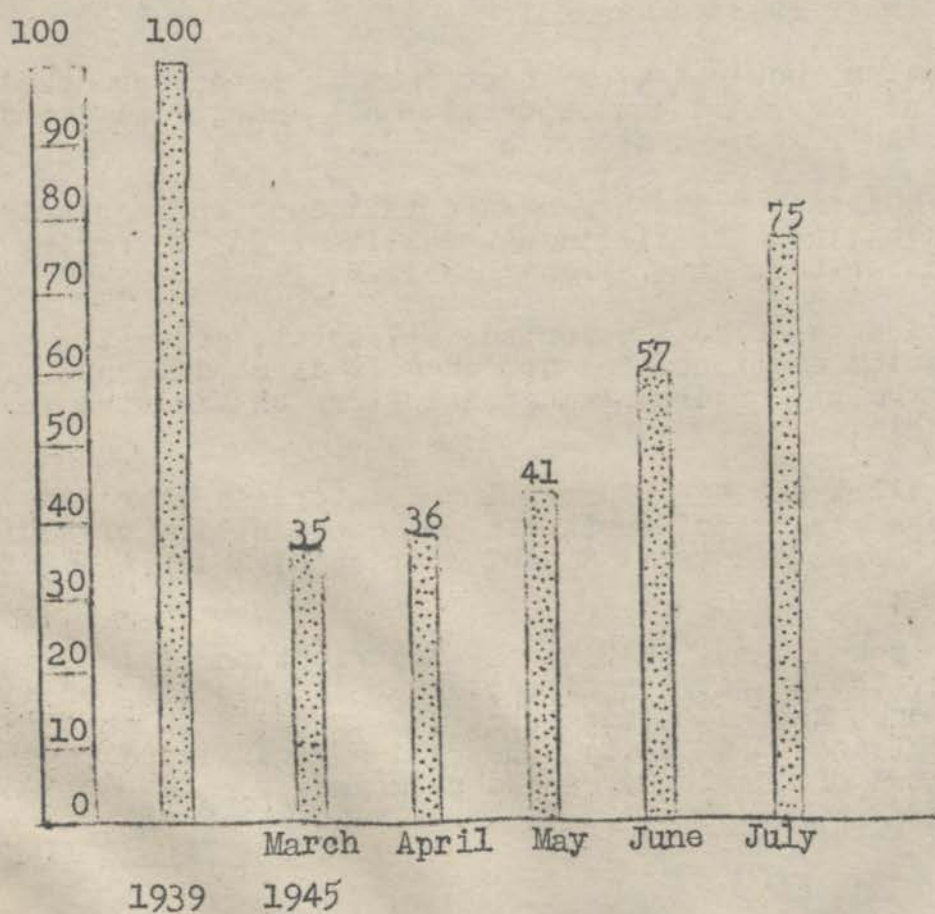
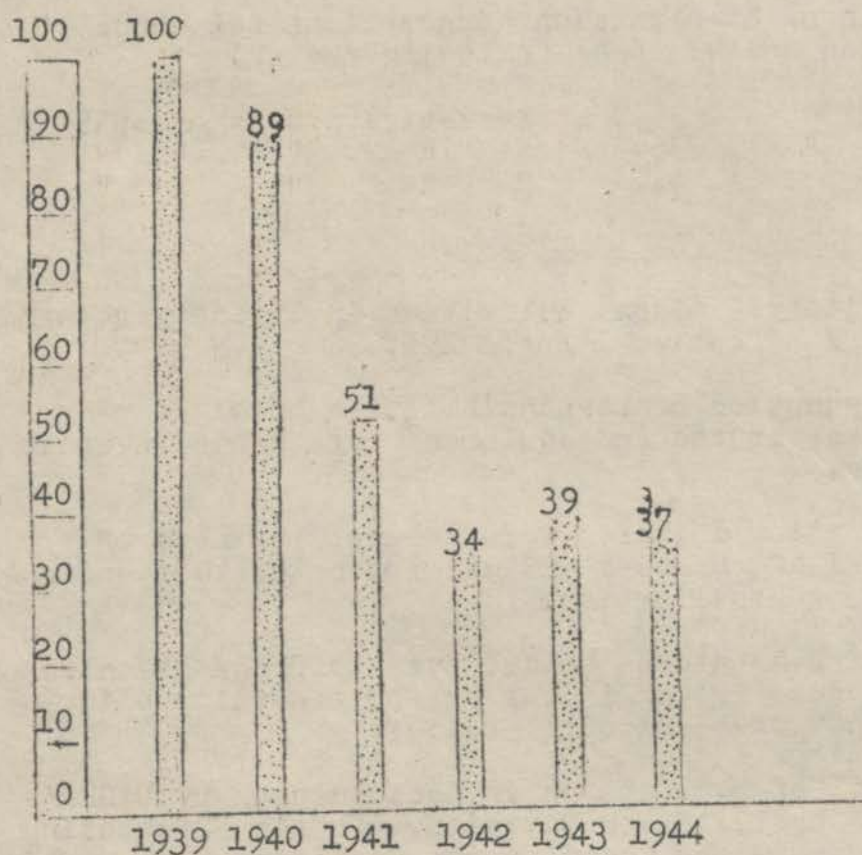
The Section takes action for the allotment, general distribution and transshipment, when it is needed, and advises the appropriate industrial firms or Ministries of arrivals.

For the allotment of industrial raw materials there is proposed a closer collaboration and coordination of actions between UNRRA Industrial Rehabilitation Division and EFEX Committee.

It is proposed, too, that in the distribution of industrial supplies, the Industries Direction of the Ministry of National Economy must take an active part due to the fact that they have knowledge of Greek industry and have assisted in the preparation of the requirements programs.

TELECOMMUNICATION

CONSUMPTION OF HIGH TENSION CURRENT



NOTE. July consumption is forecast and will be realized if distribution program had been accomplished.

TELECOMMUNICATION.

Introduction.

Since the liberation of Greece, rehabilitation work on telecommunications was started by the services of the Ministry of P.T.T. (Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones) in conjunction with the GSO's branch of LF(G) (Land Forces, Greece). Stores used were either salvaged by P.T.T. or imported through British military channels. In comparison to the country's needs, available stores up to now were limited. Supply demands up to June 1945 were submitted through British army channels. Transport facilities were provided by the military and UNRRA, who allotted five 15 cwt trucks to the P.T.T. in the Salonica area. Even so, transport remains one of the most serious problems, and recovery of stores, distribution of same, and actual rehabilitation work have been hampered by the lack of vehicles.

UNRRA period.

From 1 April UNRRA resumed responsibility of civil rehabilitation. This Section, however, could not assume proper operational functions as it did not have adequate staff for this purpose. It was therefore agreed that the GSO, LF(G) would act as technical advisor to this Section and detail a Staff Officer to deal solely with the rehabilitation of Greek telecommunications. The GSO under this agreement would be responsible for:

- 1) Collection of any information regarding the rehabilitation of Greek telecommunications which will be required by the UNRRA Telecommunication staff;
- 2) Any necessary planning with the Greek authorities concerned;
- 3) Preparation of the necessary requirements for submission by UNRRA.

Prior to above date this Section had prepared, in conjunction with P.T.T., and submitted a request for 2,000 tons of telecommunications stores for the period July-December 1945. Further information and details concerning above demand were requested from London, part of which were supplied immediately; for the remainder there was a considerable delay in obtaining the Ministry's views.

Up to now no indication has been given by UNRRA Headquarters as to whether any of the stores requested were to be made available.

Insulators.

The lack of insulators is creating a serious problem. Bottle-necks fixed with plaster-of-Paris on spindles have been used instead on some lines. Arrangements have been made with a local firm of ceramics to produce insulators but production will not be possible before three or four months. Borax for glazing and clay have been requested for

this

this purpose. It is therefore essential that the six months' supply requested by this Section be delivered at the earliest possible date.

Poles.

The P.T.T. submitted a demand for 100,000 poles necessary for the complete rehabilitation of overhead lines. It was estimated that this work could be completed in a period of two years. Only 6,600 poles were included in our six month program. Supply of poles was considered impracticable due to present shipping difficulties; however, 2,200 poles were made available to UNRRA in the M.E. and 2,300 are being shipped from U.K. Another 8,000 poles are available in Italy. These, if suitable, will be brought in through British military channels and any surplus will be allotted to UNRRA. In addition two lumber camps have been established where trees are felled for the purpose of local production of poles. These are rather short and extremely stout, but on the whole suitable. One part of these will be used untreated, the remainder to be treated by the railway company which possesses a suitable plant.

Stores for A.E.T.E. (Greek Telephone Co. Limited)

Such stores included in our six months program should be made available as soon as possible, in order to prevent further deterioration of the networks, and to provide telephonic communications for urban areas whose connection with the various exchanges has been impossible owing to the extensive destruction of overhead cables during the civil war in Athens.

Wireless.

The Military provided 10 wireless sets SCR 399. With these, Greek civil wireless links were established from Athens to Preveza, Corfu, Salonica, Keraklion, Kavalla and Mytilene. These sets are to be replaced by C.43 sets.

Submarine cables.

Part of the submarine cable network was repaired by the R.N. A number of Greek P.T.T. personnel was trained on such work. Repair work on submarine cables was retarded due to mine-fields.

Restoration of overhead lines.

Projects of restoration are worked out by the Ministry and the CSO's (Chief Signals Officer's) branch on the basis of requirements for communications and availabilities. A few circuits are rebuilt on each line, and when the traffic demands increase more circuits will be added if possible. Rehabilitation work has been expanding from the two main centers, Athens and Salonica. A direct link between the two has not yet been achieved owing to the extensive destruction in the Salonica area.

Links have been established between a great number of provincial centers on the mainland and a certain number of islands. However, conditions today are still far inferior to those before the war.

FUEL

FUEL SECTION

P.O.L.

Supplies are now being received in sufficient quantities. Imports during the UNRRA period have increased considerably; during the month of June they were over 50 % higher than those in the last month of the ML period. According to our requirements program for 1946, imports for that period will already have reached pre-war figures.

Consumption is still restricted, and benzine is issued under a rationing system, but nevertheless supplies appear to be adequate.

The demand for furnace fuel oil is steadily increasing with the progressive rehabilitation of Greek industries.

A major problem lies in the shortage of transport facilities (coastal shipping and tankers) to ensure a regular and equitable distribution of POL throughout the country.

COAL.

Import figures for coal for the month of June show an increase of approximately 100 % over last ML figures, and amount to 28,800 metric tons. Demands for coal are increasing day by day, but so far they have been met. The Greek State Railways require 5,000 tons monthly, and will consume about 8,000 tons as repairs progress. Electricity and Power Stations require 5,500 tons a month, and Agriculture has received 5,000 tons for the harvest period. Here, too, the major problem is the difficulty of distribution owing to the shortage of vehicles and coastal shipping facilities.

LOCAL PRODUCTION OF LIGNITE.

In view of the world shortage of coal and the necessity to cut down shipping space for Greece to the bare minimum, sustained efforts have been made to re-establish the production of local lignite which, although of poor quality, can nevertheless be used by commercial and domestic consumers and can relieve the heavy demand for imported supplies. The difficulties facing the lignite producers have been great, notably those of labor and the lack of transportation facilities to bring the material from the production centers to the consuming areas. In spite of these difficulties, however, some progress has been made. Production for the month of June reached a level of 2,000 tons compared with 400 tons in April, and it is hoped that output will reach 10,000 tons per month by the end of this year. Unfortunately no help has been received from the Government. UNRRA approached them three months ago with a request to subsidise the lignite industry and to introduce a scheme for the compulsory use of lignite by certain consumers, and have reiterated this request at regular intervals, but so far nothing has been done, although a loan of 60,000,000 drachmae (instead of a subsidy) has been made to the Lignite Producers' Association.

Metallurgical

METALLURGICAL COKE.

For the first time since the liberation of Greece in 1944, it has been possible to obtain a quantity of 600 tons of metallurgical coke that is urgently needed for the use of metallurgical industries in the country.

Bitumen.

The first transport of bitumen since the liberation has been shipped from Turkey to Greece and released at UNRRA's request by the Army authorities for civilian use. This bitumen is urgently required for the repair of the shattered road system of Greece.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

ROADS.

After five years of war, Greece is a nation almost without motor roads. The need, practically without exception, is for entire reconstruction rather than repair of existing highways. Temporary repairs may be effected within two years, but the permanent road program extends, according to estimates of the Greek Transportation Facilities Mission and the Royal Engineers, from five to seven years as a minimum. Meanwhile, motor transport must be carried on at a low speed, with a progressively accelerating rate of depreciation to the definitely limited number of vehicles brought into the country by ML and UNRRA, aided by a few civil vehicles. Obviously, it is impracticable for motor transport to move bulk commodities such as lignite, grain, potatoes, etc. long distances.

The main difficulties confronting the rehabilitation of roads are:

- 1) The necessary equipment is lacking. Most indispensable items are the following:
 - a. Road Rollers and accessories;
 - b. Motor Trucks for the transport of material and personnel;
 - c. Bitumen;
 - d. Mechanical asphaltic equipment;
- 2) Funds made available by the Greek Government are small owing to the deficiency of the State's Budget and consequently they are inadequate to insure proper maintenance, rehabilitation of bridges and engineering works in general.

SEA.

The number of coasters and caiques available is extremely limited. However, only the ports can be served by sea although this includes a large number of persons. The great need is for transport to and from the interior areas, many of which are mountainous, interspersed with very fertile, productive valleys.

PORTS

PORTS.

Allocation of funds by the Greek Government for port repairs are insufficient owing to many other demands on the State Budget. Funds have not yet been allocated for most ports. No allotment has been granted for the opening of the Corinth Canal which is recommended by the Greek Transportation Facilities Mission (British - American).

Salvage of wrecks in the ports and the Corinth Canal is urgent.

RAILWAYS.

Pre-war traffic on all Greek railroads.

	<u>Passenger</u> (persons)	<u>Freight</u> (Metric Tons)	<u>Klm-</u> <u>Metric Tons</u>
1929	7,854,000	2,026,000	181,847,000
1930	7,463,000	2,512,000	210,886,000
1931	6,667,000	2,370,000	197,673,000
1932	6,026,000	2,108,000	180,209,000
1933	6,120,000	1,875,000	166,300,000
1934	6,648,000	2,082,000	187,894,000
1935	7,388,000	2,114,000	202,369,000
1936	9,028,000	2,334,000	243,448,000
1937	9,987,000	2,455,000	256,000,000 Est.
1938	10,153,000	2,744,000	286,000,000 "
1939	10,334,000	2,885,000	300,000,000 "

Approximately 10,000 trucks (allowing for repairs) would have been required to move 300 millions kilometer-tons of freight traffic in 1939, in addition to the 6,000 then being used, total - 16,000.

Increased cost of truck operation has not been calculated. There are now available 1,350 lorries for civil relief purposes.

The heavy movement of agricultural products is concentrated in the summer months, resulting in railroad traffic during that period double the monthly average. This concentrated summer demand for transport of bulk commodities, many of which are perishable, cannot be met by motor transport.

Whenever surplus indigenous products can be shipped to consuming areas the amount of imports from abroad is correspondingly reduced.

TEXTILE AND FOOTWEAR SECTION.

An extensive survey of the whole textile industry was made and the following facts were established in respect to the conditions prevailing at present in the industry.

The hand-over from ML commenced early in March and was in effect complete by 1 April. At that time certain CCAC stocks were in warehouses, but the bulk of the clothing had not arrived. No raw materials were on hand, but all possible action was taken to procure both wool and cotton.

An

An analysis of the Mission Guide Clothing Program as compared with Greece Mission requirements was made and sent to Washington. A visit was made into the interior to study clothing conditions generally and the Director of the Division visited Egypt to explore the possibility of purchase of footwear.

It was known that the Government system of distribution of raw cotton imported by ML has caused much dissatisfaction in the industry, and accordingly it was decided to call all sections of the Wool and Cotton Industry together to meet with Government representatives and agree on the fairest method for future distributions.

After several meetings agreements were finally reached; briefly, they were as follows:

For Wool industry

- 1) 78 % of total quantity to be imported to be distributed to weavers on a basis of number of looms per factory;
- 2) 20 % to knitting industry on basis of number of knitting machines per factory;
- 3) 2 % reserved for hand knitting;
- 4) Prepared to make any type cloth as directed by the Government.

For Cotton industry

- 1) All cotton to be distributed to spinners on basis of numbers of spindles per factory;
- 2) Spinners will pass on the following percentages of spun yarn:

a) Weaving industry	14 %
b) Handweaving "	9 %
c) Hosiery "	10 %
d) Thread "	5 %

These agreements were signed by all parties concerned and accepted by the Government at that time.

WOOL INDUSTRY

Most of the mills are undamaged and, to a limited extent, in production, averaging to approximately 30 % of their capacity on an 8 hour basis.

