

Regd. No.

UNRRA (EUROPEAN REGION).

WR180/11

Date of Paper	FROM WHOM
Date Registered	SUBJECT
27.4.45.	COUNTRY WELFARE OPERATIONS. GREECE.

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

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

Referred to	Date	Referred to	Date	Referred to	Date
Mr. Panton	27/4	Mr. L. L. L.	14/6/46		
Mr. Panton	14/4	Mrs. Paynter	17/6		
Mr. Panton	19/4	Mr. Panton	16/7/46		
Mr. Panton	28/7	Mr. Panton	12/8/46		
Mr. Panton	15/8		14/8		
Mr. Panton	15/8	Miss Clifford	3/9		
Registry	19/8	Miss Pentz	3/9		
Mr. R. Bengie	2/10	Miss Panton	23/10/46		
Registry	15/10	R. S. Reg	21/12/46		
Mr. Bengie	1/11				
Mr. Marks	6/12				
Mr. Panton	14/1/46				
Mr. Panton	24/1/46				
Miss L. L. L.	31/1				
Mr. Panton	5/1/46				
Mr. Panton	5/1/46				
Mr. Panton	5/1/46				
Mr. Panton	10/2/46				
Mr. Panton	2/1/46				
Mr. Panton	15/5/46				

NOTE.-Do not retain this File unnecessarily.

Reference... WE.80/11

MVA/BS/407

To: Sir Michael Creagh (through Miss Radin and ~~M. Deliaux~~).
From: M.V. Ambros.
Subject: Religious Supplies - Greece.

INDEXED

With reference to my telephone discussion with Mrs. Tiarks of 26th Jan., could you kindly take up the request from the Catholic Archbishop of Athens with the Catholic Committee for Relief Abroad?

Copy of our proviso reply to Athens is attached.

29th Jan. 1945.

M.V.
M.V. Ambros,
Consultants' Section.

Copies: 1 Registry
1 Ambros - filing.

5 - FEB 1946

M. Ambros.

*I have referred his request through
COBSRA.*

McGonagh 5/2/46

Dr. Leungod: did you see this already? M. Ambros
5 - FEB 1946

WE 80/9/6
WE 80/11/

31st August, 1945.

To: Mr. Berger

From: Miss Chesters

Miss Aves asked me to look through the attached booklet with a view to suggesting whether or not it would be useful material for Welfare Directors. Its content is somewhat local and the arrangements described, while embodying many points of interest, are more applicable to long term work in a stable community than to the kind of work required in Assembly Centres. The material should, however, be useful in such a situation as that being dealt with in Greece. Otherwise the booklet would be useful for inclusion in the library.

G. CHESTERS.

Copy to file: WE. 80/11 WE. 60

Country Welfare Operations - Greece

Mr. J.A. Willis (1)
Sir George Reid (2)

Mr. R. Berger

INDEXED

Rehabilitation of Blind Persons in Greece

With Dr. Topping I today interviewed Mr. Wilson of the National Institute for the Blind, who had with him Mr. Boulter, the Industrial Employment Officer for the Institute.

As you will see from the file Miss Beryl Grieve, UNRRA rehabilitation specialist now working in Greece, has asked that someone should be sent to help the Greek Government in the work of rehabilitating blind persons in the country. Dr. Topping had discussed the matter earlier with Mr. Evans, the acting Secretary of the National Institute and had agreed with him that in the first stage, rather than sending specialized instructors or equipment, we should send out one person of sufficient competence to survey and assess the situation and make any recommendations which might be appropriate. The purpose of Mr. Wilson's visit this morning was to introduce Mr. Boulter, whom the National Institute are recommending to undertake the first survey. Mr. Boulter after his discharge from the Army just over a year ago undertook the work of Industrial Employment Officer for the National Institute. This work entails the placement in industry of blind persons after they have completed their medical treatment. Mr. Wilson states that in fact Mr. Boulter has made the department which endeavours to place blind persons in normal employment rather than to establish separate industries or specialized workshops which segregate the blind folk from normal industrial life. The work has entailed close relations with the Ministry of Labour and employers and a detailed knowledge of the possible lines of employment which blind persons can undertake. Mr. Wilson was quite emphatic that Mr. Boulter would be the right man for the post we have in mind.

On the basis of the discussions we had this morning Dr. Topping was of the opinion that we should go straight ahead and get Mr. Boulter into the field with the least possible delay. To this end he has arranged for the immunization process to be started immediately and he suggested that we should endeavour to get Mr. Boulter into the field in about three weeks time.

I should be glad if you would agree that we should proceed to get Mr. Boulter appointed. I am attaching a note to Mr. Rhatigan which you would perhaps be good enough to sign.

RB/MBB
4.6.45

INDEXED

To: Mrs. O. Paynton

From: Mr. R. Berger

Country Welfare Operations - Greece

In the Progress Report No. 1 (File WE.4/11/2) mention is made of the fact that the Welfare Division in Greece is confronted with the problem of identification of lost children and their restoration to their families. Much of the information contained in the two papers (1) Registration and Identification of Unaccompanied Children, and (2) Problems of Unaccompanied Displaced Children found in Germany, would undoubtedly be of help to the Greek Mission in tackling this problem.

Would you be good enough to extract the appropriate passages and send them forward through me with a note to the Welfare Liaison Officer on the Greek Mission.

RB/MJB
27.4.45

RD

Handwritten notes:
 17.4.45
 Mr. W. H. ...
 Mr. H. ...
 Mr. ...



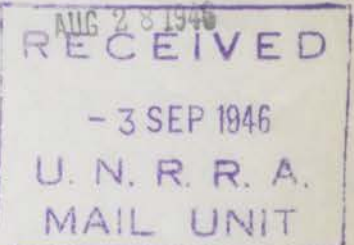
UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

1344 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

WR 80/11

Copy of WR 80/11/8

A 7078



VIA AIR MAIL

TO: Director, Welfare and Repatriation Division
European Regional Office

FROM: Dr. Albert D. Mendeloff, Nutrition Consultant
Greece Mission *Ad Mendeloff*

SUBJECT: Your WR/80/11, DES No. 2824 in re Supplementary Feeding

1. The memoranda 4 100/5/11 and WR/80/11, of 25 April 1946 were received by me, and discussed with Dr. Peter Meiklejohn, Nutrition Consultant, ERO, during his ten-day stay in Greece in June 1946. He has all the reports of the Greece Mission Nutrition Section up to date, and I am sure most of the information you request can be found there, as well as in the reports of the Child Welfare Specialist, Welfare Division.

2. In Greece there has never been a vulnerable-group feeding scale which was the same for each region of the country. Due to the irregularity of inward shipments, transshipments, and distribution, regional dietitians have had to make up the scales of issue to vulnerable groups each month on the basis of stocks actually at hand in their respective regions; at no time have any two regions had the same scales at any one time. With these reservations, then, we will attempt to answer your questions:

(a) Scope of the Program

The Total vulnerable group population includes:

1. Children	0 - 24 months	--	400,000
2. Children	25 months-6 years	--	500,000
3. Children	7 years-18 years	--	1,500,000
4. Lactating women		--	200,000
5. Pregnant women		--	200,000
6. Ambulatory sick		--	25,000 (far from completely certified)
7. Institutionalized		--	50,000

(b) Persons Eligible for UNRRA Foods

A standard ration is given to every member of the population. Supplementary foodstuffs are given to those categories listed in (a) 1 - 7, which are considered to be nutritionally vulnerable by UNRRA. However, the

Greek Government has always given food in lieu of wages to many veterans' organizations, some classes of civil servants, and to many people labelled as "Tuberculous", but failing to be so classified by UNRRA mass-radiographic criteria.

(c) Kinds of Foods Available per day (as of 15 June 1946 - average all regions)

1. To 400,000 children aged 0 - 24 months, (or to their lactating mothers).

650 cc. liquid whole milk equivalent
21 grams sugar
60 grams semolina

2. To 400,000 children aged 25 months - 6 years, and to 150,000 women more than four months pregnant.

250 cc. liquid whole milk equivalent
10 grams sugar
21 grams cheese, whole pasteurized.

3. To 900,000 children 7 - 18 years of age

250 cc. liquid skimmed milk equivalent
10 grams sugar
8 grams cocoa
plus enough tinned meat, stew, dried soup, tinned fish, U.S. Army C, 10-in-1, or K rations to bring the total caloric value of the supplement to 600.

4. To 17,000 ambulatory sick a high-protein supplement furnishing enough calories to bring the daily total ration supplied by UNRRA to 2800 calories.

5. To 50,000 institutionalized persons.

The basic ration varies from 1800 calories daily for prisoners to 2700 calories daily for hospital; the latter are provided with both a standard diet and a "soft" diet, and include 500 cc. liquid skimmed milk equivalent daily.

3. With regard to the food rations of normal consumers, Greece has never had a true rationing program -- i.e., indigenous produce is uncontrolled, while the distribution of UNRRA foodstuffs is more or less standardized throughout the country. This UNRRA distribution has furnished variable, but generally decreasing, quantities of foodstuffs monthly since the first distributions of April 1945. At that time, when the local production of the country had been reduced to 45% of prewar levels by drought, poor seed, and lack of fertilizer, UNRRA was supplying about 1600 - 1700 calories daily to the urban population, and about 1200 calories daily to rural areas. These levels gradually fell until the world shortages of cereals forced cuts in the distribution to, e.g., a June level of 750 - 850 calories daily. Fortunately, the 1946 harvest in Greece has been an excellent one, and serious scarcities were averted, although by a narrow margin.

4. Cereal grains in Greece are milled at extraction rates averaging 90% in the cities, 95% in the villages. Soya flour was added to the bread flour at 5% for at least 8 months. Creta preparata was ordered by the Greece Mission from ERO as long ago as August 1945 to increase the available calcium in the high-extraction flour. Unfortunately this substance did not arrive in Greece until June 1946. No other fortification has been attempted.