Up to now no imported wool has been distributed and the industry has been, and still is, working exclusively on the not inconsiderable stocks of raw materials which they managed to hide from the Germans, these being implemented by a steady flow of indigenous wool. All kinds of cloth and blankets are being produced including a fair amount of high class (luxury) cloth, all of which are sold at exorbitant prices.

UNRRA

UNRRA has already brought in to Greece wool and tops in sufficient quantities to permit the industry to work to maximum capacity during the coming nine months, and even greater quantities of wool, tops and chemicals are on their way due for arrival here within the next few weeks. Provided it becomes possible to import essential spares and accessories in the near future there is nothing to prevent the industry from working to maximum capacity and thus providing 100 % of the country's requirements as it did before the war.

COTTON INDUSTRY

Almost all mills are undamaged and in production, averaging to approximately 37 % of their capacity on an 8 hour basis. There are some old stocks of raw cotton available though it was found impossible to ascertain the quantity of same. Moreover, ML brought 1,000 m. tons of raw ginned cotton into the country which were used, at least partly, for the production of cheap cabbot.

UNRRA's Agricultural Division has just completed an extensive survey of the land under cotton cultivation and their estimate of the 1945 crop comes to 23,810 m. tons of unginned cotton yielding up to 8,000 m. tons of ginned cotton, which should be available to the industry by the beginning of 1946.

As UNRRA did not succeed in importing any cotton to the 25th June 1945, a most serious shortage developed and absolute necessities, such as fishing twine and fishing nets, were, and still are, unobtainable, not to speak of clothing where no supplies whatsoever at reasonable prices are forthcoming.

However, approximately 8,000 m. tons of raw ginned cotton are due for arrival in Greece within the next four weeks, a quantity sufficient to enable the industry to work to maximum capacity for at least six months. Provided essential spares and accessories as well as chemicals are being made available, the industry will be well placed to supply 100 % of the country's needs.

MACHINE KNITTING INDUSTRY

This industry has expanded greatly during the war; however, it is dependent on imported cotton and rayon yarn, especially in higher counts, which can be produced in Greece only in insufficient quantities. Because such yarn is not available anywhere at present, it cannot be hoped to utilize the industry to its maximum capacity. It should, however, prove possible to manufacture in Greece a major part of the country's needs in popular qualities, even without importing yarn, provided such spares as machine-needles are being brought in.

SEWING THREAD AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES.

The same applies to these industries as has been said of the machine knitting industry in the preceding paragraph.

JUTE

JUTE AND HEMP INDUSTRY.

No raw material whatsoever has so far been imported and the industry is at a complete standstill. It is imperative to import raw material in the near future, even if only in small quantities, for making ropes and twine, badly needed by the fishing industry.

ARTIFICIAL SILK INDUSTRY.

A small quantity of cellulose pulp, i.e. 200 m. tons, was included in our import program for the second half of 1945 in order to have same processed and spun by the only existing plant in Greece at present functioning. This quantity, if imported now, should greatly assist the machine knitting industry.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS REGARDING THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

This Section during the past three months made every effort to initiate, work out, and organize the mass production of standardized "utility" goods on a non-profit basis. These efforts were helped greatly by that section of the industrialists who were prepared to take a broader and more enlightened view. With the approval of the Ministry of National Economy separate standing sub-committees were set up for each branch of the textile industry. The regular meetings of these were attended by the Ministry's Liaison Officer appointed to UNRRA, and a great deal of the necessary preparatory work was done by these committees. In particular most of the technical problems were thrashed out. "Utility" qualities were designed, specifications were laid for the manufacture of same, and London and Washington were advised in regard to the types of raw materials suitable for the said production program.

The position of the Chemical and Dyestuff industry was fully investigated and the essential imports were programmed accordingly. The question of water supply to the Athens-Piraeus mills was taken up and solved. Distribution of raw material to the scouring and spinning mills was discussed and appropriate recommendations were made to the Minister. The problem of spares and accessories, as well as cannibalization of existing machinery, was gone into with special regard to probable availabilities of same. Partly successful efforts were made to produce in Greece certain items known to be short in the U.K. and the U.S.A. In this way scores of technical problems were either solved or brought near solution.

This Section acted not only as advisor to the Government; above all it drew up plans for planned and controlled production, designed to satisfy the most essential needs of the population in the shortest possible time, basing its plans on the experience gained during this war in the U.K. and U.S.A. as well as taking into consideration the special set up of the Greek textile industry.

TANNING INDUSTRY.

As no imports of any hides have been forthcoming so far, the industry is almost at a standstill. such few of the indigenous supplies as become available from time to time

are

are being sold at exorbitant prices. The same applies to locally produced tanning materials such as valonia. The capacity of the Greek tanning industry by far exceeds local demands and prior to the war this industry worked heavily for export into the neighbouring countries. It is therefore well placed to provide for all possible needs, provided hides and tanning material and chemicals are being imported. Failing that, there was very little this Section could do in the past apart from collecting data and surveying and subsequently reporting to London and Washington on the position.

FOOTWEAR INDUSTRY.

As regards raw material the position was described in the preceding paragraph. There does not exist in Greece a fully mechanized industry, machines being used to a very small extent only and then exclusively to speed up manual processes rather than to replace these. However, there exists a large and organized home industry sufficient to cover more than the country's needs of shoes. At present these workers are working sporadically only, as there is next to no leather available and the wages charged are out of all proportion. As soon as raw material is being brought in, thus ensuring steady work, the situation will become normal again.

Division of Agriculture & Fisheries
BUREAU OF SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION.

INTRODUCTION AND ORIGINAL PLANNING.

One full year before liberation of Greece, there was an agricultural representative of UNRRA in Cairo gathering information from refugees, escaped officials, locating suitable seed and livestock sources of supply and generally coordinating the plans of London and Washington with the best information in the field. L.D.Kelsey, who was the Director of the Agricultural Division of the Balkan Mission, became the Director of Agriculture and Fisheries for the Greece Mission.

During this planning period, complete cooperation existed between the Middle East Supply Center, Military Liaison (ML - MEF), the United States Foreign Economic Administration and the U.K.C.C.

Dr. C.J. Alexopoulos, Agricultural Rehabilitation Officer of the UNRRA landed at Kalamata, October 30, 1944 only 15 days after liberation and began reconnaissance. Two weeks later Mr. Kelsey arrived at Athens and the personnel of this Division were quickly integrated with ML Agriculture Department and worked in complete harmony.

The Fishing Section was left behind in Egypt to collect and prepare such nets and equipment as it could find at auction and otherwise.

A 1945 suggested agricultural program with estimated import requirements was brought to Greece and discussed with the Government. Some alterations have been made but in general it met with approval and has been the basis of agricultural work. Each field officer had a copy together with basic facts, including allocation percentages, as a "Work Book" for his guidance.

AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS ON APRIL 1ST 1945.

A remarkable effort of the Greek farmers was indicated by the planting of seven million strema (700,000 hectares) of winter wheat immediately after liberation, as compared with 8 million stremma (800,000 hectares) average for 1933-37. On April 1st this wheat showed a pale green promise of bread, indicating great need of ammonium nitrate fertilizer for top dressing, and poor preparation of soil due to lack of draft animals. (See Table A.)

There was no unemployment in the farming areas. Farmers and their families worked hard with slim supplies. Spring rains were scattered and the drought was already beginning to hamper planting. Two years of tobacco crops were molding in warehouses of Macedonia and growers had no money to buy food.

Horses and cattle were about half prewar numbers, although dairy cows around cities were only 40% of prewar numbers. Donkeys were about 75% prewar numbers and sheep about 70%. (See Table B.)

Fishermen lacked nets, boats and other gear. They were dynamiting extensively. Nets normally 320 fathoms in length were now about 180 fathoms. Retail price of fish was very high.

Government services to agriculture and fishermen were paralysed. Most of the provincial officials had either gone to the mountains or to Athens, and their posts were not yet filled.

TAKING OVER FROM ML.

This was accomplished smoothly on April 1st. Col. M. M. Dickie, ML Agriculture Department, had given the Division the most cordial cooperation. Many of the ML officers had been associated with UNRRA personnel for several months. Greek Liaison officers, interpreters and some clerks were taken over.

Agriculture Rehabilitation officers were on hand except in two regions to take over field duties. The most exacting job at Headquarters was handling allocations of agricultural supplies, transshipment and bids for coastwise shipping weeks in advance. Several officers and clerks of ML were seconded to UNRRA and worked for various periods until transferred for military reasons elsewhere. Many of the basic problems encountered by ML are still the chief ones to be dealt with by UNRRA.

Distribution of 4052 tons ML imported (UK) seed potatoes had been somewhat uneven due to fighting and the general confusion of civil war, but generally a remarkable help to Greece. Altogether as of April 1st, Greece had received through the ML agricultural department approximately 10,000 tons of seeds, pesticides and other supplies.

STRUCTURE OF THE DIVISION.

The staff of the Division of Agriculture and Fisheries, including clerical personnel and interpreters, consists of 20 imported persons and 30 indigenous employees. Of the imported personnel 14 are attached to Headquarters in order to allow a greater flexibility in giving technical service to all regions, and in working with the various technical Directorates of the Ministry of Agriculture.

The Headquarters staff is organized functionally into sections as follows: Surveys and Supplies (which handles crops, pesticides and fertilizers along with transshipments), Livestock and Veterinary, Irrigation and Machinery and Food Preservation and Fisheries.

Close working relationships with corresponding divisions of the Ministry are maintained by each section through personal contacts, telephone and correspondence. A considerable portion of the time of the Headquarters personnel is spent in field work with regional agricultural officers.

Regions B, C, E, F, G and K are staffed with imported agricultural officers and with one or more Greek agriculturists employed as assistances. Region A is handled by a well qualified Greek-American agriculturist hired locally. Region D has a Greek agricultural officer supervised by the imported officer of Region C. Regions H, I and J are handled by Greek agricultural officers who were selected and given some preliminary training by imported personnel previously assigned to those regions.

The present nature of UNRRA activities, namely that of giving consultation and advice to Ministry officials rather than

carrying on actual operations, requires relatively more staff at Headquarters level, and fewer in the field than would be the case if UNRRA were actually engaged in the operations involved in the allocation, distribution and utilisation of agricultural supplies.

THREE MONTHS PROGRESS IN AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

The difficulty of operating a program of agricultural rehabilitation so dependent upon seasonal dates for planting, when the supplies were ordered through military channels months before and some of which had been diverted due to civil war, presents disappointments at many points. The brief picture of what took place is here presented, by sections.

Surveys. Information from Regional Agricultural Surveys is being tabulated as it comes in from the field. Surveys are coming in slowly due to lack of transport for field officers.

Programming. Programming of agricultural supplies for January - June 1946 is progressing. Lack of information as to 1945 shipments, handicaps this work.

Arrivals of agricultural supplies April 1 to June 30, 1945
(See Table C).

Allocations. Lack of advanced information as to make-up of cargoes creates great difficulties in allocating and transhipping of supplies.

Transshipments. Difficulties were encountered in coordinating transshipments at first, but these are smoothed out with the establishment of a three member UNRRA- Government-Agrarian Bank coordinating committee.

Utilization of Supplies. The 568 tons of ML seed potatoes which arrived in the UNRRA period were too late and a good percentage was not planted, but either rotted in storage or was sold for food. Those that were planted late suffered from the exceptionally hot weather in May.

Maize. Arrived too late to plant for the most part. Some seed was planted in various sections of the country.

Haricots. Arrived too late to plant in most sections.

Ammonium sulphate. Arrived in April which was too late to be used effectively for spring crops but was distributed. What was not used will be utilized for fall potatoes and vegetables.

Superphosphate. Arrived too late for spring potatoes or vegetables, but will be utilized for fall crops.

Rock phosphate. Turned over to the fertilizer factory of Piracus for conversion into superphosphate for fall crops. Manufacture is proceeding satisfactorily.

Copper Sulphate. A total of 3,238 M.T. was received between April 1 and June 30. An additional quantity of 1454 M.T. had been brought in by ML earlier, making a total of 4,692 M.T. Because of the extreme drought conditions and the consequent low incident of disease, this amount proved adequate for needs this year.

Sulphur. Too little and too late. Of the total requirements of 12,000 M.T., approximately one-fourth (3313 M.T.) was received, 1265 M.T. of which arrived during the ML period. Of the 2,048 M.T. received during the UNRRA period, 1048 M.T. arrived between June 14 and 29, which was too late to do much good since the critical period for sulphuring is during May. Only the extreme drought which prevailed in the spring and which was unfavourable for the development of disease saved the currant and grape crops from serious damage.

Sodium Arsenite. A total of 80.6 M.T. of liquid (32% arsenic oxide- sodium arsenite arrived during the period 1 April - 30 June. All this (except the 5.6 MT which arrived 28 June), together with 50 tons of arsenic acid, left by the Germans, was used for locust control. Good control of locust was obtained, particularly in the areas where the poison bait was applied early. The efforts to obtain adequate quantities of this pesticide were thus justified because locust infestation was very severe and great damages to crops would have resulted had not control measures been adopted.

Molasses. No molasses received during the UNRRA period. ML brought in 45 tons, and this quantity together with a few tons in Greek stock, was used for making poison bait for locust control. This left no molasses for olive Dacus fly control, although urgently needed. Dacus can cause as high as 50% damage to the olive crop. There is still time to obtain partial control of Dacus between now and September if molasses and sodium arsenite become available. Molasses is needed in such large quantities that unless an effort is made to start shipments of at least 500 tons per month from now on, adequate supplies will not be available in 1946.

Lime Sulphur. Adequate supply received, 154 tons during the UNRRA period and 150 tons during the ML period. 40 tons of this was lost at sea during transshipment, leaving 264 tons which is sufficient to meet the needs of Greece for both 1945 and 1946.

Petroleum Oil Emulsion. 300 M.T. requested, none received. This is urgently needed for control of scale insects of citrus and other fruit trees.

Mercury seed dressing. Received 40 M.T. To treat most of the cereal seeds to be planted this fall, about 300 M.T. will be required, and this amount has been requested in our 1945 program.

Lead Arsenate. 22 M.T. of the 75 M.T. requested in our 1945 program have been received.

Carbon Bisulfide. 5 M.T. received.

Sprayers. A total of 498 of the 30,000 knapsack type sprayers requested in our 1945 program have been received.

LIVESTOCK SECTION.

Livestock importation. The first shipments of heifers and horses are now on the way to Greece. These are the first shipments of animals with the exception of the six Brown Swiss bulls for use in the artificial insemination project.

Procurement arrangements for mules in Italy and donkeys in Cyprus are finalizing.

Two UNRRA representatives and two Greek Government Representatives are in Italy handling the details of a proposed shipment of 10,000 mules and horses.

The purchase of donkeys and mules in Cyprus has been delayed by the Egyptian Government's reluctance to give transit visas to personnel going to Cyprus.

The shortage of animals for harvesting of this year's crops and for plowing and planting is apparent everywhere.

Arrangements for reception transshipments and distribution of imported animals are not easy. The procurement and collection of the necessary feed and other materials, although a direct Government responsibility, requires close supervision on the part of the Agricultural Division, UNRRA.

The inoculation of animals against diseases enzootic to Greece is complicated by an endeavour to have the animals off-loaded at the various ports. Some of the procedures to be used are unfamiliar to the local veterinarians and consequently the work must have some personal supervision from Division personnel. Special effort was made so that all of the necessary vaccines and sera would be available when the animals arrive.

It is the opinion of the Greek Government that, for the most part, the heifers should be distributed among the various Government Breeding Stations where they will have better care and can make a greater contribution, through breeding, to the animal industry of Greece.

Artificial Insemination. Six Brown Swiss bulls arrived in June in very good condition. The bulls were placed in a temporary stable, which had to be repaired, pending the completion of alterations in the permanent stable. Check semen samples were taken shortly after arrival and there were no indications that the fertility of the animals had been impaired through shipment. Actual operations will begin before the end of July.

Livestock and Feed Production and Requirements. June 15th estimates of livestock numbers are slightly higher than the March 1945 estimates of ML.

The livestock feed situation is extremely critical. Present crop production estimates are considerably less than normal, as a result of the most serious drought in 30 years. Feed requirements for the first half of 1946 are considerably higher than those requested for 1945. It is very essential that feed stuffs requested for 1945 reach Greece on schedule.

VETERINARY SECTION.

The following table shows veterinary supplies received and issued:

	ML supplies handed over on 31 Mar 45 (Tons)	Drugs (Tons)	Laboratory Supplies (Tons)	Vaccines (1000 doses)	Total (Tons)
Received	3	36	2	410	43
Issued to Regions	-	31	2	410	35
Remaining in Depot	3	5	-	-	8

CAD Basic Veterinary Units of drugs have been distributed to all centers operated by Greek veterinary officials less a few outlying centers which will be despatched shortly.

Air transport facilities have been provided for transport of vaccines and sera to meet urgent demands from regions where epizootics have occurred.

The most acute disease problems include Distomatosis, Helminthiases, Hog Cholera (Swine fever), Anthrax, Sheep Pox, Newcastle Disease and Spirochetosis of poultry.

Preparatory steps are being taken to meet the imminent danger of African Horse Sickness and Blue Tongue of Sheep gaining access to Europe from the Middle East.

The most important veterinary problems of the immediate future are the introduction of up-to-date biologicals, an increase in the number of veterinarians and improvement of laboratory facilities.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, IRRIGATION & DRAINAGE SECTION.

Established relations with

- (a) Service for Mechanical Cultivation) Ministry of Agriculture
- (b) Section of Agricultural Hydraulics)
- (c) Agricultural Bank

Reviewed and revised program of agricultural machinery and repair centers in conjunction with Service for Mechanical Cultivation.

Started discussions preparatory to establishing ways and means of allocating farm machinery as well as setting prices thereon.

Assisted the Ministry and Agricultural Bank in receiving first consignment of Agricultural machinery programmed by UNRRA late in June.

Prepared fuel requirements for agricultural uses for summer thrashing fall plowing, and for January-June 1946.

Investigated irrigation and drainage projects now in poor repair and requiring materials.

Drafted a program of requirements for farm machinery, irrigation

and Drainage for January - June 1946, in conjunction with Agricultural Ministry.

Made local study of agricultural and irrigation supplies in Athens area.

Established relations with principal importers (pre-war) of Agricultural Machinery.

FOOD PROCESSING SECTION.

Established relations with Ministry of Agriculture.

Made arrangements for the Director of the Agriculture Research Technology Laboratory to serve as Liaison Officer and technical advisor on Food Processing.

Reviewed requirements for 1945 on Food Processing.

Studied the present food processing facilities in Greece - canning, milling, olive oil, drying of figs, dairy products, yeast, breakfast foods, wine and other edible oils.

Visited different food processing plants in Athens and Piraeus to study methods and equipment used, and their needs to process agricultural products at maximum capacity.

Visited can-making factory to see if cans for Community Centers could be made with present equipment. Size of cans made at present cannot be used with sealers for Community Centers.

Worked on plans for establishing Community Centers. Most of them to be owned by Cooperatives.

Made field trip to Peloponnesus to study currently operating food processing plants and see where community Processing Centers might be established. Cooperatives in two communities were interested in establishing Centers.

Worked on June 15th estimates of production for 1945: Tomatoes, vegetables, apples, pears, fresh figs, citrus, table grapes and other fruits.

Drafted Requirements with Ministry of Agriculture for Food Processing Program January - July 1946.

FISHERIES SECTION.

The Government appointed a Technical Fisheries Advisory Committee to assist the Greek Fisheries Directorate. This Committee of eleven is composed of Professors of Zoology, Biology and Chemistry as well as business men.

Conferences were held allocating cotton to be manufactured into fishing twine, and the Government made a contract for its manufacture. UNRRA secured for the Government a reduction of about 15% in the price. UNRRA also provided transportation for the various Fisheries Inspectors so that field surveys could be made.

Specific recommendations were made by our specialist to the proper authorities, after an investigation, that a large quantity of imported dried salted herring be moved to cold storage. This fish was stored in an open warehouse, and it

was thought that the extreme summer heat would cause a serious loss. The entire lot of 15,000 barrels was moved to cold storage. Recommendations were also made relative to the better handling of dried salted cod fish, and of Tuna in brine.

Twenty tons of fishing nets and twine arrived from Egypt. These nets were collected and prepared at Alexandria under UNRRA supervision. Additional supplies arrived from Alexandria which were donated to UNRRA by Greek nationals there.

A quantity of live fish was donated by the Egyptian Government to UNRRA. These were transported by air to Greece and planted in one of the Lakes. Complete arrangements were made by the Fisheries Section.

Additional HL officers were requested and upon assignment these officers were sent to the field to make fisheries surveys for UNRRA.

Recommendations have been made to MEO with reference to the Neusarat Refugee Camp relating to the catching of fish by the refugees. Fisheries supplies have been furnished to the Camp so they may catch their own fish and thereby augment their food supply.

The July - December 1945 requirements program was prepared giving the detailed specifications. These were approved by the Greek Government and forwarded to Washington and London. In addition the January - June 1946 requirements program was prepared and have been forwarded to the Government for approval.

RELATIONSHIP WITH MINISTRIES OF THE GOVERNMENT AND OTHER DIVISIONS OF UNRRA MISSION.

There have been three different Ministers of National Economy and two Ministers of Agriculture during the period of this report. Relationships have been cordial but in the case of agriculture the service was well established prior to the war and UNRRA specialists went to work with their opposites in the Government and quickly formed a basis for useful work. Several Ministry employees have been trained in the US at Universities having connections with staff members. Some were actually friends of long standing due to previous work. This has been a source of strength to UNRRA when official relationships were interrupted by changes in the Government.

Excellent and continuous coordination is maintained within the Mission between the Divisions concerned with food, machinery, economics and related work. The importance of prices, credit and the general monetary situation in its effect on agriculture is everywhere apparent in such a small country with 70% rural population.

G R E E C E

T A B L E A.
1944-45 Estimate of Harvested
Crop Areas
15 June 1945

Thousand Stremmata of Hundred Hectares

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Maize
	6,628.3	454.7	1,418.9	1,201.0	2,154.2 11,857.1
ML Mar 20:	7,125.9	429.5	1,643.0	549.8	2,250.9
Average 1933-37:	8,048.9	709.7	2,124.4	1,374.3	2,529.1

Yields in Kgs. per Stremmata.

1945 Kgs/str	66.8	60.6	66.2	53.7	83.6
33-37 "/"	88.5	83.5	93.4	81.8	101.6

Source of estimates: field survey of UNRRA and Greek Ministry of Agriculture officials in Regions A,B,C,E,F,G,H ,I and K; reports from ML agricultural officers in Regions D and J and in small portions of other regions when more recent surveys were not available.

- (1) Estimates reported in principal growing areas as acreage harvested rather than planted, except in case of maize.

T A B L E B.
SUMMARY OF 1945 LIVESTOCK NUMBERS
With
PRE-WAR AND ML COMPARISONS
(Thousand Head)

	1945 June 15	ML 1945 Mar 20	1938	1/ 1933-37 Average	2/
<u>CATTLE TOTAL</u>	487	477	965	960	
" Draft	259	287	468	482	
" Milk only	129	NA	285	NC	5/
<u>BUFFALO TOTAL</u>	47	NA	67	58	
" Draft	25	NA	18	17	
" Milk only	9	NA	25	26	
Horses	187	172	364	355	
Mules	91	79	184	177	
Donkeys	294	244	404	396	
<u>SHEEP TOTAL</u>	5,521 6/	5,099	8,139	8,082	
" Milk	3,445	NA	4,884 3/	5,378	
<u>GOATS TOTAL</u>	2,711 6/	2,580	4,356	5,249	
" Milk	1,387	NA	2,400 4/	3,401	
Pigs	262	274	430	557	
Poultry	7,557	NA	11,945	11,679	

- =====
- 1/ Greek government statistics
- 2/ U.S. Civil Affairs Handbook on Greek Agriculture
- 3/ Milk Sheep assumed 60% of total rather than 66: in Civil Affairs Handbook
- 4/ Milk goats assumed 55% of total rather than 66% as in Civil Affairs Handbook
- 5/ NC - figures do not appear comparable. NA - not available
- 6/ It is believed sheep and goat numbers have been under-reported. Sheep may be as high as 6,500,000 and goats 4,000,000.

Source of 15 June 1945 estimates:- Ministry of Agriculture and UNRRA field surveys where available plus modified ML estimates.

T A B L E C.

Arrivals of agriculture supplies April 1 to June 30, 1945

<u>1. Seeds</u>		
Potatoes	568.28	M.T.
Maize	4,193.7	"
Haricots	1,037.646	"
<u>2. Fertilizers</u>		
Ammonium sulphate	3,937	"
Superphosphate	5,000	"
Rock phosphate	6,800	"
<u>3. Pesticides</u>		
Copper sulphate	3,238	"
Sulphur	2,048	"
Sodium arsenite	80.6	"
Lead arsenate	22	"
Tar oil	107	"
Lime sulphur	154	"
Mercury seed dress	40	"
<u>4. Agr. Machinery</u>		
Knapsack sprayer	498	u.
Tractors	143	u.
Road bands	141	u.
Fert. distributors	100	cases
Plows	20	M.T.
Disc harrows	550	cases
Horse rakes	250	u.
Cultivators	350	cases
Threshers	5	u.
Zig-zag harrows	101	cases
Whippletrees	10	bundles
Drawbars	36	"
Trailers	190	u.
<u>Agr. Implements</u>		
Spades blades only	80	Pkgs.
Spades	125	"
Shovels	1,284	"
Mattacks	84	"
" handles	21	"
Hoes blades	4	"
" handles	14	"
Sickles	1.16	tons
Implements	7	"
Spare parts for machinery	56	cases
<u>5. Miscellaneous</u>		
Bindertwine	324	M.T.
Rennet	0.2	"
Esparto grass	57.1	"
<u>6. Animal Feed</u>		
Grain sorghum	882	"
<u>7. Veterinary Supplies</u>		
	54	"
<u>8. Fishing Equipment</u>		
Fishing twine	6.91	"
Corks	4	"
Estimated Total Tons	29,200	

Traffic Division
BUREAU OF SUPPLY & DISTRIBUTION

The Traffic Division, which forms part of the Bureau of Supply & Distribution, includes:

- 1) Shipping Section;
- 2) Transport Section;
- 3) Warehousing Section.

The Division was formed after the actual take over from ML, and did not conform to the organizational set up of ML. It soon passed through the settling down process which normally follows a redistribution of control and authority and is now functioning smoothly.

Whereas the original planning for all three sections of the Division envisaged a supervisory role only, it was necessary to maintain, insofar as shipping was concerned, the operational role previously performed by ML. The inability of the Greek Government to assume responsibility, plus the necessity to ensure continuity of supply and to eliminate hold up in shipping, have combined to make it necessary for UNRRA to continue this operational role. Warehousing and Transport are operated entirely by the Greek Government through agents; and UNRRA personnel, while maintaining a large measure of control, are not in fact engaged operationally.

Detailed Sectional reports follow.

Shipping Section
Traffic Division
BUREAU OF SUPPLY & DISTRIBUTION

ACTUAL CONDITIONS FOUND ON TAKE OVER FROM ML.

Relationship with Greek Government.

When UNRRA took over from ML on 1 April 1945 the UNRRA-Greek Government Agreement had just been signed. This Agreement laid down that UNRRA would act in an advisory capacity only, the Greek Government assuming all operational responsibility previously held by ML.

In actual fact the Greek Government was not sufficiently organized to assume this responsibility and UNRRA became the operational agency.

Efforts have been made since April to get the Greek Government to attach operating personnel to the Shipping Section with a view to their eventually taking over the whole operation. Frequent changes of Government have precluded this taking place and the entire operational responsibility still rests with UNRRA.

In the meantime, our efforts have been complicated on occasions by the Agricultural Bank, acting as Agents of the Government, moving quantities of supplies without advising UNRRA. For instance, the Ministry of Agriculture arranged with the Agricultural Division of UNRRA for the move of quantities of Sulphur from PIRAEUS to other ports. When this

this commodity was called forward for shipment, it was discovered that the Agricultural Bank had already, by private arrangement, moved large quantities by caique and road transport. As a result ship loading programs were thrown out of gear at the last moment, and a great deal of time wasted in making up new ones.

Port Facilities:

Sufficient cargo handling gear has been turned over by ML to the Greek Government at all ports, together with quite a large number of Tugs, RCL's and Dumb Lighters. Cranes were in short supply owing to extensive damage by enemy action.

Coastal Shipping:

Five coastal steamers, totalling 6560 tons capacity, were available for inter-port distribution of relief supplies. These vessels were taken over by the Greek Government and operated by the Hellenic Coast Lines under the direction of the Greek Shipping Committee (GRESKO). GRESKO consists of representatives of the Minister of Commercial Marine, Greek Sea Transport Service, BSSTO (G), HQ LF (G), MWT. WSA, UNRRA and Hellenic Coast Lines. This Committee meets once weekly and allocates vessels to voyages.

Relief Caiques:

In addition to the Coastal vessels a large number of Relief Caiques have been loaned to the Greek Government by the British Ministry of War Transport. These caiques are allocated to Regions for internal distribution, according to their requirements. These vessels are solely for the shipment of relief supplies, are manned by Royal Hellenic Navy Crews and operated by the Minister of Merchant Marine.

Anticipated Problems.

One problem facing UNRRA on 1 April was the inability of available coastal shipping to cope with the demand for shipment of relief supplies. This has now been overcome by the salvaging of six small sunken vessels with a total capacity of 2000 tons and the occasional loan of coastal steamers for single voyages by AFHQ.

A further two vessels have now been allocated to Greece, total capacity 6000 tons, but these will not arrive before the end of July. With the addition of these two vessels coastal shipping will be in a very healthy condition.

A further problem was port acceptance tonnages. These had been assessed by ML at 200,000 tons per month which was totally inadequate for the UNRRA program. However, in consultation with BMWT and WSA representatives in ATHENS it has been decided that Greek ports can accept a total of 400,000 tons per month.

The acceptance of large quantities of bulk grain caused a great deal of worry as, at the take over from ML the only ports that could accept this commodity were PIRAEUS, PATRAS and SALONIKA. To relieve the situation it was decided to test VOLOS and KAVALLA, the result of which was a huge success. It is hoped to route bulk grain to KALAMAI, when harbor obstructions are removed in the near future.

MODIFICATIONS

MODIFICATIONS TO PLAN NOW DEEMED NECESSARY

Relationship with Government.

It is recommended that the Greek Government undertake to establish a shipping organization to assume the responsibility for operational activities heretofore handled, perforce, by this Section.

Availability of Supplies and Equipment.

It is considered that, with very few exceptions, the present availability, properly used, will be sufficient.

Certain ports are deficient in Tugs and Lighters and this question is at the moment under examination with a view to procurement where absolutely necessary.

The question of island communications for Regional personnel has been examined and, as a result, application has been made to CASERTA for the provision of one sea-going motor launch to each of the following ports:-

MITILINI, CHIOS, SIROS, VOLOS, PATRAS, PREVEZA.

It is most essential that Regional personnel should have speedy and efficient means of communication with scattered islands; caiques have proved to be most unsatisfactory.

Anticipated Future Program.

Ocean arrivals are increasing apace and, as far as can be seen, will increase still further during the next three months. It is considered that Greek ports will not have any difficulty in clearance.

Anticipated Problems.

The only problem that can be foreseen is speedy dock clearance. At the present time available transport is not being used to the best advantage. Action is, however, being taken with the Greek Government to effect an improvement.

STATISTICS - OCEAN ARRIVALS.

From 1 April through 30 June 1945, IOI ships arrived in Greece from the theatre and producer country loadings carrying cargo tonnages listed in the accompanying Table (POL tonnages not included, since they are still brought into Greece as military commitments). Full details concerning ships, cargoes, etc. are available on request.

(Table)

	Grain & Flour	Other Food	Clothing, Textile & Footwear	Indust- rial Supplies	Medical Supplies	Agriculture & Fishery Supplies	Tire Equipment	Coal	Vehicles	TOTAL
April	46,179	13,882	1,359	2,398	336	12,221	28	12,384	406	89,193
May	86,879	14,498	2,509	3,252	329	12,096	20	18,454	3	138,040
June	87,327	29,834	3,605	9,513	455	5,702	-	27,082	275	163,793
	220,385	58,214	7,473	15,163	1,120	30,019	48	57,920	684	391,026

Transport Section
Traffic Division
BUREAU OF SUPPLY & DISTRIBUTION

ORIGINAL PLANNING

Relationship with the Government.

The UNRRA plan was based on the information obtained from reports emanating from Greece prior to liberation, and was prepared in consultation with Greek Government officials in Egypt. It was primarily founded on the assumption that very little transport would be available in the country when the Germans left. When the UNRRA period commenced it was thought that motor transport assets would be almost entirely limited to vehicles handed over by ML.

Availability of Supplies and Equipment.

No definite availabilities were notified in the early stages either in vehicles or equipment.

Anticipated Future Program.

This was dependent to a large extent on the conditions found on entry and how far it became possible to implement the plan prepared for the military period. Estimates of requirements based on the information available were prepared, but they were always subject to amendment when the actual conditions were ascertained.

Anticipated Problems.

Beyond the certainty of bad roads and lack of vehicles it was considered these would be brought out more clearly during the military period and plans to meet them considered before the take over.

ACTUAL CONDITIONS FOUND ON TAKE OVER FROM ML.

Relationship with the Government.