5. Goats' milk and Sheeps' milk are relatively common in Greece; their composition is as described in ERO food analysis charts. These products are usually made into yogurt or cheese. Greeks eat large quantities of bread, olives, green leafy vegetables, tomatoes, beans, and olive oil. If they can get them, they also eat by preference pastas such as macaroni, fish, cheese, rice, and, very occasionally, meat. Fruits are usually plentiful and widely consumed. Wines, liquors, and brandies are commonly drunk with meals, preceding meals, or following meals. The Greeks are fond of sweet pastries, which the lack of a rationing system allows the rich to consume in large quantities.

INCOMING CABLE

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

WR 80/11

ATTENTION: RS DEPT
WR DIV
CONSULTANTS BRANCH
MISS RADIN

WASHINGTON.....TO.....THEMS

No. 3538

Dated: 29th July 1946

Rec'd: 30th July 1946

09.20 hrs.

(en clair)

Repeated London 11514

Letter June 20th signed Rankena, UNRRA Welfare Officer, to Alethia Patterson, Cincinnati, Ohio, advises UNRRA has appointed committee take over the school and UNRRA will do necessary repairs and reopen it, Patterson now requesting UNRRA support for Greek visa as she not Voluntary Agency person, and as we have no word from Mission re status of school, have refused pending advice from you.

MR/ID



OP/OF

Cyprian H100/5/11
WR80/11/8
WR.4/11/6

DESPATCHED BY
REGISTRY

19/7/46
RS

WR80/11 ✓
JCS NO 2824 18th July, 1946.

To : Chief of the UNRRA Mission to Greece

Subject: Nutrition survey and Supplementary Feeding Programme.

We sent you on the 29th April two memorandam on the above subjects. As there seems to be some doubt that these may not have reached you, and as we have had no reply from you to date, we attach copies of our original letter and should be glad if you could send us the reports requested as soon as possible.

Selene Gifford
Director
Welfare & Repatriation Division.

COPY

Museum 6898
Ext. 74.

25th April, 1946.

H100/5/11
AZ/APM

To : The Chief of the UNHRA Mission to Greece,
Attention: Nutrition Section

It would be greatly appreciated, if you could give us particulars on food rations of normal consumer (farm ~~or~~ non-farm population), including kinds of food, extraction rate of cereals and breads, also details of fat content of dairy products.

What are the amounts of foods obtained off the rations?

Are any foods fortified, and if so with what and how much?

This information would also be of great assistance to our Health Division.

RHEA RADIN
Acting Director,
Welfare & Repatriation Division

Despatched 29/4/46

Copy to go on

WE 20/11/4

C O P Y

Museum 6898
Ext 221.

WR 80/11

25th April, 1946.

To : Chief of the UNRRA Mission to Greece
Attention Welfare & Repatriation Division

Subject: Report on Supplementary Feeding in Greece.

We have recently received a copy of your report on the organisation of supplementary feeding in Greece as well as a copy of the "Outline for Report on Child Feeding Program and Operation in a Country" sent you direct from Washington. If you propose to summarise your experiences in child feeding along the lines suggested in the outline, we would appreciate it if you could include the following information:-

under "Scope" - the number of persons within vulnerable groups to be fed, such as pregnant and lactating mothers, and the various age groups of children and adolescents, if any such estimate has been made.

under "Persons Eligible for UNRRA Foods" - the numbers of persons by categories at present receiving supplementary foods, and the planned extension of the program by numbers in categories and by increase in the amount of food.

under "Kinds of Food Available" - ration scales giving the kinds and amounts of foods to be distributed.

We would also be glad to know the following details on Milk distribution:-

If dried milk -
whether skimmed
or half-cream
or full-cream

If canned milk -
whether sweetened
or unsweetened

and if skimmed
or half-cream
or full-cream

The numbers of children (age breakdown) and expectant mothers served?

As an appendix to "Method of Distribution", we would be glad to receive copies of any instructions for preparing menus and any detailed materials that the nutrition section may have prepared.

R. RADIN
Acting Director,
Welfare & Repatriation Division

IS/AF

Despatched 29/4/46

Copy 16
cc - 116

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

GREECE MISSION

HEADQUARTERS - 4, CHURCHILL STREET, ATHENS

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
UNRRA-GREECE
TELEPHONE: 30-761



WE80/11.

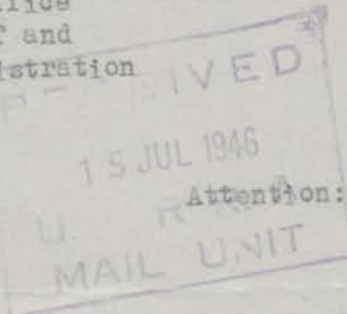
WE90/13

Your Ref.: DES No. 2292

Our Ref.: W/12(4) 895

Date: 3 July 1946

European Regional Office
United Nations Relief and
Rehabilitation Administration
11 Portland Place
London W1, England



Attention: Selene Gifford, Director
Welfare & Repst. Division

Gentlemen:

WR80/13

I wish to acknowledge with thanks receipt of your letter of the 13th of June with a copy of the publication on summer camps in Italy. This was of interest and value to us.

Enclosed is a copy of Standards for Summer Camps and Colonies developed for use in Greece and also a report on Summer Camps and Colonies in Greece 1945.

Sincerely yours,

Buell F. Maben
Glen Lee

for

Buell F. Maben
Chief of Mission

GL

Attachments.



STANDARDS FOR SUMMER CAMPS AND COLONIES.

In order to have the help of the Ministry of Social Welfare, organizations that are contemplating the establishment and operation of summer camps and colonies for children, must give assurance that the plans for the camp will provide a healthful, happy experience, and that the necessary arrangements for housing, supervision, feeding and the like have been carefully made. The Ministry of Welfare, through the appropriate Government ministries, may have help in the way of equipment, materials, food, etc. and must be assured that such equipment and materials will be used to the best advantage of the children of Greece. Therefore, these standards are made to guide organizations in establishing camps, and to serve as a check in the operation of the camps.

A summer camp or colony is a temporary institution for the care of children in the open air. It is established to give healthful living, recreation, good supervision to children who will benefit from life in the open air with other children. Since camps are temporary establishments, used during the summer months, the equipment, shelter, and so forth, need not be permanent in nature, but in no case shall it be inadequate for the good living of the children.

ORGANIZATIONAL BACKING.

Each summer camp or colony must be sponsored by one or more well-accepted organizations of the community; the organization(s) must accept responsibility for planning, operating and supervising the camp. There should be a special committee that carries out the establishment and the operation.

This committee must make a statement of its plans for the camp: where the camp will be established, how it will be operated, and for what children, and how it will be financed. In asking help of the Ministry for equipment, materials, food, or other needs, a statement of what is on hand, what can be provided, and what the minimum needs for operating the camp will be, must be presented in writing to the Minister.

Such statements will be reviewed by the special sub-committee on Summer Camps and Colonies of the Ministry of Welfare, and recommendations for assistance will be made to the Minister of Welfare. It will be the responsibility of this sub-committee to make a fair distribution of what material and equipment may be available, to all camps that meet the standards stated here.

CAMP SITE.

An adequate camp site must be provided; this may be open country where temporary shelters such as tents will be set up, or a building with surrounding grounds.

There should be good acreage and equipment to avoid overcrowding, and to give space for outdoor activities.

The camp site must be a healthful, sanitary, safe place for children to live; dangerous hazards must be avoided, or eliminated.

There must be an adequate supply of water for drinking, cooking and washing.

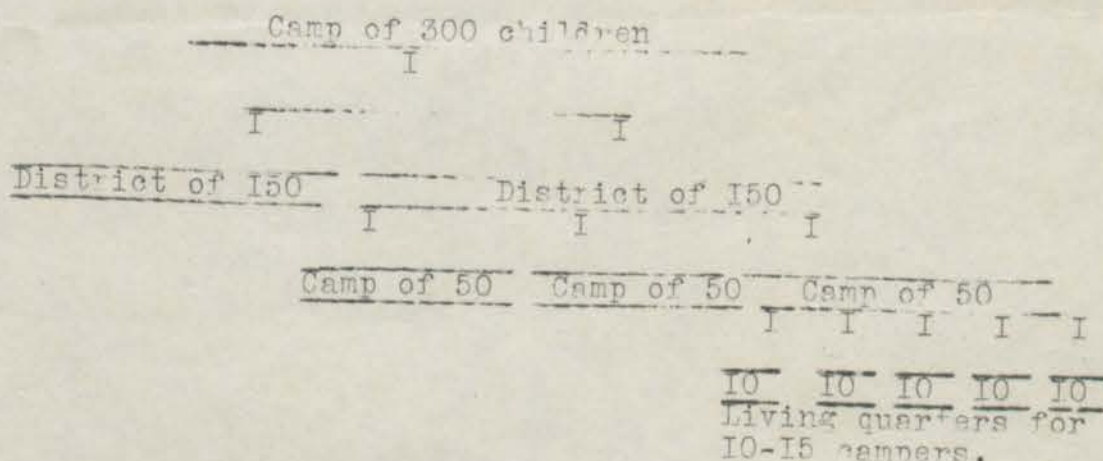
There must be adequate sanitary facilities, in good condition at all times.

ORGANIZATION OF THE CAMP.

The camp must be planned to take care of specific groups of children and staff.

Living quarters must be in small groups of from 10-15 children, each with a staff members in charge.

Large camps must be sub-divided into districts of 150 children or less, and these districts again divided into smaller group or camps of 50 or less; these camps must be again divided into groups of from 10-15 children, for the living quarters, or for daily activities. Staff must be in charge of each division, and at least one staff member in direct charge of each small group.