The Agreement, in March, between UNRRA and the Greek Government necessitated alterations in the plan so far as the functions of Transport officials were concerned. Their duties were confined to advice on transportation matters and the plan was altered accordingly.

For some time prior to the take over from ML, officials of the Traffic Division attended Committee meetings in connection with transportation and had discussions with Ministry of Transport officials. The chief difficulties of ML, which remained throughout the Military period, were 1) inability of the Government to complete the registration of civil vehicles and to exercise control over them, and 2) anxiety by the Government to re-employ in the State Vehicle Companies former Railway employees still paid by the State, instead of competent MT workmen. The importance of attention to these matters, for the success of the UNRRA program, was stressed with Ministry officials from the outset.

Availability

Availability of Supplies and Equipment.

Of the 950 vehicles imported by ML approximately 100 had been lost during hostilities. The balance had been distributed in appropriate proportions to 9 of the 10 main ports. Military vehicles sufficed in Siros. An independent State Company had been organized in each region during the ML period under a Ministry of Transport representative with Greek personnel. Some supervision by British Officers and OR's continued until about 14 days before the take over from ML. These vehicles were used mainly for distribution from depots to roadheads but gave assistance in docks clearance in certain Regions. To assist in capital and provincial distribution in the Athens area, there were also available 160 trucks imported by UNRRA during the Military period and operated for a time by the JRC, 74 trucks imported by the Greek War Relief, and 50 trucks owned by the JRC intended eventually to be handed over to the Government. A military scaling of 180 days spare parts were supplied with the vehicles handed over to the Government by ML. That period had almost expired but application had been made for a further scaling to be supplied in May. Spares for the UNRRA and the Greek War Relief vehicles were not available. ML had been unable to obtain the garage equipment envisaged in their program. From local resources, in the different regions, some equipment had been obtained, but workshops operating for the State Companies were absolutely inadequate to maintain even the vehicles then on their strength. Assistance had been given by the British REME but this was gradually diminishing and did not amount to much when the take over took place.

Anticipated Future Program.

Although a program of requirements had been submitted no definite information as to UNRRA availabilities was to hand when the take over took place. To ensure distribution of UNRRA supplies it was decided to assist the Government in the operation of the State Companies and to add vehicles to them as they became available. When these Companies attained sufficient strength to ensure equitable distribution of supplies, the supply of vehicles for other essential relief and rehabilitation projects would receive consideration. The need for the garage equipment and spares was borne in mind and requisition action taken.

Anticipated Problems.

These were divided into two spheres:

I) Assistance from owners of civil vehicles.

With the military transport used during the ML period for docks clearance being gradually withdrawn, it was obvious that if it was to be replaced by civil vehicles, to enable State Company vehicles to continue distribution, the Government would have to enforce contracts or requisition vehicles. Approximately 4,500 tires and tubes had been imported by ML and allocated to indigenous load-carriers. The owners of many of these had received them in consideration of assisting in docks clearance, but they had failed

failed to comply with the contract during the ML period. The need for enforcement became greater than ever and was pointed out to the Ministry of Transport. Requisitions for spare parts and tires for civil vehicles were submitted.

2) Operation of the State Vehicle Companies.

A supply of adequate equipment for repair and maintenance of the vehicles was essential. It became apparent that without military assistance more competent personnel were required in several of the Companies. An improvement in the organization of the backloading of vehicles to prevent empty running was required. Demands for workshop equipment were made, and advice as to the solution of the administrative problems was given to the Ministry of Transport. The spares supplied being almost exhausted, it was clear that unless early replacement was made vehicles would be off the road.

MODIFICATIONS TO PLAN NOW DEEMED NECESSARY.

Relationship with the Government.

Pressure has consistently been brought to bear on the Government to control civil transport, but without success. The owners of civil vehicles object strongly to the operation of the vehicle companies by the State and on this account render the minimum assistance. It is considered, from experience, that if the vehicles are placed in the hands of the owners at present, in accordance with their demand, the proper distribution of UNRRA supplies would be impossible. In addition, the prices charged would be exorbitant due to increased transport charges the owners would impose. The Government had therefore been encouraged to develop the State Companies. The fact that vehicles from the latter have frequently been used for docks clearance, at the expense of distribution, has been a disappointing factor. The owners prefer to carry out normal uncontrolled commercial work where they can demand high prices. The Government, on the other hand, is becoming more reliant on imported vehicles and seeks to exercise a right of allocation through a Committee. Although advice on this subject has so far been accepted, delays occur and the UNRRA program of distribution suffers in comparison with ML who switched the vehicles between Regions as required, and informed the Government afterwards.

Availability of Supplies and Equipment.

Without prior knowledge of what is available and when it will be shipped, the policy has necessarily been to wait until supplies and equipment arrive and put them to the best possible use.

Up to 20 July approximately 250 vehicles, 76 of which are now being assembled, have been imported and put into operation since the military period. This includes 20 vehicles obtained from 30 Class VI vehicles shipped from Egypt at the end of the military period. An additional 150 crated vehicles will be discharged by the end of July. Some small items of garage equipment, welding sets, lathes, etc., due during the ML period, have arrived. UNRRA

provision

provision has so far been limited to one mobile workshop.

The spares position is critical. The scaling ordered by ML for the vehicles imported has not been supplied and is not yet available for shipment. Only small quantities of fast moving spares have arrived for the vehicles imported by UNRRA, and some second line repairs for these vehicles will be necessary at an early date.

Anticipated Future Program.

Until some indication can be given as to when and in what quantities vehicles equipment and spares will arrive, a long term program is impossible. The plan will be carried out to the extent made possible by the provision.

Anticipated Problems.

- 1) Due to lack of spares for the vehicles imported by ML, vehicles are going off the road daily. This neutralizes the effect of imports because they have to be used to some extent in replacement. This also makes equitable allocation of vehicles more difficult.
- 2) When the spares do arrive a repair problem of considerable magnitude will present itself. Apart from the difficulty of obtaining competent artificers, work will proceed very slowly if workshop equipment is not supplied. The Government will be pressed to employ skilled personnel, but difficulties are anticipated in this respect due to the wages the latter can demand for the repair of civil vehicles.
- 3) The failure of the Government to employ the best personnel available, due to reluctance to pay the wages required, will remain a difficulty; The financial grants to improve garage accommodation and workshops are meagre and the Government will have to be consistently pressed in this respect. The fact that vehicles requiring assembly are arriving presents problems due to the absence of cranes and equipment.
- 4) A solution to the problem of controlling civil transport and directing it to use for essential purposes only, appears no nearer than at the date of liberation. Continued representations on this matter will be essential.
- 5) Three Regions are operating without Transport officers. Transportation presents so many difficulties that experienced men should be provided to fill these posts without delay. Failure to have officers in each Region deprives the local Government representative of advice he needs, and Headquarters of technical knowledge of the requirements.

SUBSEQUENT CHANGES MADE TO ORIGINAL PLANNING AS AT DATE.

One bright feature of the transport situation has been the fact that the original intentions at the time of take over from ML still apply. Increased efficiency in the State Companies and control of civil vehicles remain the objects to be attained. If supplies arrive and the Government plays its part, considerable progress can be made in the next six months.

ACHIEVEMENTS.

ACHIEVEMENTS.

Considerable improvement in the administration of State Vehicle Companies has been brought about as a result of recommendations made to the Ministry of Transport following inspections by UNRRA representatives. Transport officers have recommended, and assisted in establishing, detachments of vehicles in various parts of the Regions with a resultant saving of motor transport and increased efficiency in distribution. In all Regions, Committees to establish priorities in the use of the vehicles have been established and considerable progress made in the arrangements for backloading.

Assistance in docks clearance from horsedrawn vehicles and civil motor transport has increased gradually in the Regions, in spite of lack of State control, due to the persistence of Regional officials.

Plans for allocation of the vehicles have been completed. Full details of requirements have been obtained and consideration given to priorities.

Warehousing Section
Traffic Division
BUREAU OF SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION

With the arrival in Greece of the Warehousing personnel, plans previously formulated in Cairo were effectuated gradually and, as a result of the execution of these plans, Warehousing is generally functioning satisfactorily throughout the country at the present time.

The Section has been hampered by a dearth of imported technical personnel. However, while all budget positions are not filled, military personnel seconded to the Mission have proved very effective.

Some difficulties were encountered in working out cooperative plans with ATE (Agricultural Bank of Greece), but these difficulties have been surmounted and there is now a close cooperation between the Section and the ATE.

ACCOUNTING SYSTEM.

It was agreed that the system used by ML -a modified form of the British Army method- was to be continued by the Government's agents in respect of the accounting and of the physical handling of the supplies.

Although the ATE, the Government's agents, did not provide the major portion of its personnel in sufficient time for them to have a reasonable experience of working under ML, the methods were in fact continued with little interruption. Subsequently the ATE showed a desire to introduce its own methods, especially on the accounts side.

The principal books of account have been the daily Summaries of Transactions supported by Wagon Loading Slips in respect of each vehicle; the Stock Book, Provision Supply Account, Fortnightly Stock Returns of all items, and Weekly Food Signals. In addition a Monthly Statement of Writes-Off, Out-turn Reports on each incoming shipment and copies of Shipping Documents are required. The Summaries serve to reconcile the Provision Supply Account with the Stock Books, but the ATE in general does not appreciate the advantage of this very salutary check in the bookkeeping. Moreover, a copy of the Summary sent to the Regional HQ gives a quick view of the movements of the previous day. The Provision Supply Account, to be presented monthly to the Regional Warehousing Officer, forms a control on honesty and efficiency. Unfortunately it does not appear that the importance of the Provision Supply Account has been properly realised by the Government's representatives concerned.

The Fortnightly Returns on the whole have continued in good fashion.

The weekly signals, of food items only, form the basis of a return of receipts, issues and balance of food in the country. Similarly, information from the Stock States is collated and circulated each fortnight to the various departments interested.

Stocks are warehoused both at the main Ports and at inland towns. It was decided to follow the principle that issues from the main Port warehouses were issues for "normal distribution", unless they were despatched to another main Port warehouse. This was necessary in order to avoid duplication of receipts and in order to be able to produce early returns; to have waited until every village depot had sent its Stock Statement would have resulted in months of delay in the compilation of an aggregate report. Information concerning such inland warehouses has begun to come in, though slowly, and can be passed on as an addendum to the normal reports.

In

In the Athens-Piraeus Region are also located numerous warehouses and dumps of clothing, machinery, agricultural, fishery appliances and salvage stores. In most cases these stocks either did not exist as a civil commitment in the ML period or were controlled by a Government department. The proper taking over of these stores and the initiating of the UNRRA accounting system have been necessary, and the preparation of the statements has now become fairly satisfactory despite the very limited number of UNRRA personnel available and the complete ignorance, at the initial stages, of the UNRRA methods by the Greek staff.

The handover of stocks from ML to UNRRA as of 31 March 1945 was complicated by the special terms agreed with the Military.

In the first place, the physical stock-taking was effected on 15 March 1945, the balance on 31 March 1945 being adjusted by subsequent receipts and issues.

Secondly, there had to be included the cargoes of ships not fully unloaded on 31 March 1945 and inter-depot cargoes then on the sea.

Thirdly, issues made after 15 March 1945 and not in the hands of the public on 31 March, were to be accepted by UNRRA as "Undistributed Bulk Issues".

Fourthly, it was necessary for UNRRA to sign for shipments received after 31 March which were consigned to ML. It was agreed that bill of lading figures would be used.

In consequence it was not until the end of June that schedules were completed by ML for agreement by UNRRA. After checking and such modifications as were necessary, these schedules have now been agreed. It is still possible that a few ships may arrive consigned to ML, but otherwise the figures are believed to be finalized and ready for the financial adjustment with ML.

It is fair to record that, despite the apparent duplication of signatures, ATE, who were required to accept from UNRRA simultaneously as UNRRA accepted, have been fully cooperative in the matter.

HANDLING OF STORES.

The supervision of the handling of stores has taxed the energy of Warehousing Officers, especially at ports such as Piraeus and Salonica. Freed from the immediate supervision of Army personnel, labor generally has tended to stack negligently, and in some instances accurate stock-taking in consequence has been impossible. Labor disputes have been partly the cause, also the Greek supervisors have also been slow in realizing the necessity to maintain order and cleanliness, or have not wished to exert their authority unduly because of possible adverse results.

The "weak link" in stock control has always been that between docks and depots, since the agreement of individual loads, simple in theory, is often impossible in practice when mixed supplies arrive in quantities. In particular the complete disappearance of a truck load is a very real danger. Nevertheless, available information indicates that pilferage both in transit and in the depots has not been of appreciable significance.

The productivity of the labor has also been reduced by the lack of heavy equipment. The ML depot loaned most of their stores to the ATE and the final purchases will be arranged. But these stores are military in character and lack transporters, hoists, cranes etc. which would

economize

economize labor and answer the repeated complaints that stacking is required of unduly heavy loads to great heights.

Similarly the general shortage of transport results in strain on the depots, which are required so far as possible to fit their work to the number of vehicles available. To plan work and to engage labor far ahead is thus impossible.

Food stocks generally since April 1 showed a substantial decline followed by steady growth as shipments increased. Clothing warehouses were filled rapidly and sorting of the bales became a formidable task. Issues have now begun to relieve the pressure on storage space.

The ultimate goal of this Section, and to which every effort is directed, is to initiate indigenous personnel into the duties and functions of warehousing to replace the present imported staff. Due to continual changes in Governmental personnel and procedure, it has not been possible to carry out these plans as quickly as was desired, but definite progress is reported.

Following is a schedule containing the latest available information on the handling of stocks. Despite one or two minor faults, this schedule may be accepted as a reasonably reliable document. Due to circumstances outside the control of the Warehousing Section, details of medical and industrial transactions are not available for inclusion in the schedule.

The following summary gives some indication of the extent of UNRRA activities as reflected by the records at Main Port Warehouses. ML figures are also shown for purposes of comparison.

It should be noted that the UNRRA period quoted in this table is half of the ML.

I T E M	M L P E R I O D			U N R R A P E R I O D		
	I 4 October 1944 to 31 March 1945 (169 days)			I April 1945 to 23 June 1945 (84 days)		
	Receipts	Issues	Stock on 31 March 45 (handed over to UNRRA)	Receipts	Issues	Stock on 23 June 45
Food	+ 369,302	298,712	70,590	201,229	220,375	51,444
Soap	1,547	1,001	546	1,521	834	1,233
Matches	88	88	-	36	30	6
+ Industrial Supplies	2,322	1,342	980	-	-	-
Coal	39,492	27,492	12,000	44,500	46,000	10,500
P.O.L.	40,409	33,909	6,500	19,500	14,500	11,500
Agricultural Supplies	8,170	5,948	2,222	21,336	17,555	6,003
Tractors (Units)	135	135	-	130	115	15
Fishing Supplies	-	-	-	27	-	27
Veterinary Supplies	2	-	2	30	22	10
Livestock - Bulls (Units)	-	-	-	6	6	-
Motor Transport Vehicles (Units)	949	943	6	589	595	-
Tires and Tubes	74	52	22	47	67	2
Motor Transport Spares	187	187	-	-	-	-
Workshop Equipment	1	1	-	7	-	7
CCAC Clothing	648	168	480	1,213	427	1,266
Miscellaneous & Donated Clothing	2,900	1,998	902	3,193	2,304	1,791
Camp Equipment	36	-	36	9	13	32
M E D I C A L						
Foods	29	24	5	-	-	-
Dressings and Drug (Units)	170	155	15	-	-	-
Cholera (Units)	6	6	-	-	-	-
Field Laboratories	2	2	-	-	-	-
Hospitals - 40 Bed (Units)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospital - 200 Bed (Units)	-	-	-	-	-	-
G.P. Sets (Units)	20	20	-	-	-	-
Medical & Sanitary Supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-

++UNRRA period figures not available. Re IO/7/45 - SD/TS/I9/45

+ Figures in long tons unless otherwise stated.

A. Supplies are quoted in Long Tons (2,240 lbs)
 B. All Supplies are transferred on arrival to the Government
 C. ditto ditto
 D. No Country Transfer
 E. Military Supplies included in above.
 F. No information available in Warehousing Section

SECTION III - BUREAU OF FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION

Office of Chief of Bureau BUREAU OF FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

The Bureau of Finance and Administration was faced with many problems at the beginning of the quarter, April 1st, relative to the take-over of military equipment, records and, to some extent, personnel.

The Accounts Division was considerably handicapped by the fact that most of the accounting records had been retained in Cairo and did not arrive in Greece until the end of May. The Division now has been able to reconcile its books with those from Cairo and is up-to-date as of 30 June.

Administrative Services Division faced many problems at the beginning of the quarter relative to finding adequate office space and obtaining sufficient supplies and equipment to establish effective operations in Athens and in the Regions. Transportation difficulties caused considerable delay, but as of the 30 June the Mission is moderately well housed and equipped, although additional equipment is required.

The Personnel Division has had considerable difficulty in obtaining adequate staff from Cairo and from London and Washington. Several urgent cables have brought forth promises of despatch within the near future, but as of the end of June there are several outstanding key position vacancies.

Considerable progress has been made in overcoming the difficulties, however, and as of the end of the quarter the Divisions concerned with administrative housekeeping are confident of continued improvement during the period July through September.

Accounts Division BUREAU OF FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

Attached hereto is a statement of expenditures in local currency during the second quarter, April 1 through June 30. There are certain explanatory notes which should be added to the statement in order to make it more comprehensible.

First, the amount of 144,567,550 drachmae, shown as local currency expended during this period does not include expenditures made by the eleven Regions. The books of the Greece Mission were closed on June 30. Regional reports for June will be unavailable until later. This figure will be considerably increased after the Regional reports for June are included, but we are unable to submit an estimated amount.

Secondly, the Mission maintains no records of any expenditures in foreign currency. No foreign currency was spent in Greece. We do not know what commitments have been made by Washington or London for the Greece Mission in foreign currency. The only available figures, as far as foreign currency is concerned, are as follows:

- 1) Provident fund paid to Mr. O. R. Verity in the amount of approximately £144, equivalent of \$500.00, and to Mr. Clifton Harvey approximately \$61.00.
- 2) Washington debited Greece Mission by Debit Notice L115 on May 31 with \$2,579.73, representing 7½% contribution to Provident fund by the Administration for the month of May.
- 3) The May payroll prepared by the Washington office shows that in May Washington spent \$23,901.89 for account of the Greece Mission.

Because

Because all Greece Mission records are kept by either Washington or London, we were instructed by London to send ERO monthly statements as to the payments made here: meaning payments made for account of salaries, balance of allotments; tax deductions and deductions for provident fund, etc. are actually made by London or Washington.

On June 5, due the change in rate of exchange, adjustments were made in the personnel accounts of members who had an available foreign currency balance. These were carried in drachmae but had to be adjusted upward in order to enable these persons to have the same amount in foreign currency under the new rate of exchange. This additional expenditure of approximately 60,000,000 drachmae was quite unanticipated.

STATEMENT OF SECOND QUARTER ALLOTMENTS - APRIL 1 THROUGH
JUNE 30, 1945, - AND OF AMOUNTS SPENT, IN LOCAL CURRENCY.

<u>Expense breakdown</u>			<u>Local currency expended</u>	<u>Local currency Allotment</u>
00	Personal Services	Drs.	56,969,535	Drs. 42,700,000
10	Travel & Subsistence	"	81,650,603	" 92,607,500
20	Communications	"	506,401	" 575,000
30	General Supplies & Materials		1,916,650	" 5,280,000
40	General Equipment	"	2,448,503	" 1,350,000
50	Other Contract. Services	"	2,400,400	" 2,055,000
60	Special Services	"	9,062	" ---
<u>4 Commodities Acquired:</u>				
20	Medical supplies and equipment	"	50,000	---
80	Fuel	"	<u>5,928</u>	<u>---</u>
Total Drs.			<u>145,957,082</u>	Drs. <u>144,567,500</u>

Personnel Division
BUREAU OF FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

Attached are the following statistical reports on personnel in the Greece Mission as of 30 June, 1945:

- 1) Summary of imported (01) personnel employed by UNRRA or seconded from Voluntary Agencies or from the Military as individual attachments occupying budget line positions. (Appendix 1).
- 2) Summary of Greek (02) personnel employed at Headquarters, Athens, shown by divisions or other organizational units and by classification according to type of work. (Appendix 2)
- 3) Summary of Greek (02) personnel employed in regions shown by classification according to type of work. (Employees in regions are all employed under the direction of the Regional Director, and are not employed by divisions as at Headquarters. (Appendix 3).

- 4) Summary of imported personnel attached to UNRRA as members of voluntary agency teams. (Appendix 4).
- 5) A summary of the classification and salary schedule for local employees applicable as of 1 June, 1945. (Appendix 5).
- 6) A tally of all personnel in the categories specified above and an analysis by country of origin. (Appendix 6).

This Mission has been severely handicapped by the shortage of key personnel, particularly regional employees in the fields of Distribution, Warehousing and Transport, and in the secretarial services generally. The Division reports some progress in obtaining qualified essential personnel from Headquarters, particularly during the latter part of the quarter. In addition, some progress was made in obtaining release of British Military personnel from the Middle East theatre and from the units stationed in Greece. There still remain, however, many vacancies which must be filled as soon as possible. Headquarters has been advised and is now recruiting for these vacancies.

(Six Appendices Attached.)

SUMMARY OF IMPORTED (01) PERSONNEL BY DIVISIONS

	<u>No. of Employees</u>
Office of Chief of Mission	9
Public Information	5
Bureau of Finance and Administration	
Office Deputy Chief of Mission	6
Personnel Division	5
Budget Division	3
Administrative Services Division	9
Finance Division	1
Accounts Division	5
Bureau of Service Operations	
Office of Deputy Chief of Mission	1
Welfare Division (HQ)	16
" " (Regions)	31
Health Division (HQ)	29
" " (Regions)	59
Displaced Persons Division	22
Bureau of Supply and Distribution	
Office of Deputy Chief of Mission	3
Industrial Rehabilitation Division	2
Industries Section	3
Communications Section	2
Fuel Section	1
Mines Section	1
Shelter Section	2
Food Division	2
Clothing, Footwear and Textile Division	1
Economics Division	3
Traffic Division	2
Warehousing Section	2
" Officers (Regions)	8
Shipping Section	3
Port Officers (Regions)	2
Transport Section	2
Transport Officers (Regions)	8
Distribution Officers (Regions)	22
Procurement and Coordination Division	5
Agriculture and Fisheries Division	14
" " " " (Regions)	6
Field Administrative Staff (Regions)	
Directors	11
Administrative Officers	9
Secretaries	11
Total.....	226

SUMMARY OF GREEK (02) PERSONNEL
AT HEADQUARTERS, ATHENS, BY DIVISIONS
AS OF JUNE 30, 1945

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF MISSION :

Clerks Grade 'A'	.....	3	
" " 'B'	.....	3	
" " 'O'	.....	2	
Receptionist	.....	1	
Interpreter	.....	1	
Economist	.....	1	
Statistician	.....	1	
Secretary-Translator	....	1	
Typist	.....	1	
Messenger	.....	1	
			Total 15

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION :

Special Assistant	.....	1	
Photographers	.....	2	
Translator	.....	1	
Clerks Grade 'A'	.....	1	
" " 'B'	.....	2	" 7

BUREAU OF SERVICE OPERATIONS :Health Division :

Sanitary Engineer	.....	1	
Requirements Analyst	....	1	
Nursing Consultant	.....	1	
Special Assistant	.....	1	
Draughtsman	.....	1	
Secretary-Translators	...	2	
Interpreters	.....	5	
Clerks Grade 'A'	.....	5	
" " 'B'	.....	2	
Typist	.....	1	total 20

Displaced Persons Division :

D.P. Specialists	5	
Assoc. D.P. "	.....	2	
Ass't " " "	.....	1	
Medical Officers	.....	2	
Legal Adviser	.....	1	
Ass't Nursing Consultant		1	
Clerks Grade 'A'	.....	4	
" " 'B'	.....	7	
Typists	.....	2	total 25

Welfare Division :

Welfare Specialists	4	
Ass't Office Managers	...	2	
Statistician	.....	1	
Secretaries	.....	4	
Stenographer	.....	1	
Typists	.....	2	total 14
			" 59

total carried forward 81

total brought forward 81

BUREAU OF SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION:Office of Deputy Chief of Mission :

Secretary	.....	1	
Clerk-Typist	.....	1	
File Clerk	.....	1	
Receptionist	.....	1	total 4

Industrial Rehabilitation Division :

Ass't Statistician	.....	1	
Clerk Grade 'A'	.....	1	
" " 'B'	.....	2	" 4

Industries Section :

Chemical Engineers	.....	2	
Mechanical Engineer	.....	1	
Civil Engineer	.....	1	
Electrical Engineer	.....	1	
Secretary	.....	1	
Translator	.....	1	
Chief Clerk	1	
Receptionist	1	
Typists	2	" 11

Shelter Section :

Translators	2	" 2
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Fuel Section :

Interpreter-Translator	1	" 1
------------------------	-------	---	-----

Traffic Division :

Shipping Officer	1	
Transport "	.....	1	
Ass't Office Manager	.....	1	
Stenographers	.....	2	
Clerk Grade 'B'	.....	1	
" " 'C'	.....	1	" 7

Warehouse Section :

Secretary-Translator	.....	1	
Stenographer	.....	1	
Chief Clerks	.....	2	
Typist	.....	1	" 5

Shipping Section :

Clerk Grade 'B'	1	" 1
-----------------	-------	---	-----

Communications Section :

Civil Engineers	.....	4	
Mechanical "	.....	2	
Chief Clerk	.....	1	" 7

Food Division :

Statistician	.....	1	
Requirements Analyst	.....	1	
Clerk Grade 'A'	.....	1	
Typists	.....	3	" 6

Totals carried forward 48

81

Totals brought forward

48

81

Agriculture and Fisheries Division :

Special Assistant	.....	1		
Agric. Rehab. Officers	.....	2		
Fishing Adviser	.....	1		
Secretary	.....	1		
Interpr.-Translators	.....	4		
Stenographers	.....	4		
Clerks Grade 'A'	.....	2		
" " 'B'	.....	2		
Typist	1		
File Clerk	1	total	19

Clothing, Textile and Footwear Div. :

Typist	1	"	1
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Procurement and Coordination Div. :

Requirements Analyst	1		
Ass't " "	1	"	2

Economics Division :

Secretary-Translator	.....	1		
Interpreter	.....	1		
Typist	.....	1	"	3

73

BUREAU OF FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION :Administrative Services :

Driver-Mechanic	.....	1		
Drivers	.....	82		
Watchmen	.....	15		
Duplicating Clerks	.....	5		
Messengers	.....	10		
Cleaners	.....	25		
Laborers	.....	12		
Clerks Grade 'A'	.....	6		
" " 'B'	.....	11		
" " 'C'	.....	6		
Secretary-Translator	.....	1		
Translator-Supervisor	.....	1		
Translators	.....	2		
Supervisor-Duplicating-Pool ...	.....	1		
Interpreter-Translator	.....	1		
Office Manager	.....	1		
Supervisor of Cleaners	.....	1		
Ass't " " "	.....	1		
Typists	.....	13		
File Clerk	.....	1		
Receptionists	.....	1		
Office Boys	.....	3		
Warden	.....	11		
Carpenters	.....	8		
Electrician	.....	1		
Storekeeper	.....	1		
Plumber	.....	1		
Post Office Clerk	.....	1		
Telephone Operators	.....	3		
Mechanic Typewriter-Repairer...	.....	1		
Kitchen Supervisor	1		
Supervisor Typing-Pool	1	"	229

Totals carried forward.

229

154

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Totals brought forward : 229

154

Accounts Division :

Special Assistant	1	
Senior Accountants	2	
Ass't Accountants	.....	4	
Clerks Grade 'A'	5	
" " 'B'	9	
" " 'C'	1	
File Clerk	1	
Typists	3	total 26

Budget Division :

Clerk Grade 'A'	1	"	1
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Personnel Division :

Personnel Officer	1	"	1	<u>257</u>
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TOTAL NUMBER OF GREEK (02) PERSONNEL AT HEADQUARTERS :	<u>411</u>
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On the following page is shown a Summary of Greek (02) Personnel by Regions as of 30 June 1945 (APPENDIX 3).

SUMMARY OF GREEK (02) PERSONNEL BY REGIONS
as of June 30, 1945

APPENDIX 3

CLASS

	: A	: B	: C	: D	: E	: F	: G	: H	: I	: J	: K	: TOTAL:
'A' Chief Professional and Administrative	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Special Assistant to Regional Director	: I	: I	: -	: I	: I	: I	: -	: I	: I	: -	: I	: 8
'B' Head Professional - Medical Officer	: I	: -	: I	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: 2
'C' Professional and Administrative :	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Office Manager	: I	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: I
Statistician	: I	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: I
Sr. Accountant	: I	: -	: I	: I	: I	: -	: I	: -	: -	: -	: -	: 5
Associate Medical Officer	: I	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: I
Press Officer	: I	: I	: I	: I	: -	: I	: I	: -	: -	: -	: -	: 6
Agriculture Officer	: I	: -	: I	: I	: I	: I	: I	: -	: -	: -	: -	: 6
Executive Advisor	: -	: -	: I	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: I
Transport Officer	: I	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: I
Medical Supplies Officer	: I	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: I
'E' Assistant Professional and Administrative	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Welfare Assistant	: 3	: I	: -	: I	: 2	: I	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: 8
Assistant Port Officer	: I	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: I
Assistant Agricult. Officer	: 3	: I	: I	: I	: 3	: I	: I	: -	: -	: -	: -	: II
" Nursing Consultant	: 3	: I	: I	: I	: I	: I	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: 8
" Sanitary Engineer	: 2	: -	: -	: I	: 2	: I	: I	: -	: -	: -	: -	: 7
" Medical Officer	: 2	: -	: I	: I	: I	: I	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: 6
" " Supplies Officer	: I	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: I
Fishing Advisors	: 2	: -	: 2	: I	: 2	: -	: I	: -	: -	: -	: -	: 8
Accountants	: -	: I	: -	: -	: I	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: 2
Assistant Warehouse Officer	: -	: -	: I	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: I
'F' Admin. Assistant & Sen. Secretarial & Clerical	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Secretaries	: 2	: -	: -	: -	: 2	: 2	: 2	: -	: -	: 2	: -	: IO
Secretaries - Translators	: -	: -	: -	: -	: 2	: -	: -	: -	: I	: -	: -	: 3
'G' Secretarial, Clerical & Crafts Supervisory :	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Welfare Workers - Interpreters	: 2	: I	: -	: -	: 2	: -	: -	: -	: I	: -	: -	: 6
Stenographers	: 5	: -	: -	: -	: 5	: -	: 2	: -	: -	: I	: -	: I3
Clerks, Interpreters	: I6	: I2	: 20	: 7	: 23	: I2	: I4	: 6	: 4	: II	: 9	: I34
Registry Clerks	: -	: -	: -	: I	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: I	: -	: 2
Translators	: I	: -	: I	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: I	: -	: -	: 3
Typists	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: -	: 3	: -	: -	: -	: 3
'H' Skilled Labor - Electr.Carpenters,Drivers, etc.	: I3	: 5	: 3	: 3	: -	: 4	: 7	: 3	: I	: 3	: 6	: 48
'I' Clerical and General Office Help	: 2	: -	: 6	: -	: 4	: 3	: 3	: 3	: -	: 4	: 5	: 30
'J' Gen. Help & Unskilled Labor - Caretakers, Watchmen	: 4	: 4	: 4	: I	: -	: 2	: 3	: I	: I	: -	: I	: 2I
'K' " " " " " - Laborers,Porters,etc.	: -	: I	: 8	: -	: -	: -	: I	: -	: -	: -	: 4	: I4
'L' " " " " " - Cleaners,Messengers	: I	: 3	: 8	: 2	: 4	: 3	: 6	: I	: I	: I	: 2	: 32
	: 73	: 32	: 6I	: 24	: 57	: 34	: 44	: I8	: II	: 23	: 28	: 405

SUMMARY OF VOLUNTARY SOCIETY UNITS (WOC)
ATTACHED TO GREECE MISSION
AS OF JUNE 30, 1945

	No. of Personnel	No. of Units	Assignments		D.P.
			Health	Welfare	
BRCS	64	7	6	1	-
SCF	35	3	1	2	-
FAU	32	3	2	1	-
IVSP	23	2	-	2	-
YWCA	15	2	-	2	-
SIRS	13	1	1	-	2
FRS	11	1	-	-	1
GIS	8	1	-	-	1
WSR	2	-	-	-	-
Total: Council of British Societies for Relief Abroad	223	20	10	8	2
ARC	24	2	-	-	2
PTCRA	30	2	2	-	-
GRC (Egypt)	30	1	1	-	-
	307	25	13	8	4
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

Societies and Representatives

British Red Cross Society & Order of St. John of Jerusalem
 (war Organization) Capt. Arnould
 4th Floor ML Building

The Save the Children Fund Mrs. J.M. Small

Friends Ambulance Unit Mr. Harold Dromard

International Voluntary Service for Peace Mr. Godfrey Heaven

Young Women's Christian Association The Hon. I. Cutto, YWCA,
 Gt. Rossel St., London

Scouts' International Relief Service Mr. A.J. Tyler

Friends Relief Service Mr. J. Saunders

Guides International Service Miss Pilkington

World Student Relief

Australian Red Cross Societies Col. A.W. Sheppard

Palestinian Jewish Council for Relief Abroad Mr. E. Shachnai.