There must be provision for taking care of different age groups and different sexes in the camp. Groups within the camp, in separate living quarters, or the entire group in the whole camp should be divided as follows:

- Boys and girls 6 - 9 years of age
- Boys and girls 9 -12 years of age
- Boys OR girls 12 -15 years of age
- Boys OR girls fifteen and over.

SHELTER AND LIVING QUARTERS.

There must be adequate shelter for sleeping, eating and general gatherings of the campers. Such shelter must protect from sun, rain, or winds, as may be expected in the particular location.

For sleeping quarters; there should be space to house small groups of children separately, without crowding. This must be in tents, in rooms or other shelters.

All parts of the camp must be kept clean at all times.

There must be provision for adequate washing facilities for personal washing; there should be some provision for hot water. Where possible, shower or bath facilities should be provided.

There must be adequate W.C. facilities, and these should be kept clean and sanitary. They should be established in good condition, with proper drainage, or other provision for disposal of waste, before the camp begins. There should be one seat for every 15 campers.

There should be an infirmary for isolation of children who

are ill. This should provide a rest place, and an isolation room. There should be a first aid room or clinic in the infirmary. Sleeping quarters for the nurse should be in the building or shelter.

DINING PLACE AND KITCHEN.

There must be a dining place and provision for the whole camp to be seated for meals. There must be a proper plan of preparing and serving the food, and for washing dishes.

There must be provision for adequate food for growing children. Supplementary food, such as fresh vegetables, must be provided by the organizations, if necessary.

Food must be handled carefully, and kept clean. It must be well cooked and served.

The kitchen and dining room must be kept in clean condition at all times.

All cooks and helpers must be free from disease; and keep clean at all times.

Garbage must be disposed of regularly, and must be kept in tight containers until disposed of.

OTHER EQUIPMENT.

There must be some equipment for recreation for the campers, such as play yards, books, rainy day equipment. In general, the things to be found in the out of doors, such as sand, brooks, trees, etc. will provide much opportunity for play of the children.

When bathing or swimming is part of the program, there must be good provision for the safety of bathers, with supervision by qualified adults, and equipment, such as boats, as needed. When the number of supervisors is limited, the groups in the water at one time must be small enough to permit the supervisors to keep watch over all the bathers.

There must be fire fighting equipment provided, and staff must be instructed in its use; and in what to do in case of fire.

There should be laundry facilities, or arrangements to send laundry outside the camp.

Use of an automobile and a telephone must be arranged, for emergencies.

SELECTION AND CARE OF CHILDREN.

NUMBER: The number of children accommodated must be in accordance to the amount and type of equipment, to prevent crowding.

SELECTION: Children who will attend the camp must be selected from groups unable to finance a stay in the country, and in accordance with the greatest needs of the children of the community, selection being on a medicosocial basis. Doctors in the community must make examination of prospective campers, and judge which will benefit most from the stay at camp. In general, children who are

not ill, but are underweight, or sub-normal in some way, should be selected.

PROGRAM.

The program activities should be those best suited to the out-of-doors, and should teach ways to know and enjoy the out of doors. The daily program should be planned to give rest and relaxation, as well as physical activities, and should take into consideration the health, the ages, and the general condition of the campers. The daily program should be approved by a doctor.

The campers should be divided into small groups of from 10-15 for the purpose of living, playing and working. There should be good supervision of such small groups, with attention given to the needs of individual members.

Campers should gain from living together, and there should be opportunities for each group to make its own plan, and work them out, according to the age and experience of the campers, and under the direction of the staff.

STAFF AND PERSONNEL.

There must be an adequate staff to direct and carry out the camping program.

There must be some staff members who function for the camp as a whole, and some who function mainly for the small groups, as follows:

For the camp as a whole:

1. A DIRECTOR, who is qualified to direct the staff, and manage the affairs of the camp.
2. AN ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, who is qualified to act in the place of the director, when necessary. He may be in charge of some specific part of the camp management, such as the general program.
3. At least one NURSE, with a doctor from outside giving daily supervision.
4. A HOUSEKEEPER or economist.
5. PROGRAM COUNSEIORS, such as for swimming, craft, etc; as needed.
6. AN OFFICE SECRETARY, as needed.
7. Other personnel, such as technical staff, storekeepers, cooks, cleaners, etc.

For the small groups:

1. For each district of 150 children, or less -- a DISTRICT DIRECTOR.
2. For each subdivision of 50 children, a CHIEF.
3. For each living group of 10-15 children, a COUNSEIOR.

Some members of the staff may be paid, others may be volunteers.

There should be plans for time off for the staff at regular periods, and when young men and women volunteer their services, time should be planned for their recreation and training in leadership should be given to them.

It is important that all staff members should be carefully selected for their interest in children, their knowledge and experience in working with them, and for their love of the out of doors.

MEDICAL CARE.

There must be provision for good medical supervision of the camp.

Campers must be examined before being accepted for the camp, and a record of the examination, with suggestions for care in the camp, be noted; record of medical supervision through the camp period must also be noted.

Campers should be watched continually for signs of fatigue and ill health.

There should be a nurse, and a doctor, resident at the camp.

If a doctor is not resident at the camp, arrangements must be made for regular and emergency visits by a qualified doctor, who should be concerned with the general health of the camp, as well as specific cases of illness.

There should be examination of weight of children when they enter and when they leave the camp.

Medical care and supervision should carry on treatment started in dispensaries in towns, where there was treatment, and records should be forwarded to such dispensaries when the campers return.

Campers should be instructed and supervised in the good practices of health, such as cleanliness, drinking of water, proper elimination, avoiding over-exposure to the sun, etc.

There should be arrangements for emergency care of accidents or serious illnesses. Campers who are seriously ill should not be kept in the camp, but should be transferred to hospitals. Arrangements for such emergency transfers should be made before the camp begins.

There must be arrangements for the use of telephone and for transportation to be used in case of emergency.

There must be adequate supplies, as prescribed by a doctor, for care of the health of the campers; first aid supplies for small units, or trips away from camp must be provided.

BUSINESS MANAGEMENT.

The affairs of the camp must be conducted in a business-like manner.

There must be careful records of all financial transactions, agreements, etc., and proper reports of such finances must be made periodically to the organization(s) sponsoring the camp. There should be a budget planned before the camp.

- 6 -

Other records; such as numbers and ages of the children, program and health reports, must be made soon after the close of the camp. Copies of such reports should be sent by the sponsoring organizations to the Ministry of Welfare.

There should be no visits of parents or friends during the camp.

These Standards accepted by the
Sub-Committee on Summer Vacation
Camps and Colonies - and
Ministry of Welfare.

Athens Greece

UNRRA Welfare Division.

5 May, 1945.

5/5/45

SUMMER CAMPS AND COLONIES - GREECE - 1945

OVER A MILLION CAMPING DAYS FOR THE CHILDREN OF GREECE:

This is the record that will be completed at the end of September, when tents are folded away, and the last truckload of singing children has rolled away from the last summer camp or colony for this season of 1945. From Soufli on the northeastern border to Corfu on the western seacoast, from the islands of Crete and the Cyclades, from Salonica in the north to Kalamata in the south, over 50,000 children will have benefited by three weeks' stays in the mountains or at the seashore. Good food, good rest, good play will have done much to build health reserves for these children, all of whom had been selected because they were underweight, or otherwise physically sub-normal. In addition to the health benefits, these children will have had their first tastes of organized activity in many years; they will have learned the good discipline of working and playing together.

This is the record of one small part of the rehabilitation of children that is going on in Greece at the present time. It is, perhaps, the first big project undertaken by the government and cooperating organizations that will show results, since camping is seasonal, and the first season since liberation is now over. The record has been made possible by cooperation:- UNRRA food and medical supplies; equipment loaned from the British Army, from private agencies, from anyone who had something that could be used; blankets from UNRRA warehouses; transport from many different sources; a camp bureau and a supervising committee from the Ministry of Welfare, working with the Ministry of Supply; financial help from the Greek Government; thousands of Greek men and women who gave freely of their time, efforts and energies to organize and operate the camps ----- all these made the camps possible, and because of them, the records stands - 1,200,000 camping days for the children of Greece.

Back of it all is a long story; the interest in camping for children, and the knowledge of how it may be done, dates back to years before the war. Excellent camps had been operated by such organizations as the YMCA and the Near East Foundation; summer colonies in well-equipped buildings had been a major part of the program of such organizations as the Patriotic Foundation. During the occupation, all such established camps and buildings were used by the occupying armies, and generally speaking, were in very poor condition at the end of the war. Camps, unfortunately, make fine places for armies to use, and there are many evidences of war in the camps; some have ~~been~~ trenches and underground em-battlements and tank traps honeycombing the open fields; beaches and fields were heavily mined in many areas; many of the buildings had been bombed.

During the occupation, especially in the last two summers, an amazing effort on the part of various organizations of Athens made possible temporary camps, in tents or in buildings, in order to get city children out into the open, and to give them additional food. During 1944, it is reported, 11,000 children were given such opportunities. Against all odds - lack of equipment, lack of transport, shortage of food, difficulties with the occupying authorities, bombings by Allied and Axis forces, this program was

carried on. Food was provided by the International Red Cross, and the general supervision and co-ordination was by the Swiss Mission.

When the Welfare Division of UNRPA was first established in Greece, in the winter of 1944-45, some of the first requests were for help in expanding the summer camp program. Organizations were making plans for camps and colonies. (Camps, generally speaking, are tent units; colonies are house units). It was very apparent that summer camps and colonies would be a large factor in the rehabilitation plans for children who were not actually ill, but were decidedly below normal physically.

So great was the desire for summer camps and colonies that the Ministry of Welfare appointed a special sub-committee to draw up plans, establish standards, and coordinate the work. The Ministry later set up a camp office, to handle the affairs of the Athens area. The Welfare Division of UNRPA assigned a welfare officer to give assistance to the Ministry.

The general plan was that the Greek Government, through the Ministry of Welfare, would give aid to organizations that were qualified to establish and operate camps. The camps were to be open to children who passed dispensary and clinical examinations, and were proved to be underweight, undernourished, or for some other reason in need of the camping experience. These children, too, were to be from the areas of greatest need, and children who in no other way could afford a holiday. Help from the government was in the form of food, medical supplies, some equipment, and grants of money to help with installations, and with supplementing the basic food rations with fresh food. In general, UNRPA food supplies that had been turned over to the government were used; the money came from the revenue from the sale of foods and other material from UNRPA stocks.

Many different organizations planned and operated the camps: groups of employees of various industries operated camps for the children of the employees; church and welfare organizations for their members; some organizations operated camps solely for children from dispensaries, regardless of their affiliations. Those organizations that operated for their own groups enrolled 25% from the lists of children from dispensaries, and had no choice in the children; they were sent from the Ministry.

The sub-committee on Summer Camps and Colonies and the officials of the Ministry of Welfare made plans to help camps all over the country, and worked with other government agencies on supplies, equipment, finances; they also established standards of operation, methods of procedure, and, in the Athens area, provided some supervision and inspection.

The task was not an easy one; liberation had brought new and increased problems. Food was still not plentiful; equipment that was suitable for camping was also in demand for institutions, armies, hospitals, burned villages; transport was almost unobtainable. But, in spite of great difficulties, equipment and transport were begged and borrowed, food was allocated, and plans began to take shape.

Not only in Athens, but throughout the country, people concerned with the welfare of children were thinking of camps. In Salonika, a coordinating committee of all organizations joined in finding and establishing facilities, and in selecting children. In Crete, bombed schools were equipped with some of the confiscated German army stores; everywhere houses that were too badly damaged

for year-round living were converted into camps. The Patriotic Foundation began to make plans to reopen its many colonies in the provinces.

Plans were slow in developing because of difficulties in finding equipment and the necessary materials for installations. Good Greek ingenuity saved the day in many directions, using scrap material. Delays were caused by lack of organization and plans. Inexperience in dealing with such a comprehensive program caused many difficulties. Too great expansion, fostered by enthusiasm, was also a difficulty. But in August, more than a hundred camps accommodating from 30 to 300 children each, were in operation. A great boon to the program came in the form of nearly 500 tents, imported by the Australian Red Cross. Although these tents did not arrive until the middle of the summer, they made possible camping for approximately 6,000 extra children, as camps increased their capacity, or new camps were established to take care of children from burned villages, or from areas not previously reached.

There are imperfect parts of the picture, of course. Expansion was too rapid to make complete supervision possible; lack of experience on the part of some officials caused poor examples of sanitation, and other installations, or of the organization of the camp groups and camp program; in some cases the leadership was too young and inexperienced to do a good job of guiding the children. All these can be taken care of another summer.

But on the other side, there are great successes. Most of the camps were conducted with high standards of installations and operation. Some were exceptionally well established. The leadership in charge of some camps was of the highest calibre. The service of the thousands of volunteer leaders in conducting the camps is immeasurable. Organizations have learned much that will be put to good practice another year. There was an amazingly small record of illnesses, considering that all of the children were in a poor state of health; a mild measles epidemic gave the greatest trouble.

There are many interesting stories that high-light the camps; monastery buildings were used in a number of places; in one place, an orphanage of boys moved into the country for the summer, and the boys learned gardening as they raised their own supplemental supply of food. Various methods were used to get water into the camps - sometimes an Army water tank arrived regularly to fill the water containers; sometimes donkeys were employed all day long carrying water from springs. One small camp, established for the training of Girl Guide leaders, was later used to give 120 children camping, because it seemed such a waste to take the tents down before the summer was over. In one camp, showers were provided in a shed in a train yard; the water was heated by an old engine that had been backed up to the shed. Everywhere such stories tell the tale of the good work that made the camps possible.

Camping benefits are intangible; one can measure gains in weight (and the average seems to be between three and four kilos per child; the record is 8 kilos for one boy, in three weeks), but the real health benefits will only show next spring, when it can be noted how children have stood the rigours of the winter. It is difficult to measure joy that comes of singing, of playing in the sea, of having trees to climb, of campfires in the evening. No one can measure what it may mean to children to have organized groups,

under wise leadership, again, after years of restrictions, or lack of school or club groups.

But one glimpse of a group of 200 boys and girls standing around the flag in good order, one glimpse of children busily making their tent-homes neat and attractive, one glimpse of a group of starry-eyed children piled into a bus to be taken to the camps -- and another glimpse of them brown, clear eyed and healthier at the end of the three weeks -- and one can gather something of the good that has been given to over 50,000 boys and girls in these more than a million days of camping this year.

From the Report of Catherine Hemmett,
Welfare Officer, assigned to assist
the Ministry of Welfare.

Athens, September 7, 1945

Copy.
FOR INFORMATION AND ACTION
INCOMING CABLE.

V S 150/65.
W R 80/11/6. no23.

ATTENTION R.S. DEPT.
VOL SOCY LIAISON UNIT.
SIR M. CREAMER.

ATHENS TO WASHINGTON.

NO 1587.
EN CLAIR.

DATED 6th JUNE. 1946.
Rec. 6th JUNE. 16.12. hrs.

Welsist.

Re cable from London to Athens 1362, repeated Washington 6678.

(Item 1.)

Present number indigents one third population under new plan Ministry of Welfare, through Welfare centres, responsible for determining needy people. UNRRA supplies food, donated clothing, medicines only assistance available, a new indigency standard will reduce number indigents to 18% of population, or 1,350,000 persons eligible receive UNRRA supplies free. This represents only extreme destitute group.

(ITEM 2.)

Latest official estimate 45,876 full and 325,000 half orphans. Greek War Relief cabling number by nati. 33 state and 65 private orphanages care for 9256 children. Many children temporarily with relatives friends, others in homes for aged, monasteries, etc., many receiving bad care, some no care, just wandering. Impossible obtain materials new orphanages even repairs extremely difficult. Greek War Relief project 23 offers great promise. Foster Home care started now in drama where are 1,241 full and 9,107 half orphans. Present Government enthusiastic about project assuring support. Other nati welfare centres registering homeless children and requested by Ministry of Welfare to prepare child welfare plans for project 23 Greek War Relief effort represents only hope at present for extensive care war orphans. - Greece has full support UNRRA Greece. Project needed all nati. Suggest Greek War Relief Provide funds immediately for Kozani, Crete, Laconia, Argo, Ch Corinthia, Mytilene, Magnesia Ioannina, Chios and Arta.

(ITEM 3.)

UNRRA Health Division in agreement with Greek War Relief in selection of, following sites for Health Centre as first 12 to be established in given priority; Thebes, Lidorika, Agrinion, Thessalon, Parasythia, Konitsa, Kalabaka, Grevani, Glanitsa, Karpenissi, Balavryta, Ierapetra, ~~Residencies~~. Further meeting of interested groups with Ministry of Health to be held Saturday on above. Any important modifications will be forwarded.

(ITEM 4.)

Reviewing Field Reports, if useable will send excerpts. Urge communicate this information to Greek War Relief Association for Conference this week.

D/KAW.

XXXXXX
XXXXXX

Museum 6898, Ext 221

WR 50/11
D.S. No 1621

25th April, 1946.

OUT FILE
DESPATCHED BY
REGISTRY

To : Chief of UNRRA Mission To Greece
Attention Welfare & Repatriation Division

Subject: Report on Supplementary Feeding in Greece.

We have recently received a copy of your report on the organisation of supplementary feeding in Greece as well as a copy of the "Outline for Report on Child Feeding Program and Operation in a Country" sent you direct from Washington. If you propose to summarise your experiences in child feeding along the lines suggested in the outline, we would appreciate it if you could include the following information:-

under "Scope" - the number of persons within vulnerable groups to be fed, such as pregnant and lactating mothers, and the various age groups of children and adolescents, if any such estimate has been made.

under "Persons Eligible for UNRRA Foods" - the numbers of persons by categories at present receiving supplementary foods, and the planned extension of the program by numbers in categories and by increase in the amount of food.

under "Kinds of Food Available" - ration scales giving the kinds and amounts of foods to be distributed.

We would also be glad to know the following details on Milk distribution:-

If dried milk -
whether skimmed
or half-cream
or full-cream

If canned milk -
whether sweetened
or unsweetened

and if skimmed
or half-cream
or full-cream

The numbers of children (age breakdown) and expectant mothers served?

As an appendix to "Method of Distribution", we would be glad to receive copies of any instructions for preparing menus and any detailed materials that the nutrition section may have prepared.

R. RADIN
Acting Director,
Welfare & Repatriation Division

WE 86/15/2
IS/AF

BP 180/10
RS/W/12(1.1)
26th April, 1946.

DEMONSTRATION OF THE GREEK WAR RELIEF PROJECT NO. 23, FOR THE CARE OF UNPROTECTED CHILDREN IN THE DRAMA NOMOS.

The Greek War Relief Association has immediately available 6,000 dollars to care for unprotected children. With the Government's additional one-third or 3,000 dollars, there will be a total of 9,000 dollars or 45,000,000 drachmae.

Drama seems the most suitable nomos in which to start the programme because it suffered a great deal of destruction at the hands of the Bulgars. Twenty communities were almost totally destroyed, over 3,000 homes were ruined and 1,000 homes were badly damaged. Although destitute now, this area has possibilities of rapid rehabilitation, given encouragement and financial assistance from the Government. It is reported that there are 9,328 orphans 0 - 16 years old (total of full and half-orphans) and that many of them are in great need. Of the total indigent population, approximately one-half is children 0 - 18 years old.