Appendix 5

SUMMARY OF CLASSIFICATION OF LOCAL SALARY RATES

AS OF JUNE 1, 1945.

(Revision in process as of July 1)

(MONTHLY)

CLASS 'A' - CHIEF PROFESSIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE - SALARY Drs 24,000

Special Assistant to Chief of Mission
 " " " Bureau or Division Head
 " " " Regional Director

CLASS 'B' - HEAD PROFESSIONAL - SALARY Drs 22,000

Medical Officer
 Civil Engineer
 Electrical Engineer
 Mechanical Engineer
 Road Engineer
 Chemical Engineer
 Sanitary Engineer
 Veterinarian

CLASS 'C' - PROFESSIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE - SALARY Drs 20,000

Distribution Officer
 Transport Officer
 Warehouse Officer
 Warehouse Manager
 Requirements Analyst
 Statistician
 Senior Accountant
 Office Manager
 Agricult. Rehab. Officer
 Industrial " "
 Welfare Specialist
 Displaced Persons Specialist
 Press Officer

CLASS 'D' - ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONAL - SALARY Drs 20,000

Associate Medical Officer
 " Civil Engineer
 " Electrician Engineer
 " Mechanical Engineer
 " Road Engineer
 " Chemical Engineer
 " Sanitary Engineer
 " Veterinarian

CLASS 'E' - ASS'T PROFESSIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE- SALARY Drs 16,000

Ass't Warehouse Manager
 " Requirements Analyst
 " Statistician
 " Office Manager
 " Agric. Rehab. Officer
 " Industr. " "
 " Welfare Specialist
 " Displaced Persons Specialist
 " Chemical Engineer
 " Warehouse Officer
 " Medical Officer
 " Civil Engineer
 " Electrical Engineer

CLASS 'E' - (continued)

Ass't Mechanical Engineer
 " Road Engineer
 " Sanitary "
 " Chemical "
 " Veterinarian
 " Distribution Officer
 " Transport Officer
 " Press Officer
 " Nursing Consultant
 Welfare Assistant
 Research Analyst
 Stores Officer
 Legal Assistant
 Fishing Adviser
 Draughtsman
 Accountant

CLASS 'F' - ADMINISTRATIVE ASS'T & SENIOR SECRETARIAL - SALARY Drs 15,000
AND CLERICAL

Administrative Assistant
 Secretary Translator
 Secretary
 Translator Supervisor
 Jr. Research Analyst
 Assistant Accountant

CLASS 'G' - SECRETARIAL, CLERICAL & CRAFTS SUPER- - SALARY Drs 14,000
VISORY

Chief Clerk (Clerk 'A')
 Translator
 Interpreter
 Supervisor Typing Pool
 Stenographer
 Supervisor of Central Files
 Registrar
 Jr. Welfare Worker (Interpreter)
 Stores Officer (Storekeeper)
 Foreman Mechanic
 Foreman Carpenter
 Junior Accountant

CLASS "H" - SPECIAL GRADE (Skilled Labor) - SALARY Drs 13,000

Electrician
 Carpenter
 Sign-Writer
 Driver
 Head Cook
 Nurse
 Fishing Assistant
 Mechanic
 Plumber

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CLASS 'I' - CLERICAL AND GENERAL OFFICE HELP - SALARY Drs 12,000

Statistical Clerk
Clerk Grade 'B'
Typist
Receptionist
Telephone Operator
Clerk Typist
File Clerk
Record Clerk
Accounting Clerk

CLASS 'J' - GENERAL HELP AND UNSKILLED LABOR 'A' - SALARY Drs 11,000

Watchman
Cook
Caretaker
Storeman
Warden
Electrician Helper
Duplicating Supervisors

CLASS 'K' - GENERAL HELP AND UNSKILLED LABOR 'B' - SALARY Drs 10,500

Laborers
Porters
Waiters
Maids
Duplicating Clerks
Clerks Grade 'C'

CLASS 'L' - GENERAL HELP AND UNSKILLED LABOR 'C' - SALARY Drs 10,000

Cleaners
Messengers
Office Boys

SUMMARY OF ALL PERSONNEL EMPLOYED BY
OR OTHERWISE ATTACHED TO GREECE MISSION
AS OF JUNE 30, 1945.

1)	Imported (01) personnel including attached budget line voluntary society personnel and military attachments	326
2)	Greek (02) personnel	816
3)	Voluntary society team unit personnel	307
Grand Total		<u>1,449</u>

Analysis of Personnel by Country of Origin

	<u>Imported</u>	<u>Local</u>	<u>Voluntary</u>	<u>Total</u>
Greece	3	816	0	819
Great Britain	99	0	223	322
United States	+ 206	0	0	206
Canada	8	0	0	8
Poland	5	0	0	5
France	1	0	0	1
Belgium	1	0	0	1
Egypt	2	0	30	32
New Zealand	1	0	0	1
Australia	0	0	24	24
Palestine	0	0	30	30
	<u>326</u>	<u>816</u>	<u>307</u>	<u>1,449</u>
	===	===	===	=====

+ Includes 51 attached American Voluntary personnel occupying budget lines.

Administrative Services Division
BUREAU OF FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

COMMUNICATIONS.

Cable Room.

During the quarter April, May, June, 1945, cable traffic has shown a continuous and rapid increase. During the whole of this period the biggest problem has been to achieve and maintain the necessary staff. It was necessary to call upon the Military to lend us assistance in the shape of seconded military personnel, and we were fortunate in securing some first-class clerks who were familiar with this kind of work and were also excellent typists, but we have had to anticipate the need for replacing them sooner or later, and this has not been an easy process. This was particularly difficult because the amount of work has needed constant revision of staff requirements. The monthly figures for signals handled were as follows:

	<u>MARCH</u>	<u>APRIL</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>JUNE</u>
Total Incoming	297	694	952	1087
Total Outgoing	179	812	1225	1239
Cables to Washington	23	86	161	222
Cables from Washington	35	80	108	151
Cables to London	5	39	143	231
Cables from London	1	31	94	175

During April congestion through the Military channels both within and without Greece began to cause serious delays in transmission. However, the Greek Government cable system began to open up and was able to relieve the Military system of all cables to London and Washington, which were not of a security nature and could, therefore, be sent in clear. Some internal stations within Greece were also opened up and these were used in the same way. Owing to the absence of UNRRA ciphers it was still necessary to send all signals which were of a security nature, and which therefore had to be encoded, through Military channels.

During the latter part of June ciphers were issued to UNRRA Headquarters and all Regional Headquarters, and instruction in their use was given to selected personnel so that now (July) all signals which need encoding are dealt with by our own personnel.

MOVEMENTS.

During the early part of the quarter the arrival of considerable additions to the imported staff and their onwards routing to Regions continued to be the biggest item.

Figures for the quarter were as follows:

	<u>MARCH</u>	<u>APRIL</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>JUNE</u>
Arrivals in Athens Total	57	127	67	104
Departures from Athens:				
by Sea	16	24	37	32
Air	25	23	44	33
Road	49	93	56	39
Total	90	140	137	104

Since the termination of the war in Europe there has been heavy congestion of all means of transportation returning to U.K. or U.S.A. with a consequent difficulty in obtaining allocations of vacancies to UNRRA personnel leaving Greece for these destinations. Furthermore, the theatre clearance required by the military authorities is sometimes achieved only after weeks of delay and the sending of many signals.

Movements between the mainland of Greece and the island groups, and within the island groups themselves continues to be unreliable and to some extent hazardous. Application has been made for ML's and similar vessels to be allotted to UNRRA exclusively for the purpose of inter-island communication.

Movements of personnel by road were made easier from April onwards by some increase in our transport strength due to the handover of ML vehicles. Personnel movements have been prejudiced by the allotment of a lower relative priority generally speaking than Military personnel received.

POSTAL SERVICES.

The British Military Authorities have withdrawn from certain Regions with the result that mail communications previously available to us no longer exist. We have, therefore, had to use what other facilities have been available and to supplement these with our own services wherever possible. The Greek civil post organization is being re-stored and will greatly simplify this problem. We have been able to help the Greek authorities reciprocally by carrying mail for them.

OFFICE MANAGEMENT.

Office Space.

Towards the end of April the solution to our space difficulties was found by the allocation of the whole of the 5th floor of the Military Headquarters Building.

Purchase of supplies, stationery and office equipment.

The consumption of stationery has been very heavy during this quarter and our sources of supply have been somewhat strained. Some supplies from the States have now (July) just arrived. If this is maintained on a three-monthly basis the supply situation will be greatly eased.

Typewriters have been difficult to obtain. Owing to a serious shortage in AFHQ it has not been possible to procure any more machines through army channels. A good number of machines, therefore, remain on hire from local firms and the cost in total is considerable. Indications are that a few machines may shortly arrive from the States, and the Middle East Office have also informed us that they will be sending a further supply as the Middle East Office reduces in size. Application has also been made for an allocation from the equipment of this kind understood to have been captured in Crete.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Ration supplies and distribution.

During May the Military authorities tightened up considerably in connection with the issue of rations and discontinued the concessions previously granted by which we were enabled to draw rations for our civilian hotel staffs and also for the use of civilian employees in transit. This has necessitated some modification of our arrangements

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with hotels. Further the information was received during May and June of the operation of the Field Mission Stores and preparations have been made accordingly. Washington have laid down that rations and other facilities under this program will not be available to either Voluntary Society personnel or to Greek civilian employees; on this latter point headquarters policy is in line with that of the Military authorities from whom we have hitherto received such supplies, but it is considered essential that Washington and London agree to the issue of basic rations to Voluntary Society personnel who have always depended on us for these supplies. Representations have been made to this effect.

Uniforms and personal supplies and equipment.

Headquarters policy on the issue of uniforms and clothing is still according to latest information unsettled. Uniforms have not arrived. Many of our personnel came here with quite small supplies of clothing and the replacement problem particularly for women is becoming acute. UNRRA policy naturally frowns on an invasion of the local market by imported personnel, and in any case prices are very high. So far as U.K. personnel are concerned it is known that ration cards have been issued for use in U.K. on behalf of personnel stationed in Italy, and strong representations have been made through ERO for an extension of this scheme to Greece. There appears no logical reason why this should not be done. Similar representations have also been made to Washington, as the situation of U.S. personnel is no less acute.

Hotel Arrangements.

In the middle of April and corresponding with the issuance of Living and Quarters Allowances to all UNRRA personnel, relations with the two hotels in Athens were modified so that UNRRA personnel could make their own arrangements as individuals with the hotel proprietors, charges being fixed between the proprietors and the Administration by agreement.

TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Takeover from M.L.

The handover of some transport from M.L. in April, though disappointingly limited in comparison with Mission requirements, at least relieved the situation as it then existed. Strong representations having been made both to Washington and to AFHQ, two allotments of jeeps were made, one of fifty and another of thirty-five. Regions have approximately half of the transport they need to carry on their work.

Additional Transport.

Eight Sedan cars were handed over to UNRRA by Greek War Relief which made a very welcome addition to our transport strength. Two out of five Hudson cars due from Cairo have now arrived and also seven part-worn cars from the U.S.A.

Maintenance and Repair of Vehicles.

Military facilities for the repair and maintenance of transport vehicles have become less available to us, and an agreement has been prepared, though not yet signed, by which the Greek Government will take over and run for the use of UNRRA, the garage formerly used by the JRC and the Greek War Relief. By this agreement UNRRA becomes responsible for seeing that the spares and equipment provided by Greek War Relief are properly employed. The facilities of this garage are already in full use, maintaining all UNRRA vehicles including those of the Voluntary Societies and also load-carrying vehicles handed over by the Greek War Relief to the Greek Government for relief program work. In addition, new vehicles from overseas are assembled here before being handed over to the Greek Authorities.

SECTION IV. - BUREAU OF SERVICE OPERATIONS

Office of Chief of Bureau BUREAU OF SERVICE OPERATIONS

Until recently, the position of Chief of the Bureau of Service Operations was filled by Dr. J. Balfour Kirk, who also served as Director of the Health Division of the Bureau. At present, Colonel G. White is directing the Bureau's operations, in addition to his responsibilities as Senior Deputy Chief of Mission.

The growing volume of coordinational activities essential to the proper integration of the Bureau's functions makes it imperative that a senior official be designated at once to direct this work on a full-time basis.

The Bureau of Service Operations consists of three Divisions, namely, the Health Division, the Welfare Division and the Displaced Persons Division. The operations of these Divisions are described in the following pages.

Health Division
BUREAU OF SERVICE OPERATIONS

INTRODUCTION

The plan for the relief and rehabilitation of Greece envisaged that for a certain period this would be a Military responsibility. At the end of the period of Military responsibility, UNRRA would take over the whole responsibility and operate its own programme.

This plan required very close cooperation between UNRRA and the Allied Military Liaison from the beginning, for the Military plan had to be framed in such a way as to enable the transition to UNRRA's programme to be made smoothly and expeditiously when the time came for the transfer of responsibility from one administration to the other. Practically the whole time spent in Egypt prior to the entry into liberated Greek territory was devoted to joint planning.

When the main body of A.M.L. entered Greece in October, 1944, it had a number of the Health Division's staff as members of its establishment, undertaking relief operations as well as being "observers" with regard to the functions of the posts of A.M.L. which they would ultimately take over when the period of Military responsibility came to an end.

The outbreak of hostilities in December, 1944, upset all preconceived arrangements and almost brought relief work to a standstill. A large part of the Mission was evacuated by air to Egypt, though a number of the Health Division Staff remained and were able to do much useful work.

THE HEALTH DIVISION'S PROGRAMME

The nature of events until the cessation of hostilities, and the presence of the Military Liaison plan, had prevented the Health Division of UNRRA from formulating any definite plan of its own operations. The Nursing Section knew what it meant to do, as also did the Sanitary Engineering Section. But there was no opportunity, until February, for making a comprehensive survey of needs in the light of local conditions, and of devising a comprehensive plan to meet those needs.

Accordingly, in March, after the relationship of UNRRA to the Government had been defined by the agreement, a broad programme of operations was drawn up and the establishment necessary to carry it out was indicated.

CONSTITUTION OF THE DIVISION

In order to carry out the plan the Division has been constituted on a sectional basis, each section of which deals with policy, and staffing under the general direction of the Director. The work itself is planned upon a regional basis, under the general administrative direction and responsibility of the Regional Director who is provided with medical, sanitary and nursing staff.

The sections entering into the composition of the Health Division are: Nursing Services, Sanitary Engineering, Tuberculosis, Rehabilitation of the Disabled, Nutrition, Medical Supplies, Laboratory Rehabilitation, Hospital Administration and Malaria Control. The last two sections have not yet been staffed.

DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

The main activities during the quarter have been largely devoted to planning, the drafting of directives and certain informational memoranda and making the Mission's policy known to the Ministry of Health.

MEDICAL

MEDICAL SERVICES

An early need was the provision of adequate means of taking care of the UNRRA overseas staff. In the Regions this duty was imposed upon the Regional Medical Officers and Nursing Staff. In Athens, where the Headquarters are situated, it was thought advisable to make special arrangements. Proposals were therefore made for the establishment of an M.I. room and for the hiring in one of the best hospitals in Athens of three small wards for the treatment of hospital cases. Application was made for one physician to take charge of this service and four nurses. Pending the arrival of the physician, Dr. A. Mendeloff, the leader of the Section on Nutrition, was detailed temporarily for this duty, and action regarding the renting of hospital wards was held in abeyance. Unfortunately it has not yet been possible to obtain the physician intended for this service, and the work of the Nutrition Section has been seriously impaired thereby.

From May 1st until June 30th the number of cases treated by this service, excluding hospital cases, is 329.

DENTAL SERVICES

For the overseas staff there were ensured by making an agreement with Dr. T. J. Mavrogordato, M.D., D.D.S., whose work has been entirely satisfactory.

MEDICAL LIBRARY

Through the cooperation of the University of Athens, the United States Information Service and the British Council a reference library containing such modern medical books and periodicals as are available has been established in Athens for the use of all members of the profession. Similar arrangements are being made in Salonica.

NURSING SECTION

By April 1st the Regions had opened up, and everyone except Region "H" had its Regional Nursing Consultant at work. Today there are 48 UNRRA nurses and 12 Voluntary Society trained nurses in the Greece Mission.

Problems to be met

There is an acknowledged shortage in Greece of trained nursing personnel and an over-concentration on personnel in Athens. Standards of employment and welfare of both trained and practical nurses are poor and have deteriorated during the occupation. There is no law controlling the profession, and the good midwifery law which is on the statute books has fallen into disuse. The first duty of the Nursing Section is to assist the Greek Government and other nursing authorities to provide a sufficient number of nursing personnel to staff the health institutions. To insure that all such personnel have the minimum preparation to carry out their duties satisfactorily and to establish a state wide organization for recruitment, training and employment that will enable continuous progress in standards, is an equally important part of our programme.

Methods of approach:

Each Regional Nursing Consultant is charged with the duty of promoting the organization of a nursing service, through stimulation of the local authorities and local voluntary agencies. She selects key institutions and health agencies and concentrates effort on the training of local personnel for simple nursing duties. For this purpose she must have trained Greek nurses in key positions to supervise the work and undertake the training. This recruitment of trained personnel has to be done

centrally

centrally but is instigated by direct request from the responsible Greek authority to the Government or to the Greek Red Cross.

Although the UNRRA nurses in the Regions have had initially to do some of the nursing duties and teaching themselves, because of the lack of trained personnel, the object is always to demonstrate methods and to hand over to qualified Greek nurses.

The Public Health Nursing Advisers are placed in outlying towns covering the surrounding villages as far as possible and acting as eyes and ears for the Health Department in that district. The Regions cannot be covered entirely at one time, but the intention is that each Public Health Nursing Adviser moves on to another district as soon as activities are in progress, leaving subsequent follow-up to the Regional Nursing Consultant.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES:

All Regions, except Region "H", have been surveyed and the nursing plan formulated. Every Region has made an estimate of the minimum number of Greek nursing personnel required to commence the nursing activities in which UNRRA nurses can assist. On the basis of this information a Nursing Estimate is being prepared for submission to the Greek Government as a "Relief and Rehabilitation Project".

Regional Nurses are in the meantime assisting in the distribution of hospital equipment, in the improvisation of nursing equipment for hospitals, in organizing local teams for skin-treatments, immunization in villages, school medical examinations, child health stations and milk distribution centres.

The Midwifery Training School in Athens has been studied and assistance given in opening a new class and recruiting students. The work of midwives in Crete, Thessaly, Peloponnese and Salonica has been surveyed. Interest has been stimulated in modern techniques by conference and home visits and equipment has been given to some rural midwives after instruction on its use.

Plans have been developed for the re-opening of the State School of Midwifery in Athens and a new school in Salonica.

The three Training Schools for Nurses in Athens have been stimulated to take more students and to admit groups more frequently. Assistance has been given in recruitment.

Special work is being done in the State School of Public Health Nurses and in the Hippocrateion Hospital in Athens to enlarge the scope of the school and to improve its hospital affiliations. Plans have been developed for the re-opening of the Nurses Training School in Salonica.

A nurses' Advisory Committee composed of the leading Greek nurses meets fortnightly in Athens to assist the Chief Nurse and to authorise new developments. It has drawn up an outline for a three months training in simple nursing procedures for practical nurse aides and authorised its use. Courses of this nature are being arranged in Athens and in five other Regions in cooperation with the UNRRA nurses.

Close liaison is maintained with the Medical Director of the Ministry of Health and every step is discussed with him. On the representation of this Section he has appointed a graduate nurse to work in his Department and she now undertakes all recruitment and placement of nursing personnel for the Government.

He has drafted a nursing law establishing a Nursing Department in the

Ministry

Ministry of Health, defining its scope and providing for a re-grading of nursing personnel in the State Service. This law is now being translated into English and he has requested advice on its provisions.

The Graduate Nurses' Association of Greece has been assisted to re-open its activities and the Nursing Section is by invitation helping in its reorganization. The Florence Nightingale Memorial Committee of Greece has been assisted to reform, and the centralization of all scholarships for Greek nurses to study abroad is expected to be carried out by this Committee.

A sub-committee of the Nursing Advisory Committee is working on the production of Greek textbooks for nurses.

At the request of the Nursing Advisory Committee the Athens Education Adviser is to give instruction to graduate Greek nurses on new nursing procedures and methods of administration.

Close liaison is maintained with the Nursing Division of the Greek Red Cross and the Directress of this Division has, by invitation, visited Regions "A", "B", "C" and "E" to assist in the re-organization of Volunteer Nurse Corps there.

The assignment of nurses to the Greece Mission has lagged badly behind the developing programme. In a short-term programme, where every month is of importance, it is a serious handicap to have new personnel arriving in the middle of the term of work who still have to learn the local problems and the machinery of the Mission.

NUTRITION SECTION

The work of the Nutrition Section since its establishment in the Greece Mission has largely followed three different, although related, lines of action. In none of these three categories have its activities been characterized by the detail, persistence and vigor required to investigate so complex a problem as the nutritional status of the Greek people, and to aid in ameliorating the defects of their previous and present dietaries.

In the field of nutritional surveys the Section has managed to obtain first-hand data in nearly two-thirds of Greece, but these data are based on very small samples and cannot be accepted as representative without some reservations. An attempt has been made to secure the simplest sort of anthropometric data on children from many parts of the country, and to analyze these data with reference to the unreliable pre-war data and with present data from other parts of the country. This is proceeding in a satisfactory manner. It must be emphasized that these techniques are inadequate to deal with the basic problem they are attempting to attack.

In the capacity of Consultant, the Section has been of some service, in particular to the Food Division and to the Welfare Division of UNRRA. Literature has been prepared on the use of certain imported foods, new foodstuffs have been experimentally tested, dietary analyses have been made, and advice has been given on the broad purposes and specific details of supplementary feeding programmes. On the basis of nutritional surveys, alterations have been made in the rations allocated to several regions.

A new list of foods for hospitals and out-patients was prepared by the Section. More recently, the Section has undertaken the major portion of the technical aspects of a nation-wide school-feeding programme, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and the Greek War Relief Association. In sum, the consultant functions of the Section, although

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not properly organized, have been the most generally satisfactory phase of its operation.

With regard to its broadest aim, the organization of a national nutrition programme in Greece, the Section has met with no success. All attempts to set up a national coordinating body on food and nutrition have been unavailing, not because the idea is opposed, but because the Greek Government is not administratively organized to support such a programme, nor has it adequate personnel with which to begin to operate.

TUBERCULOSIS SECTION

The UNRRA Tuberculosis Department was inaugurated on March 16, 1945. Prior to that period no intensive investigation had been made of conditions in Greece in the tuberculosis field, although Regional Medical Officers and nurses had supplied useful information.

The first objective was to make an assessment of the position in which Greece found itself with regard to methods of diagnosis and treatment of the disease. Following many visits to Dispensaries in Athens and Salonica, the Tuberculosis Specialist was able to furnish a preliminary report towards the end of May, 1945, in which he recommended the establishment of tuberculosis teams, five in number, each team comprising a doctor of experience in tuberculosis, a nurse a clerk and a technician whose services would be available from time to time with each team. The preliminary assessment was submitted to London and Washington and has been approved by UNRRA and also by the Greek Government.

Since the preliminary report, visits have been made to Crete and to the Peloponnesus and Western Greece, and special reports on the findings resulting from these visits have been incorporated in communications sent to E.R.O., London.

The technique used in investigating the tuberculosis problem in Greece is perhaps worthy of notice. We did not go in the first instance to the permanent officials of the Government. It was considered advisable to interview firstly professional colleagues in Hospitals and Dispensaries, and to obtain their views on the problem as a whole. When this was done it was then relatively simple to proceed to Government departments with views and opinions which were the sum-total of professional opinion of UNRRA experts and Greek professional classes.

Investigated and advised by this department a National Tuberculosis Association of Greece has been formed with representatives of the Government on the Board of Foundation members. This organization will function officially as soon as legal formalities have been completed, and affiliation to the International Union will be sought in August, 1945.

On every possible occasion opportunities have been taken to visit institutions and visit the wards in clinical and administrative consultation. A series of lectures on "Modern Methods in the Diagnosis and Treatment of Tuberculosis" have been given by the Tuberculosis Specialist to excellent attendances of doctors at the largest Sanatorium in Athens. He has been invited to address the medical faculty in Athens at the end of July on the same subject, in more general terms.

Representatives of the Section have visited all Dispensaries and Sanatoria at present available for the treatment of Tuberculosis in Greece with the exception of two small institutions in Syros and Mytilini, which will be visited later.

Perhaps the most significant advance made during the three months has been in the negotiations carried on with the Greek Ministry of Health.

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The present Minister, and his chief permanent medical officer, have agreed in principle to the establishment of a special Tuberculosis Department at the Ministry of Hygiene.

LABORATORY REHABILITATION SECTION

The Bacteriologist arrived in Greece on March 15, 1945. After making essential professional contacts he visited eighteen institutions in the Athens and Piraeus areas. Lists of supplies needed by all these institutions for a period of six months have been furnished.

As none of the laboratory supplies expected by UNRRA have yet arrived, the bacteriologist had, to begin with, to improvise in order to solve some of the minor problems and improve the condition of work in the various laboratories.

The lists of supplies asked for by the various institutions in Athens are being sorted at present, but no steps can yet be taken until the expected supplies arrive.

As a temporary measure, it has been suggested to have such glassware items as Petri dishes, test tubes, pipettes, Ehrlenmeyers, flasks, etc. made locally.

Nine institutions were visited in Salonika. In the rest of Macedonia hospitals in seven towns were inspected. In Thrace four hospitals were inspected, and in the Peloponnesus ten institutions were visited.

About twenty guinea pigs ordered from Italy for the Greek Government laboratories have recently arrived in Athens. They have been delivered to the Central State Laboratory against receipt.

MEDICAL AND SANITARY STORES SECTION

During the occupation of the country by enemy forces, medical supplies reached Greece and were distributed by traders who derived their supplies from Italy and Germany, and by the International Red Cross Organization operating through the Swiss Mission who received supplies from allied and neutral sources and distributed them, gratis or on payment of a small fee, through an organization consisting of local committees appointed by the Joint Red Cross Organization. An elaborate system of checking the issue and use of supplies was set up, Swiss doctors being appointed for this purpose.

This organization was known in detail to the Allied Military Liaison when plans for liberated Greece were being made, and it was decided to use the existing organization for distribution so far as circumstances permitted. But, as it was expected that the main ports of the country would be available for use, a regional basis of distribution founded upon the area which might be served by each port, was evolved. Each Regional Medical Stores Depot would be under the control of the Central Medical Stores Organization in Athens, but would have a large measure of autonomy.

It was realised that medical stores required trained personnel for their handling, and provision was made in the A.M.L. plan accordingly. When it became known that such personnel could not be made available from Military sources, we were invited to supply them. The Health Division accordingly made application for the necessary number of medical storekeepers, but this application was disallowed in the Balkan Mission and those officers were not obtained.

The outbreak of the rebellion disorganised the arrangements previously made.

made. Medical stores were being held in appreciable quantities by the Greek Red Cross and the Swiss Red Cross as well as by the Medical Stores Department of A.M.L. The Government were consulted and the decision was reached that all medical supplies in the country, other than those held by pharmacists, should be considered as constituting a pool which would be under the management of the contributors whose representatives would form an allocation committee to be known as the Joint Medical Supplies Committee. This was accordingly done and the committee duly established by the appointment of one representative each from the Government, A.M.L., UNRRA, the Swiss Red Cross and the Greek Red Cross. The Medical Requirements Specialists were appointed executive secretaries of the committee, and it was their duty to ensure that allocations made by the committee were distributed in accordance with the committee's decision.

The regional basis of allocation was the Joint Medical Supply Sub-Committee appointed by the Central Joint Medical Supply Committee for this purpose. These Committees were based upon the Regional ports and their duties were the allocation within the Region of supplies allocated to them by the Joint Medical Supplies Committee and shipped to the ports concerned. The Joint Medical Supply Sub-Committees were constituted in exactly the same way as was the main committee in Athens by the appointment of the Government Health Officer as the Government's representative, of the UNRRA - A.M.L. Regional Medical Officer to represent UNRRA, and of the local representative of the Greek Red Cross or Swiss Missions representing these bodies.

These committees in turn made allocations to Government Institutions and Dispensaries in the Region or, for general civilian relief, to small local committees appointed by the Government - UNRRA - A.M.L. representatives with the concurrence of the Red Cross Societies participating.

But the absence of trained storekeeping staff became very acutely felt by the Regional Joint Medical Supply Sub-Committees who found that they had no one capable of handling and accounting for the materials which they received. As an emergency measure, personnel belonging to the Medical Stores and Transport Unit, which was staffed by British voluntary workers, were assigned to those stores for storekeeping duties. They were able to cope with the flow of supplies through the stores, but no proper account of them could be kept. Accordingly, on April 1st, when the period of UNRRA responsibility began, A.M.L. were obliged to admit that there was no record available of the quantities of medical supplies received during the period of Military responsibility and, consequently, no accurate idea could be formed of the balance which might be expected to be shipped during the subsequent quarter, out of the allocations originally made to Greece in the approved Balkans relief plan. In spite of these difficulties and deficiencies, emphasis has throughout been placed on the importance of having these stores distributed to the Regions and into the country by every possible means. That this has been accomplished in a reasonably satisfactory manner, reflects great credit upon all concerned.

During the period under review, practically the only medical supplies received into the country have been the balance of the Military allocations. In the latter part of June, however, small quantities of UNRRA supplies were beginning to arrive and it is expected that the volume will rapidly expand.

SECTION FOR THE REHABILITATION OF THE DISABLED

The Near East Foundation was desirous of instituting, in cooperation with the Government and with UNRRA's assistance, a centre in Greece

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for the rehabilitation of the injured. As this was an objective within the scope of UNRRA's policy, UNRRA acceded to the Near East Foundation's request for cooperation, and Miss Bell Greve was provided by UNRRA to act as Consultant in all matters appertaining to the rehabilitation of the Disabled.

On her arrival in Greece on April 9th, there was created in the Health Division a special section for the rehabilitation of the Disabled. It is a tribute to Miss Greve's energy and industry that the Rehabilitation Centre proposed by the Near East Foundation was able to begin operations on June 21st.

So far as the Rehabilitation Centre is concerned, this is a joint enterprise: The Government providing quarters, utilities and cleaning; The Near East Foundation all staff and maintenance and UNRRA programme planning, some materials and supplies.

The programme of artificial appliances is a serious one. The Government will assume responsibility for all ex-soldiers and for other civilians who cannot afford to pay. UNRRA will supply the temporary services of an expert technician in artificial appliance making, modern models and materials; the Government will provide the labour costs, and the Rehabilitation Centre medical supervision and follow-up walking training.

The Hellenic Society for Crippled Children has obtained through UNRRA the services of a trained physical therapist furnished by the Near East Foundation which has enabled it to expand its programme. A reception centre or semi-convalescent home will be maintained for crippled children from various parts of Greece as soon as quarters can be secured.

Occupational therapy activities have begun in two large tuberculosis sanatoria. Volunteers are undertaking the work under the leadership of this section.

Much time has been devoted to the affairs of disabled ex-soldiers (veterans), and steps have been taken to aid the Government in dealing with the serious problems to which they may give rise.

The National Institute for the Blind (London, England) will furnish for two months, under UNRRA's auspices, a specialist to help in the development of special workshops for the blind.

SANITARY ENGINEERING SECTION

The month of November, 1944, was spent in making a study of actual conditions in Greece from the standpoint of general sanitation and malaria. A study of the State malaria control organization was made, and it was ascertained that this was to all intents and purposes intact, but that its members and their families were assembled in Athens and Salonica. There was no material available with which control measures could be started, but such equipment as was at hand was worn out or at least badly in need of repair. The programme which was in progress was estimated to give protection to six hundred thousand rural and four hundred thousand urban inhabitants.

It was felt that control could be obtained by the use of recently developed technique and materials to the extent of providing, with a lesser staff, protection to three and a half million rural population and six hundred thousand urban.

The plan which was accordingly drawn up in collaboration with the

Government

Government Malaria Organization envisages an all-out attack against malaria-carrying mosquitoes in both their larval and adult stages of growth. In the attack against larvae it is intended to make full use of aircraft, specially equipped for the aerial distribution of larvicide over the numerous marshlands occurring in the country, as a supplement to hand distribution in areas in which the use of aircraft would be impracticable, or would be undesirable on account of the danger to insects of economic importance. In the latter connection the cooperation of the Ministry of Agriculture has been sought in delineating areas where distribution of larvicide from aircraft should not be undertaken.

The mosquito-control measures are reinforced by treatment provided by ten physicians employing other helpers and general practitioners in malarious areas. Anti-malarial drugs are issued free of cost to inhabitants of the endemic areas.

After a number of false starts provision was made eventually for the necessary funds. A number of hitches occurred which were overcome, and there are now 140 projects under way, which number will increase in proportion to the provision of supplies and of means of transportation, both of which are still totally inadequate.

In the initial steps of operation British Army Malarial Units in several parts of the country gave most valuable help to the UNRRA-Government organization; without them operations could not have been instituted in certain areas at all.

Special arrangements made for the acceleration of the provision of equipment and supplies did not succeed in enabling anything to reach Greece by the end of June. Ten aircraft have, however, been purchased in the United States, and it is hoped that they will be received in time for use during 1946, since it is unlikely that they can now arrive in time for any effective work during the present season.

Estimates have been prepared and submitted of material and equipment for general sanitary work.