The Welfare Centre in the nomos is operating with a Director, and ten employees. The Director is interested in beginning the project as soon as authority to do so has come from the Ministry of Welfare. The nomarch, demarch and citizens of Drama are interested and eager to help.

The registration of unprotected children is now under way in the nomos and the Director of the Welfare Centre has said that with added help it could be completed within a month.

There are community facilities in Drama to help enrich the care of the orphans such as schools, hospitals, health clinics, day centres, boy scouts, girl guides and a boys' orphanage.

PLAN.

We estimated that the 45,000,000 drachmae at present available could care for 100-130 children for six months. The amount paid for the care of each child would probably vary according to the circumstances of the child, the family with whom he is living, etc. The children in greatest need should be selected by a committee composed of representatives of the Welfare Centre, Greek War Relief Association and U.N.R.R.A. Many of the children so selected undoubtedly are already living in families with relatives or friends and with financial help and supervision could and should remain in those homes.

Each child, given care under this plan, should be certified for free rations, clothing and medical care.

This first portion of the project should be considered an experiment and a demonstration in order to learn how the programme can most effectively be carried out before attempting to set it up in any other nomos.

We urge that the Ministry of Welfare immediately delegate authority to the Director of the Drama Welfare Centre to undertake and carry out this programme in conjunction with our Greek War Relief Child Welfare Specialist. Together they shall have authority with their assistants, to select the children, to determine the kind of care to be given, to select and approve the homes of such children who shall be given such care and to have full authority and responsibility for the operation, and expending money.

As soon as the personnel is selected to carry out the operation, Greek War Relief Association and U.N.R.R.A. will provide training for them.

In order to provide adequate and effective supervision of the children transport must be provided for the personnel in the Welfare Centre.

REQUIRED OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE.

- 1) Allocation of 3,000 dollars or 15,000,000 drachmae to the Drama Welfare Centre for the care of unprotected children.
- 2) Delegation of authority to the Director of Welfare Centre to initiate and carry out the programme.

WR
UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
GREECE MISSION

HEADQUARTERS — 4, CHURCHILL STREET, ATHENS

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
UNRRA-GREECE
TELEPHONE: 30-761

WR 180/111
Your Ref.:

Our Ref.: W/03 (1) 1115

Date 18th April, 1946

European Regional Office,
U.N.R.R.A.
11, Portland Place,
LONDON W.1.

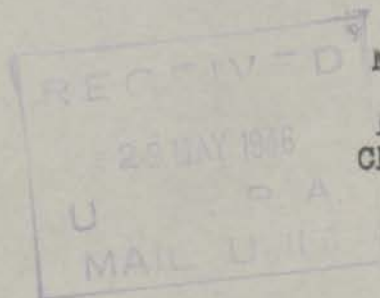
Att: Relief Services

Dear Sir,

We attach hereto three copies of Welfare
Division Monthly Report for the months of February
and March, 1946.

Yours sincerely,

Michael Lubbock
Michael R. Lubbock
for
Buell F. Maben
Chief of Mission



EM/

REPORTS AND STATISTICS BRANCH

Received: 29.5.46

Copy to: Miss Gibbons
Miss Gifford

1 March 1946.

MONTHLY REPORT - FEBRUARY 1946

WELFARE DIVISION

4. SERVICES PROVIDED WITH U.S. RESOURCES

(a) Welfare

- (1) Services, programmes; kinds of groups given services; extent to which services meet need.

(a) Child Welfare

1. Homeless Children - The project for the care of homeless and unprotected children, mentioned in the January report, has now been approved by the National Board of Greek War Relief Association in New York City. In preparation for that, the circular has been signed by the Ministry of Welfare, to begin immediately the registration of homeless and lost children and to collect stories of such children for Greek War Relief Association to use in raising funds to care for such children. Greek War Relief Association has on hand some money to begin the campaign for funds in the United States, some money for administration of the programme in Greece and a small amount to begin the actual care of such children, increased by one-third from Greek Government's funds.

A survey will be made immediately in Macedonia and perhaps Thessaly, to select one or two areas where the needs of children are greatest and where there is a Welfare Centre functioning to help carry out the work.

The regions have been sending in some excellent and very useful stories about children in need, which are being forwarded to Washington as they come in, in order that they may be sent to Greek War Relief Association for raising funds.

2. Orphanage Care - A registration form for children in orphanages has been worked out with the Ministry of Welfare. With such a registration, some children may return to their own homes and referred to Welfare Centres, thus making room for other children who are in greater need of orphanage care.

The Ministry of Welfare has allocated funds for much needed repairs of several orphanages so that they may expand their number of children.

3. Summer Camps Programme - A committee has been appointed to plan and provide training for summer camp personnel. On the committee is represented the Ministry of Welfare, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Labour, Federation of Children's Camps, Boy Scouts, the Municipality of Athens, Patriotic Foundation, Friends of Youth and U.S.A. It is planned that there will be a concentrated training course of about two months in Athens and additional courses locally in the regions.

The Ministry of Welfare is prepared to send special representatives to the camp areas in the provinces to assist in the organisation of camps and training of personnel, if requested by the local regional representatives of the Ministry of Welfare.

4. Child Feeding - (See Health Division Report)

(b) Prison Welfare

The overcrowding in prisons in Greece has not been affected by the De-congestion of Prisons Law, although approximately 25% of the prisoners have been released, others have been arrested, or charged with crimes in the main, so that little improvement has been effected. On the 1st February the total number of prisoners was 15,000.

(b) Prison Welfare (Continued)

A letter has been circulated to all prisons by the Ministry of Justice reiterating that food must be bought on the free market, that variety must be introduced into the menu and giving specific instructions as to the method of preparing the meals. Instructions have been circulated on the allocation of clothing and blankets to Prisons from the Headquarters of the Clothing Distribution Service. The new distributions of rationed clothing have been made applicable to prisoners.

Visits have been made to reformatories in the Athens area and the question of the special food for these children, the same scale as is applied to all children's institutions, has received careful attention to ensure distribution of the February ration and proper control in the reformatories. Lectures on methods used in training schools have been given to the staffs of the reformatories in Athens.

The monetary allotment made by the Ministry of Public Order to destitute in police stations has been increased, and further promised increases will be followed up by the Prison Section.

A Medical Inspector of Prisons has been appointed for Greece. The provision of sick bays is increasing, especially in Region A.

(c) Home Industries and Occupational Training

As reported in January the 750 tons of cotton yarn was allocated to the Ministry of Welfare by the Ministry of Supply. However, distribution for Home Industries has not begun due to the lack of agreement between the Ministries of Supply and Welfare as to whether the yarn can be distributed free. The Ministry of Welfare requests a free distribution to indigents. Standards and recommendations for the proposed machinery for free distribution have been completed but are being held until a decision is reached.

Circulars are being prepared by the Ministry of Welfare on the responsibilities of Welfare Centres for Home Industries and Occupational Training.

The Welfare Division is working with five Ministries having occupational training programmes in order to formulate a coordinated program. It is hoped that, after elections, a National Board or Council can be formed to advise Ministries in the re-organisation and coordination of their programmes in regard to uniform standards, types of trades to be taught, etc.

(2) Problems of equitable distribution to resourceless persons.(a) Problems of Resourceless People.

Problems concerning the care of resourceless people as summarised in the January report continue, and are intensified further by the delays with respect to the organisation of welfare centres. Wages have been increased by the Government to approximately ten times the rates of last June.

Every day that the Government delays its decision with respect to the care of indigents, sets farther ahead the time when the needy people of Greece will receive the consideration which is their right, and which will prevent the starvation which is creeping up on many of them. Report received in Headquarters indicates that there is real danger of starvation in certain parts of the country, especially in Thrace and Macedonia.

Persons certified for public assistance through the welfare centre programme cannot be added to the lists of indigents because the Ministry of Supply through its local services refuses to accept the certifications. Applications for assistance are being accepted throughout the country. Because of difficulties in communication, reports concerning the number of applications received and acted upon, are spotty. Reports are available as follows:-

(a) Problems of Resourceless People (Continued)

	Applications received	Applications investigated	Applications approved
TOTAL:	52,098	18,104	6,833
Athens	37,431	13,721	3,572
Kalamata	5,470	2,963	1,714
Tripolis	1,520	906	344
Corfu	1,190	-	-
Chios	304	304	287
Cyclades	2,872	200	113
Canca	911	800	653
Iraklion	2,600	130	150

(b) Welfare Centre Developments.

Welfare Centre Law No.388 was abolished by Law 836 published in the Government Gazette on the 2 February, effective 30 January 1946. The new law did not provide for a continuance of the work of the welfare centres during the period of transition from the old to the new law. It has been necessary to prepare a new decree on the determination of need and another law providing for temporary employment of personnel, carry-over of personnel employed under Law 388, settlement of the finances of the welfare centres under Law 388, and other financial arrangements making it possible for the welfare centres to continue operation.

The enactment of Law 836 has temporarily stopped development in organization of welfare centres. Plans which the Ministry of Welfare wishes to carry out with respect to welfare centres and public assistance, relate very closely to the Government's overall economic policy; therefore, before the decree on determination of need and the new personnel law can be enacted, agreement must be reached within the Government. These matters have been subject to continuous negotiations since the end of January, but have not yet been settled. As a result of these conditions the appropriation for the welfare centres cannot be released. In place of this appropriation the Council of Ministers issued a temporary order appropriating 482 million drachmas for the centres, but because of complicated factors in the Government's final administration, it has not been possible to release this money to any centres other than Athens and Piraeus. The Ministry of Welfare is at present trying to get another order by the Council of Ministers which will clarify the problem and make it possible to release funds to the welfare centres. In the meantime many centres have exhausted their funds, or Nomoi cashiers have refused to release funds available to the centres. Welfare Centre employees throughout the country are unpaid and other obligations of the Centres cannot be met.