A number of lectures have been given at the School of Hygiene to doctors, engineers and inspectors on the various uses to which the new insecticide D.D.T. may be put in general hygiene.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETY TEAMS

An important part of the relief stage of operations is to furnish relief to communities living upon what might be termed the periphery of administrative areas. Such communities are apt to find difficulty in obtaining supplies unless special measures are taken on their behalf. In Greece it happens that the hill villages suffered greater devastation by the war and subsequent occupation by enemy forces than any other communities in the country. To bring medical relief to such places two units were designed and equipped by the Allied Military Liaison to be operated by personnel assigned for the work by Voluntary Relief Societies. These units were (1) the Mobile Hygiene and First Aid Unit, comprising 13 persons and designed to render first aid in sanitation, immunization and general medical care to devastated areas, and (2) the Mobile Medical Clinic, comprising 6 persons, designed to offer general medical practitioners and minor nursing services in areas which have had a preliminary treatment by the Mobile Hygiene and First Aid Unit. Each unit operates its own transport and is completely mobile.

Unfortunately the number of such units required by Allied Military Liaison was never attained so that the scheme of operation outlined above could not be adhered to and the M.H.F.A.U. and the M.M.C. were employed frequently upon such work as presented itself and was within

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the capacity of the unit. Their main task has been immunization of the population against the diseases prevalent in the area, or which might be introduced, such as typhoid fever and smallpox; the treatment of such widely distributed infections as scabies or disinfection of groups from lice and kindred matters.

There were in the field by the end of June, performing the work described, ten units of this nature staffed by voluntary society personnel, whose maintenance was undertaken. In addition to these, working in association with, but operated by Greek personnel under the auspices of the Greek War Relief Association, there were six Mobile Medical Clinics. Princess Frederika's Fund, working in association with the Greek Red Cross but independently of any central administrative relationship with UNRRA operate also with Greek personnel nine Mobile Medical Clinics in association with the Medical Officer in the regions, but virtually independent of him. Those teams have been instrumental in bringing relief to places quite beyond the range of the Government's administrative services which are only now beginning to operate with some degree of efficiency in the more accessible parts of the country.

Mention should also be made of the large Medical Stores and Transport Unit, a unit comprising 36 persons and operating 12 transport vehicles. The primary function of this unit is to act as the feeder of the other field units by replenishing supplies. As, however, supply was organized upon different lines, the unit has been largely employed upon the operation of Regional medical stores and the transport by road of supplies from the central medical store to those of the Regions.

No relief operation could be operated successfully without mobile units of this kind, and it has been almost entirely owing to the efforts of these units that the distribution of medical supplies and relief have reached those in most acute need of them.

REVIEW

The foregoing paragraphs touch only the main achievements of the Division, and it is left to the imagination of the reader to interpret the factual account in terms of the number of interviews, memoranda and other means of obtaining results. The results are reasonably good; it is only when one realizes how much better they might have been if adequate staff and transportation had been provided at the proper time, that one feels that opportunities have been lost and that the programme has not gone with the swing which the energy and enthusiasm of the staff would have imparted to it, had the means of so doing been placed at their disposal.

Welfare Division

BUREAU OF SERVICE OPERATIONS

The first UNRRA Welfare Officer landed in Greece on 16 October 1944, and the main body of the Welfare Division arrived on 15 November. Work was immediately begun on reconnaissance to determine relief needs and to gain familiarity with existing resources.

The need for an adequate governmental organization for handling relief and public assistance became immediately apparent and a basic public assistance program was formulated in conference with capable Greek people, and submitted to ML, and with ML's approval to the Greek Government the latter part of November. This plan received the support and approval of ML, UNRRA and Allied Governments, Economic and Fiscal Advisors on 1 December. It had already been approved by the Ministry of Welfare and was to be submitted to the Minister of Finance on 4 December. On 3 December the revolution began and on 4 December there was no Minister of Finance.

Of necessity, work for the establishment of a basic welfare plan had to be postponed and the entire staff thereafter devoted its attention to emergency welfare services. In the absence of any functioning governmental welfare agency, this work was done largely in support of the Joint Relief Commission and other functioning relief organizations.

Because of the very high respect for UNRRA held by the Greek people, the UNRRA workers were able to move freely through battle lines and were therefore able to reach areas which were inaccessible to the Military Liaison. In the midst of bitter and bloody civil war, UNRRA and Joint Relief Commission (JRC) neutral observers were the recipients of an amazing amount of cooperation from all sides. On condition that UNRRA and neutral observers should accompany each convoy, the ELAS provided drivers and safe-conduct for convoys which drove into ELAS territory, secured food from ELAS-held warehouses and made distributions both in ELAS and Government territory. The ML made available medical and other supplies from ML warehouses in Government-held territory and permitted their distribution in both ELAS and Government-held territory. The Government facilitated the movement of supplies going out into ELAS territory as well as that coming into Government-held territory.

At the time that the Military decision was made to evacuate UNRRA personnel, all of the Welfare Staff sent a protest to the Chief of Mission against the Division leaving Greece at a time when there was so much distress and suffering. Permission was granted by the Military for the Health and Welfare Divisions to remain. All the Welfare personnel remained, and the staff was supplemented by eleven other persons who were selected from a much larger number who volunteered to remain. The Welfare staff was further supplemented by a hastily recruited Greek staff, both paid and voluntary. These additions brought the total staff to about 90.

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In the midst of the fighting when the people were dying because vehicles were not available to move food into areas where they were starving, thirteen voluntary society workers arrived with 20 trucks. These vehicles were immediately pooled with other available vehicles and the pool was supervised by the voluntary society personnel. The arrival of these vehicles at a time when they were so desperately needed greatly increased the effectiveness of the work.

The type of work accomplished included the transportation of ML and JRC foodstuffs and medical supplies to hospitals, orphanages and preventoria; the removal of bodies to morgues and cemeteries; the evacuation of children, sick and wounded people from areas under fire to less exposed locations; the conveying of foodstuffs for general distribution from ELAS-held warehouses to Government territory and other supplies from Government-held warehouses to distribution points in ELAS-held territory; and the distribution of milk and child feeding supplies to childrens' canteens. Transportation was provided for over 2,000 released hostages and refugees to their homes.

As a number of the vehicles had been put out of commission by mines, hand grenades and machine gun fire, the International Red Cross threatened to withdraw the right of using its symbol due to the fact that it was not being respected by the combatants. To meet this emergency the Welfare Division designed, what we believe was, the first UNRRA banner to be used in the field. It consisted of a blue "UNRRA" in a red circle, on a white background.

Although one of the workers was blown out of a truck when it hit a mine, and many other persons had narrow escapes, there were no serious casualties amongst the Welfare staff.

Following the revolution, the Welfare staff, for the most part, left immediately for the provinces. Emphasis continued on helping to get food to areas which had been cut off during the revolution. In many areas Welfare personnel were the first to enter after the revolution. In the Peloponessus, through the efforts of the Welfare staff, the child feeding program was resumed. Food and clothing were provided to institutions and jails.

At the end of March the staff was close to the point of exhaustion but had the conviction that they had had a rare privilege of providing vitally needed service to the Greek people at a time of dire distress.

ROLE OF WELFARE DIVISION.

After 1 April 1945, with the signing of the Agreement between UNRRA and the Greek Government, the Welfare Division assumed their duties of advising and counselling the appropriate Greek authorities in the following:

- 1) Methods of determining need for food, clothing, and shelter and programs for authorizing assistance in accordance with such needs;

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- 2) Programs for the care and protection of children, especially those without parental care and support;
- 3) Programs for rehabilitation through the re-establishment of occupational training and home industries;
- 4) Programs for returning internally displaced persons to their homes and land.

The Division was organized so that at Headquarters, in addition to the Director, there were specialists in the various fields mentioned above, with one specialist in charge of a field service section to ensure the steady flow of material between regional and Headquarters offices. All the rest of the staff worked in the regions.

Most of the work at Headquarters level involved close relationship with governmental officials, mainly those of the Ministry of Welfare. It was through these relationships that plans for Welfare programs, the executive responsibility for which lies with the Government, were developed jointly with UNRRA technical assistance.

NEED FOR PUBLIC WELFARE PROGRAM.

Under the UNRRA-Greek Government Agreement, responsibility for meeting the basic welfare needs of the people rests with the Government. The needs for food, clothing, and shelter on the part of the Greek people who suffered such extreme hardships as a result of the war and occupation were tremendous. In view of the short supply of these basic essentials it early became apparent that in order to carry out their responsibilities effectively, the Government would have to set up a nation-wide welfare organization. Through this organization the relative needs of individuals could be assessed so that imported relief goods could be equitably distributed among the population regardless of their purchasing power. This program could become the basis for a broad public welfare program ensuring not only relief to destitute persons but also social services in the field of child welfare, occupational training and home industries, and refugee movements.

The Welfare Division, being forced to establish priorities for itself since it had far less than its full complement of staff, placed No. 1 priority on a Public Assistance Program. Therefore, in the beginning practically the full time of the staff at Headquarters was devoted to this basic program, and it is only recently that the functional fields have been emphasized.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.

In Greece there has never been a country-wide governmental organization for carrying out basic public responsibility with respect to caring for persons who are without resources. Traditionally, the family, the church and private organizations have been responsible for most of the relief activities in Greece. The limited financial resources of the various private organizations have made it necessary for them to restrict their aid to rather narrow classifications of people, with the result that for many groups there simply existed

existed no provision. In all there are over 2,000 private charitable organizations in Greece, but most are completely without adequate resources for carrying out their work.

The lack of any country-wide basic governmental welfare organization made it impossible for the Government to carry out some of the basic UNRRA Resolutions.

To correct this situation the Greek Government is developing, with the technical assistance of UNRRA, a nation-wide public assistance program. The first step was the enactment on 14 June 1945 of a law creating, in each of the 39 provinces, provincial welfare centers or departments. In subsequent decrees and directives the Government has authorized these centers to establish an adequate public assistance system and to develop and coordinate a modern public welfare program.

Purpose of Public Assistance Program.

The public assistance law and decree provide that any person in Greece who does not have sufficient income and resources to provide himself and his dependents with the basic necessities of life is entitled to receive public assistance.

Local Committees.

There is established in each parish a local committee to which a person may apply for assistance. The local committee consists of the priest, the school teacher, and three notable citizens residing in the community. If the local committee finds the person is in need they may authorize assistance immediately. Such aid may be in the form of food, clothing, medical care or supplies, or social services, either free or at reduced prices.

Appeal.

Any person dissatisfied with any decision of a local committee may appeal to a secondary committee. These appeal committees have authority to modify the original decisions. The appeal committees are accessibly located and a judge serves on each committee.

Records.

The facts upon which decisions are made must be recorded by the local committee upon forms provided by the Ministry and these records are available for inspection by appeal committees, inspectors of the Ministry of Welfare, and UNRRA.

Provincial Welfare Department.

The work of the committees is supervised by the provincial departments of welfare through branch offices, located generally in each eparchy. In each province a provincial welfare department or center has been established. This agency has broad authority to supervise and coordinate all public welfare work within the province. Most of the authority of the Ministry of Welfare for dealing with

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welfare and public assistance problems is delegated to these provincial departments. The principles of national decentralization and provincial coordination seems likely to result in improved effectiveness and efficiency of administration and service.

Cash relief.

It is recognized that assistance in the form of cash would have a number of beneficial economic results, particularly in provinces where there is a serious shortage of currency. It would also permit the more effective local utilization of indigenous production which would result in a decreased strain upon imported supply and transport. However, the administrative and psychological problems which would be involved in a cash relief program in a country which is accustomed to commodities but has had relatively little experience in cash relief, have been such that it seemed desirable to begin with a program based primarily upon distribution in kind, leaving the matter of utilization of cash until such time as many of the administrative and organization problems will have been met.

The procedures for establishing the needs of individuals provide that this shall be done in monetary terms, so that although at the present time the assistance granted is in the form of authorizations to receive commodities free or at reduced cost, the basis is laid so that the entire plan can be readily converted to cash assistance.

Personnel.

It is estimated that the administration of a public assistance program will utilize the services of approximately 10,000 people. Of this number 8,000 will be volunteers and 2,000 public employees. As there is an over-supply of public employees in the country, most of these posts will be filled by loans or transfers from other agencies so that there will be relatively little additional personnel expense involved in starting the program. The greater part of these employees will be the members of local committees. Most of the remainder will be employed by the 39 provincial welfare agencies. Due to the decentralized character of the program only a small staff will be required by the Ministry in Athens.

The determination of need by local committees has been mainly a matter of exercising common sense, and in most parts of Greece there are available Greek voluntary personnel who have had experience with such committee work. The basing of decisions upon reported and verifiable facts in accordance with uniform instructions and procedures is a new element and in order that it may be done effectively it is necessary for the Government to undertake immediately an extensive training program.

UNRRA has assisted so that Greek training officers from each of the regions are being sent to Athens for short intensive training on the new forms and methods, and they will assist with the organization of the training work within the various provinces. A duplicate set of training officers will be provided so that as one group receives
training

training itself it can go to the field and conduct the training work, while the second group is being trained on teaching the next steps. Most of this training work is being done by Greek people with UNRRA providing advice and counsel to the Government.

In June a conference of all regional welfare officers was held at Headquarters. Officials of the Ministry of Welfare participated in the conference, explaining the significance and operation of the new public assistance law. The conference was highly successful, and another one is planned for the near future with Ministry of Welfare representatives participating fully.

Work.

The assistance program is an integral part of the overall plan for full employment.

All applicants for public assistance are required to register for employment wherever public employment offices exist.

Significance.

Through steps taken during the first three months of the UNRRA period, the Government has established a sound foundation for the development of work to effectively meet the basic welfare problems of the country. It has established the principle that the Government has a basic concern and responsibility for the welfare of the people of Greece. The establishment of this principle and of the organization for meeting this responsibility may be one of the most constructive and enduring results arising out of UNRRA's work in Greece.

Economic Implications of Public Assistance.

In the absence of any adequate relief program the Government and industry have had to keep on their payrolls unneeded and unproductive employees whose salaries inflated the costs of government and industrial production. This has proved to be an expensive and inequitable method of trying to meet a relief problem and the resulting high costs of industrial production has been a serious obstacle to industrial rehabilitation and resulted in unreasonably high costs for the consumer. Much of the support which resulted in the adoption of the public assistance program in Greece came from economists, fiscal experts, and supply and distribution people who realized that it was necessary to have a relief program to meet social needs before it would be possible to adopt price, wage, employment and other economic and distribution policies based upon sound economic considerations.

Improvisations for Care of Needy People.

Although advising the Government on the establishment of a basic relief program has been considered of fundamental importance, this work has been carried on by few persons with technical experience, and the greater part of the Welfare staff has been engaged in the provinces in helping to meet relief problems on an improvised basis.

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The facilities which had been developed during the occupation for the provision of material aid to needy persons were almost completely broken down after the revolution. The lack of direction, the lack of communications, the local distrust and lack of confidence created intense difficulties. In almost every village and town old committees were re-established or new committees were set up for the purpose of caring for destitute people. UNRRA regional Welfare personnel were largely responsible for the resumption of these activities.

Because of changing governments and directions, the policies in relation to the destitute were not clearly established in the early part of the period. There was considerable evidence that certain areas, particularly villages, were not receiving their equitable share of commodities. This was not wholly on the basis of discrimination but was also due to lack of transport. There had been many instances of political discrimination which have been brought immediately to the attention of the proper authorities and rectified.

The emphasis in the field during this three month period has been, of necessity, on patching up and preventing further breakdown of the existing welfare structure.

CHILD WELFARE.

Care of Homeless Children.

Care of homeless and orphaned children in Greece has been mainly provided by state-operated and state-subsidized, though privately operated, orphanages and institutions. There are 30 State orphanages and 73 private institutions and orphanages receiving subvention from the Government. Altogether these institutions have a full capacity of approximately 11,000 children. Most of the institutions suffered considerable material losses as a result of the war.

The first phase of the UNRRA period was devoted to trying to hold the line on existing institutional facilities. Welfare staff endeavoured to do this by assuring regular delivery of foodstuffs to institutions; by withstanding attempts to reduce governmental subventions to private institutions, which were frequently proposed as a way of reducing government expenditure; by procuring, through various means, as much necessary equipment as possible; and by protesting - not very successfully - the use of orphanages for military purposes. The Welfare Division has followed the principle that existing facilities should not be reduced until the government has drafted practical overall plans for the care of homeless children and is prepared to execute such plans.

In order to facilitate the development of such programs a Technical Committee on Child Welfare was established early in April by the Joint Welfare Sub-Committee. On this Technical Committee, chaired by the Director-General of the Ministry of Welfare, there are representatives of the Greek Red Cross, Hellenic Near East Foundation, Swiss Red Cross Mission, Ministry of Education, and UNRRA. The Technical Committee appointed three working sub-committees to draft programs for the following:

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