The same conditions exist with respect to personnel. Not only because of Law 728, but also because Law 836 must be implemented by additional legislation, Welfare Centres have not been able to add to their staff since 8 December 1945. Personnel employed prior to 8 December and now working, do not know what their status is, and as a result are very insecure. Some are giving up their jobs and others will have to do so if they remain unpaid.

Reports from the Regions indicate that up to the time that Law 836 became effective, progress continued in the organization of the Centres. Reports from the Regions are now available for all of the 45 Nomoi. Within the 45 Nomoi, 110 branch offices and 88 supervisory offices have been established. 4,277 Parish Committees have been appointed and 145 secondary committees have been set up. Appointment of personnel stands as follows:-

(b) Welfare Centre Developments (continued)

TOTAL:	1,196
Full time paid	860
Directors	41
Supervisors or Inspectors	167
Investigators	174
Clerical and others	478
Part time paid	41
Supervisors or Inspectors	1
Investigators	9
Clerical & others	31
Volunteers	295
Supervisors or Inspectors	6
Investigators	278
Clerical & others	11

Note that since the last report, the total number of staff has shown a decrease of 695 because of a sharp decline in the number of volunteers and part-time employees, mostly occurring in Athens.

(c) Proposal Regarding Care of Indigents in Greece:

On February 28, the Chief of Mission submitted to the Government a proposal regarding the care of indigents in Greece. A copy of this is attached. This proposal would have provided for a system of cash relief with assistance being provided to individuals whose income and resources prove to be less than 50% of the amount required to procure the basic food requirements in their locality. The proposal was supported by the Ministers of Supply and Welfare. The proposal was opposed by the British members of the Greek Currency Committee, by a representative of the British Economic Mission, and by the Deputy Prime Minister. The Government decided instead that UNRRA rations, including bread, should be issued free to persons whose income was insufficient to enable them to pay for this ration.

In making this decision, the Government has in effect decided that almost no provision shall be made in Greece with respect to meeting the needs of resourceless people. The amount of distributed rations is so small, less than 1100 calories, and the sale price is so low, it means in effect that anyone who has an income of as much as a dollar a month is not regarded as indigent. This standard will eliminate most people from the indigent rolls.

Under the circumstances, we must report that the provisions of UNRRA Resolution No.7 are not being carried out in Greece.

22.0 / 24/20

13 January 1971

From : Euel F. Weber, Chief of Mission.

Subject : Proposal regarding care of indigents in Greece

I. Present Situation

With the aid of UNRRA the Ministry of Welfare has developed the basis for a modern relief system. Welfare Centres have been established in each town with branch offices in all principal parishes. Local committees have been established in most parishes and villages. These offices are staffed with total personnel of 1100, sixteen hundred of whom are paid and the rest volunteers. These people have been trained by the Government and the UNRRA staff.

Each Welfare Centre has application forms and instructions for using them. Persons in need have been investigated and preliminary checks on this work indicate that certification is generally being conducted efficiently by the local staff. Investigation covers the needs of the applicant, the income and resources, occupation and employment status.

At the present time certain difficulties exist with respect to the appointment procedure for personnel in the Welfare Centres. The system of clearing appointments appears to be excessively intricate, making difficult the conduct of the work of the Centres. A law to eliminate this difficulty has been signed by the Ministry of Welfare, but has not yet been considered by the Council. Similarly, a reexamination of the decree under which determinations of need are made is required to bring the Decree into line with the new Law 836. Such Decree is also awaiting action by the Council.

It is the opinion of the Mission that, with a small amount of additional work on the part of the Ministry of Welfare, the organizational facilities exist to carry out an efficient welfare program.

At present the amount of assistance given to needy persons is limited to free distribution of a very small percentage of the UNRRA food ration, some clothing and certain other minor goods and services. In general it is believed that the aid is inadequate for many persons eligible to receive assistance and unneeded by many others who remain on the indigent lists through lack of proper review of their needs.

II. Proposal with reference to assistance to be given.

It is proposed that a system of cash relief be instituted in lieu of the present system of distribution of partially free rations, and that the Welfare Centers have full responsibility for determination of need and for handling payments, relieving the local distribution committees of this burden. On the basis of application and investigation, persons in need would be certified to receive cash assistance up to a determined level, enabling them to purchase their UNRRA rations in entirety and to meet a portion of certain other necessary expenses.

Specifically, it is suggested that the cost of a basic food requirement, considering both UNRRA and free market sources, be established monthly in each locality. If the income of an applicant proves to be, on investigation, insufficient to procure 50% of the basic food requirement for his family, he shall be declared eligible for assistance and his income will be supplemented up to the level of 30% of the cost of the requirement. With this amount of income he will be able to pay for his UNRRA ration and a small amount of food from other sources.

It is suggested that this system be used for all indigents. However, it is recognized that the present indigent rolls are in need of review. It is suggested, therefore, that only newly certified cases be placed on this system immediately. At the same time a review of the

needs of persons already receiving assistance will be made. Persons no longer needing aid under the standard established will be eliminated from the rolls, those found in need will be transferred to the cash system. This work can be completed in two months, in the opinion of the Mission.

The costs of this program are recognized to be substantial, in view of the present economic situation in Greece. It should be pointed out, however, that the application of such a system would allow the Government to use a more realistic pricing policy for UNRRA supplies. An increase in the price of bread and grain alone to the economic level required by the Government's new pricing policy would provide additional income of perhaps Drs. 20,000,000,000, per month over that anticipated at present. This amount would in all probability cover the entire costs of assistance payments made under the above proposal.

III. Summary

1. Persons shall be certified for assistance if, after investigation, their income and resources proved to be less than 30% of the amount required to procure the basic food requirement in their locality. Their incomes shall be supplemented up to 30% of such figure.
2. Free distribution of UNRRA rations shall be discontinued as the present indigent rolls are reviewed and persons receiving assistance transferred to a cash basis.
3. The program should be financed through regular appropriations by the Government. In this connection it is pointed out that proper pricing of UNRRA rations, particularly bread and grain, in accordance with the formula for pricing developed by the Minister of Supply, would provide the revenues required for an adequate relief program.

DUELL F. MABIN
Chief of Mission

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

INCOMING CABLE

WE 80/11
Copies S.

ATTENTION: R.S. Department
W.R. Division
Sir M. Creagh

WASHINGTON.....TO.....ATHENS

No. 2596

D. 11th April, 1946.
R. 22.00 hrs. 11th April, 1946.

Repeated London 4037

Your 970, repeated London (1273) 80/11 copies S.

1. Approve your arrangements submit 10 copies Washington.
2. To avoid delay Washington will furnish lists directly to United States delegate to UNESCO who is proper channel for transmitting such requests to voluntary groups in U.S.
3. London please furnish lists to UNESCO for informations.
4. Normal procedure for future requests will be government submittal to UNESCO London for screening by UNESCO's technical sub-committee.
5. London please advise Athens number copies you need and whether UNESCO required information notes on institutions.

KP/PM



UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
GREECE MISSION

4 Churchill Street - Athens

INDEXED

W/PO (7)

5th February, 1946

The Rev. H.W. Waddams,
General Secretary,
The Church of England Council on
Foreign Relations,
Lollards Tower,
Lambeth Palace Road,
LONDON. S/E. 1.

Dear Rev. Waddams,

Mr. [redacted] of the UNRRA Welfare Division
in London has transmitted to us your letter concerning the
National Association of the disabled and victims of the war
from the Prefecture of Drama. We have sent this request
to our Regional Representative in the Drama Area asking that
a reply be directed to you.

Yours Sincerely,

Glenn Leet

Glenn Leet

for

3/10/46
Buell F. Mason
Chief of Mission

cc European Regional Office - Attention Welfare Division.

To: U.N.R.R.A.
European Regional Office,
11 Portland Place, London, W.1.

Attention: Welfare Division.

Reference your letter (Des. No. 167) dated
14 January 1946.



RECEIVED

18 FEB 1946
U. N. R. R.
MAIL UN

INDEXED

WR-
80/11

OUT FILE

WE 80/11

DESPATCHED BY
REGISTRY

5/1/46
T.S.

February 4th, 1946.

Dear Mr. Hogarth,

... We have received a request from the Catholic Archbishop of Athens for assistance in obtaining certain relief articles. A copy of his letter is attached. Would you please pass it to the Catholic Committee for Relief Abroad in the hope that they might be able to fulfil these needs?

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. P. Tiarks,
Vol. Secy Liaison Unit.

W.D. Hogarth, Esq.,
COBSRA,
75, Victoria Street,
LONDON, S.W. 1.

Copies: 2 Registry ✓
1 Ambros - filing.

WE.80/11

DES 5 H O 506

OUT FILE

29th January, 1946.

DESPATCHED BY
REGISTRY 7/2/46 P.S.

To: Chief of UNRRA Mission to Greece,
Athens.
(Attention: Mr. R.E. Lippincott).

From: Conrad Van Hyning, Director, Welfare and Repatriation
Division, E.R.O.

Subject: Religious Supplies.

Your letter dated 21st Nov. 1945. received.

The enclosure from the Catholic Archbishop of Athens
has been passed to Sir Michael Creagh (Voluntary Societies Unit)
for further action with the Catholic Committee for Relief Abroad.
We shall inform you later about the results of these negotiations.

1) Mr. Bradley

Do you agree?
Les action taken

2) Mr. Van Hyming

~~for signature~~

Mr. DeLorenzo
Approved
Registry 7/2/46

OUT FILE

DESPATCHED BY
REGISTRY

14th January, 1946.

Dear Mr. Waddams,

We have your letter of 11th January enclosing copy of letter sent to the Archbishop of Canterbury by the National Association of the Disabled and Victims of the War. Prefecture of Drama, Greece. We are forwarding the letter to our Greek Mission with the request that they take appropriate action.

Yours sincerely,



G.W. Rabinoff.
Director, Welfare Division.

The Rev. H.M. Waddams,
General Secretary,
Church of England Council on Foreign Relations,
Lollards Tower,
Lambeth Palace Road,
London, S.E.1.

CUT FILE

WE. 80/11

253 NO/67

DESPATCHED BY
REGISTRY 15/1/46

TS

To: Mr. Burt Haden,
Head of UNRRA Mission to Greece.

From: C.W. Rabinoff,
Director, Welfare Division.

The enclosed letter received to-day from the Rev. H.M. Waddams, General Secretary of the Church of England Council on Foreign Relations with copy of letter from the National Association of the Disabled and Victims of the War, Prefecture of Drama. The letter was addressed to the Archbishop of Canterbury as President of the Council. Will you please give this enquiry the attention it warrants and reply directly to Mr. Waddams at:

Lolleris Tower,
Lambeth Palace Road,
London, S.E.1.

14th January, 1946.

WE

CHURCH OF ENGLAND COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

(Established at the request of the Church Assembly by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, 1932).

80/11

President:

The Archbishop of Canterbury.

Chairman: Chichester

The Bishop of Gloucester,

The Palace, Gloucester.

Chichester

~~VICARAGE ROAD,~~

~~LONDON, S.W. 11.~~

~~Tel.: Prospect 1437.~~

Lollards Tower,
Lambeth Palace Road,
London, S.E.1

Tel.: WATERloo 4880

Vice-President:

The Archbishop of York.

The Rev. H. M. Waddams

~~General Secretary:~~

~~Canon J. A. Douglas, D.D.,~~

to whom all communications should
be addressed.

11th January, 1946.

Dear Mr. Rabinoff,

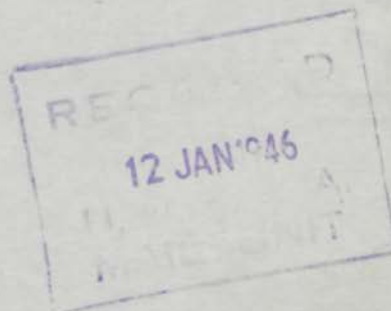
May I enclose translation of a letter which the Archbishop of Canterbury has recently received from Greece in the hope that you may be able to do something to help.

Yours sincerely,

Herbert Waddams.

Mr. Rabinoff,
Director of Welfare Dept.,
U.N.N.R.A.,
Room 536,
170A Great Portland Street,
W.1.

Reply 7/14.1.46



COPY

National Association of the Disabled and Victims
of the War. Prefecture of Drama.

Drama. Dec. 18, 1945.

"Our Organisation ventures to appeal to your kindness [lit. philanthropic sentiments] and to solicit ardently your loving care for the members of our organisation, that is, for the disabled and the victims of the Albanian Front and of Bulgarian ferocity, within the prefecture of Drama in Eastern Macedonia.

Our organisation numbers 1200 members - and with their families amounting to 5000 persons, who are suffering great distress, naked and in rags for the most part and in great despair.

Hoping for your most kind [lit. philanthropic] help and assistance, we beg that you will be pleased to accept the expression of the boundless and eternal gratitude of all the members of our organisation.

General Secretary.
K. Efstatiades

President.
S. Anastasiades.

OUT FILE

Grig h 41
copy for W.E 89/11

h
copy for WE 80/11

O.A.
copy for H 4/11
" " DP 36/11

INCOMING CABLE.

ACTION: O.A. DIVISION.
REPORTS AND STATS. BRANCH.
Miss Poate.

ATHENS.....TO.....LONDON

No. 2312.
repeated to:
Washington 2076.

Dated: 29th Dec. 1945.
Rec'd: 09.59 hrs.
31st Dec. 1945.

UNRRA Greece 1945 Roundup

1. Welfare Program. 600,000 children receiving supplementary foods throughout Greece, program being extended fast as additional supplies arrive. Nearly 5,000 tons clothing, shoes, blankets been distributed to indigents.

All welfare supplies been allocated to Orphanages, Nurseries, similar institutions but lack of shipping greatly handicapped distribution. Through UNRRA sponsorship Welfare Centers been established in every province. Complete recertification of indigents is proceeding throughout Greece, 1,100 tons raw wool now being distributed to families with looms for home production of clothing.

UNRRA assisting Government produce new looms and organising training program for Welfare personnel throughout country.

2. Health Program. \$ 3,000,000 worth medical Supplies to complete 1945 program, will have arrived by first week of New Year. 1,330 tons hospital equipment alone, including 16-200 bed units and 25-40 bed units been distributed in rehabilitation of Greek hospitals. 35 dental units also distributed, 8,000 vials penicillin are imported Greece monthly. Last July a National Penicillin Committee was formed with UNRRA Health representative advising. Following 2½ month operation in Athens under direct supervision Greek physicians and UNRRA Health representative, sufficient knowledge was gained regarding use and distribution to permit publication

...../of

of instruction manual in Greek and assessing technical facilities in provinces for preparation of nation-wide distribution program. There are now 30 local committees. Add one all allocation made by Central Committee. UNRRA Medical Officer in each region generally supervises work of local penicillin Committee. All areas now receiving supplies. Canadian Red Cross gift of penicillin been put into general pool for distribution throughout Greece.

Malaria. 12 airplanes equipped for spraying D.D.T. arrived Greece and now being used for training 15 Greek pilots for next breeding season. Great success in Malaria control achieved in 1945 despite lack supplies, including airplanes and D.D.T. and other difficulties.

For instance in village "Kato-Souli" 160 buildings were sprayed.

Was previously an average count of 7,000 mosquitoes per room, after spraying weekly counts until November 1st, showed no, repeat no, mosquitoes whereas in uncontrolled neighboring areas were still large numbers. In Salonika where malaria incidence was formerly extremely heavy both Rural and Urban districts disease reduced almost zero.

Nursing. UNRRA has 48 foreign nurses mainly American and English working Greece. 18 still required to complete program. Nursing shortage very acute in Greece only 500 nurses are available for population $7\frac{1}{4}$ million. 1,000 Nurses Aides are required. 1,000 locally trained nurses and 6,000 Nurses aides are required. UNRRA program has rehabilitated "Hoppikration Nurses Training School", the Red Cross Hospital and "Evangelismos Hospital", last two largest in Greece. All three training 60 nurses per annum each. Number of schools must be at least doubled during coming year. Plans well under way for establishment 2 midwifery schools and 3 additional Nurses training Schools.

50 Greek girls to proceed England for training early in New Year arrangements being made for others proceed United States for training. Establishment of Nurseries for girls in training and individual aid to Greek nurses such as provision clothing and equipment by method of individual adoption under auspices of American women's Hospital and International Council of Nurses. 3 Greek nurses already proceed London and 1 for Toronto under UNRRA scholarship scheme for Greek Nurses.

Tuberculosis Incidence eight to ten times greater Greece than United States or Britain. In order combat ravages 5 trained teams consisting 1 doctor, nurse, radiologist and clerk now working throughout Greece. 1 Mass radiology set been set up Athens already x-rayed 13,000 people. Second set being assembled for shipment Salonika others urgently needed. Tubercular patients now being educated and clinics been established various strategic points throughout Greece.

Displaced Persons. Of 60,000 displaced Greeks abroad, approximately 40,000 been returned Greece by ship and airplane, clothed and fed by UNRRA enroute. Most of these people were either slave laborers or inmates concentration camps. From ~~THAMF~~ Zone of Northern Germany, 8,000 displaced Greeks of total 15,000 been returned. Of 25,000 in Middle East 13,000 been returned. Of 180,000 internally displaced people in Greece, 90,000 been returned home by ship and road transport. 10 assembly centers containing 2,100 refugees are now organized and working. Main problems presently facing displaced persons division are long awaited decisions on non-repatriable foreigners in Greece of whom remain 600 or 700 and balance of internally displaced Greeks of whom anticipated 50 to 60 thousand will wish resettled where now living.

Sections on Industrial and Agricultural Rehabilitation will follow shortly.

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

INCOMING CABLE

HC

Copy for WE 80/11

ATTENTION: PROCUREMENT
DIVISION I
PROCUREMENT
BRANCH E
MR. CASTON

ATHENS.....TO.....WASHINGTON

No. 1876

Dated: 10th Dec. 1945

Rec'd: 12th Dec. 1945

[EN CLAIR]

Repeated London 2074

Welfare. Re statement prepared by Burns dated November 1st on status Greece Missions requests numbers 1 and 2 for welfare supplies. we cannot understand why 800,000 dollars already committed on number 1 which we gave priority 2 and only 30,000 on number 2, which is priority 1. We are revising all programmes on dollars basis as indicated below but mission is deeply committed to G.W.R.A. and Greek Government to provide equipment for child feeding and this programme is still our number 1 priority therefore without waiting for revision please take instant action procure and ship immediately first 3,000 sets of cooking equipment as originally scheduled. Soyer stove is boiler universally used by British Army and U.K. emergency. Feeding schemes and is extremely suitable use majority Greek feeding centers. Type without tap and with removeable bowl preferred. Note this urgent request was submitted last May. While you delay Greek children go unfed.

Greece Mission recommending total expenditure 3,000,000 dollars on welfare supplies allocated as follows: (a) office equipment for new welfare centers essential equitable distribution of supplies 95,000. (b) child feeding units 700,000. (c) tools for selfhelp 916,000. (d) supplies for welfare institutions 123,000. (e) for rehabilitation camps for war children lasting 3 months 75,000. (f) household cooking 1,088,000 (g) baby scales 2,600. Pending approval details our revised programme suspend further procurement household cooking. Inform Dalat these decisions UNRRA.

London

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
GREECE MISSION
HEADQUARTERS — 4, CHURCHILL STREET, ATHENS

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
UNRRA - ATHENS
TELEPHONE:

INDEXED

*WE 80/6
80/11*

Your Ref.:
Our Ref.: *C.M. No 32*
Date: November 21, 1945

RECEIVED
28 NOV 1945
U. N. R. R. A.
MAIL UNIT

United Nations Relief and
Rehabilitation Administration
11 A Portland Place,
London

1325 Connecticut Avenue
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen

Attention: Bureau of Relief Services

Attached is a translation of a request recently received from the Catholic Archbishop of Athens for assistance in obtaining certain religious articles.

We have advised the Archbishop that we are transferring his request to your office with the thought that you may find a religious charitable organization which would like to make provision for the needs of the Greek Roman Catholic church.

We have not, of course, given the Archbishop any assurances that we can, in fact, produce the necessary supplies. It would be appreciated if we might be advised of any action taken.

Very truly yours

R. E. Lippincott

R. E. Lippincott
Chief Liaison Officer

*See Lippincott's Report
of 15/11/45. Min. Dept.
acted on 15/11/45. R.E.
57661 330 8 -*

S

REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
GREECE MISSION
NOV 22 1945
10/5/3 466

(TRANSLATION)

The 9 November, 1945

Archbishop Catholic
Athens

Mr. R.E.Lippincott
UNRRA Headquarters
Athens

Dear Sir

We take the honor to beg your honorable organization UNRRA to be so kind and interested in the Foreign Charity Association to supply us a certain quantity of "stearine", paraffin and incense for the service in our church, and also, if it is possible, some clothes of black color for ecclesiastical dresses of which we are in great need.

With many thanks

The Catholic Archbishop

WE 80/11

FILE

Nov. 14th, 1945

The Rev. H.M. Waddams

General Secretary

Church of England Council on Foreign Relations
Lollards Tower, Lambeth Palace Rd., S.E.1.

DESPATCHED BY
REGISTRY

m/jr.

Dear Mr. Waddams,

Some time ago you forwarded to me a copy of a letter from the Reverend Dr. John Siloudakis to the Archbishop of Canterbury. I have now heard from our Greek Mission that this letter has been forwarded to the Salonika Mission in order that they may consider whether help can be given in the way of hospital equipment and medical supplies.

Yours sincerely,

R. HEYER

Welfare Division

WE 4/11

WES0/11.

OUT FILE

Nov. 1st, 1945.

Des: No. 700.

REGISTERED
BY
11/11

To: Head of UNHRA Mission to Greece

(For the attention of Mr. Glen Leet)

From: Programmes Co-ordination Branch, Welfare Division, E.R.O.

Attached is a translation of a letter recently received by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Perhaps you would take any appropriate action and consult with the relevant Ministry if you consider it is desirable.

WE-1/11

WES0/11

OUT FILE

Nov. 1st, 1945.

RECEIVED
BY
11/1

The Rev. H. M. Waddams,
General Secretary,
Church of England Council on Foreign Relations,
Lollards Tower, Lambeth Palace Rd., S.E.1.

Dear Mr. Waddams,

Thank you for your letter of October 26th. I am forwarding
a copy of Mr. Demetrios Halas' letter to our Greek Mission and
am asking them to take any action which may be appropriate.

Yours sincerely,

Welfare Division.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

(Established at the request of the Church Assembly by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, 1932).

President :
The Archbishop of Canterbury.

~~6, VICARAGE ROAD,~~
~~LONDON, S.W. 11.~~

Vice-President :
The Archbishop of York.

Chairman : Chichester
The Bishop of ~~Gloucester~~,
The Palace, ~~Gloucester~~.
Chichester

~~Tel.: Prospect 1457.~~
Lollards Tower,
Lambeth Palace Road,
London, S.E.1
Tel.: WATERloo 4880

INDEXED
The Rev. H. M. Waddams
~~Hon. General Secretary :~~
~~Canon J. A. Douglas, D.D.,~~
to whom all communications should
be addressed.

26th October, 1945.

Dear Mr. Berger,

WE 80/11.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has recently received an appeal from Greece, a copy of which in translation I enclose with this letter.

It is not a matter in which he can do anything and I am therefore sending it to you in case you are able to help.

Yours sincerely,

Herbert Waddams

R. Berger, Esq.,
Welfare Division,
UNRRA European Regional Office,
11, Portland Place, W. 1.

Copy of Translation

Athens. 16.9.45.

Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Geoffrey
Fisher,
Leader of the Anglican Church,
Canterbury.

I am a Greek. I was born in Vearla of Rumania and came to England in 1939 and since I have no news of my family, not knowing even if they are alive. I served as a volunteer in the Greek army and was wounded but not in such a way as to be considered by the law as a war pensioner and since I suffer from T.B. and staying at the Sanatorium of Sotitia.

Therefore I cannot work. I have nothing. I have no clothes at all, no shoes for the coming winter. I have no money to buy food. So I have the honour to write to you and beg you in the name and love of Our Lord Jesus Christ to help me, as you think fit and possible for my immediate necessity in order to face the coming winter. What I want is clothes and shoes. One coat, one pair of trousers, one overcoat, 2 pairs of socks, 2 shirts and pants, one pullover and two blankets.

Thanking you in anticipation and expecting in the name of God a help from you,

I remain,
Yours in the love of Christ,

DEMETRIOS HALAS

3, Corgialenion Street,

Athens,

Greece.

WE 80/4.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

GREECE MISSION
HEADQUARTERS 1-4, CHAURCHILL STREET, ATHENS

INDEXED

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
UNRRA - ATHENS
TELEPHONE:



WE 80/11

Your Ref.: Des. No. 523.....

Our Ref.: BRS/713/ERO-75

Date 25th October, 1945.

United Nations Relief & Rehabilitation Administration
11, Portland Place,
London, W.1.

Attention Programmes Co-ordination Branch
Welfare Division,

Dear Sirs,

This is to acknowledge receipt of your Despatch No. 523 of 13th October enclosing a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury from Mount Athos. This has been forwarded to our Salonika Region in case they can give some help in the way of hospital equipment and medical supplies.

Yours very truly,

Michael Lurkov

fw Chief of Mission.



INDEXED

COMMUNICATION BAG COPIES

WE 80/11

WASHINGTON.....TO.....IRAGUE

No. 272

(NEW CHAIR).

DATED

15th October 1945

Repeated to London No.-

1. Greek War Relief through UNRRA sending individually addressed packages used clothing to Greece. This whole arrangement dependent directly on acceptance of plan by government and government's ability to distribute effectively.
2. These packages given UNRRA aid in shipment as bulk supplies.
3. Many individuals this country interested sending such packages clothing to relatives and friends in Czechoslovakia. Our interest greatest relief possible for people of Czechoslovakia.
4. Sound out government authorities on practicability this plan in Czechoslovakia. Present plan Greek War Relief does not include food. Please consider this commodity with understanding all food packages will be canned and processed avoiding spoilage.
5. UNRRA doesn't desire to stimulate commercial enterprise this field. In view of great need, and ability of government to service, would welcome your advice for transmittal to bona fide individuals and organizations interested in this arrangement and able to provide successfully non-profit making service.

WE 80/11

DES NO 5231

Oct. 13th, 1945.

OUT FILE

DELETED BY
REGISTRY 510

To: Head of UNRRA Mission to Greece

From: Programmes Co-ordination Branch, Welfare Division, E.R.O.

Attached is a letter address to the Archbishop of Canterbury by the Rev. Dr. John Siloudakis. The letter has been forwarded to UNRRA by the Archbishop's Secretary. It is now passed to you for information and for any action you may think appropriate

WE 80/11

OUT FILE

Oct. 10th, 1945.

The Rev. H.M. Waddams,
General Secretary,
Church of England Council on Foreign Relations,
101, Lambeth Palace Road, S.E.1.

Dear Mr. Waddams,

We have received your letter of October 2nd, with which you
enclose a copy of a letter addressed to the Archbishop of
Canterbury by a Rep. Dr. John Siloudakis. Dr. Siloudakis' letter is
being forwarded to the UNRRA Mission to Greece for their information
and any action which may be appropriate.

Yours sincerely,

R. BERGER

Welfare Division

WE 80/11

OUT FILE

Oct. 10th, 1945.

DESPATCHED BY
REGISTRY

11/10

The Rev. H.M. Waddams,
General Secretary,
Church of England Council on Foreign Relations,
Lollards Tower, Lambeth Palace Road, S.E.1.

Dear Mr. Waddams,

We have received your letter of October 2nd, with which you enclose a copy of a letter addressed to the Archbishop of Canterbury by a Rev. Dr. John Siloudakis. Dr. Siloudakis' letter is being forwarded to the UNHRA Mission to Greece for their information and any action which may be appropriate.

Yours sincerely,

R. BURGER

Welfare Division

INDEXED

CONFIRMATION BAG COPIES

WE 80/11
CE

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

No. 613.

(EN CLAIR).

DATED

5th October 1945

Repeated to London No.-

1. Greek War Relief through UNRRA sending individually addressed packages used clothing to Greece. This whole arrangement dependant directly on acceptance of plan by government and government's ability to distribute effectively.
2. These packages given UNRRA aid in shipment as bulk supplies.
3. Many individuals this country interested sending such packages clothing to relatives and friends in Yugoslavia. Our interest greatest relief possible for people of Yugoslavia.
4. Sound out government authorities on practicability this plan in Yugoslavia. Present plan Greek War Relief does not include food. Please consider this commodity with understanding all food packaged will be canned and processed avoiding spoilage.
5. UNRRA doesn't desire to stimulate commercial enterprise this field. In view of great need, and ability of government to service, would welcome your advice for transmittal to bona fide individuals and organizations interested in this arrangement and able to provide successfully non-profit making service.

CDC/YH

WE 80/11.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

(Established at the request of the Church Assembly by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, 1932).

President :

The Archbishop of Canterbury.

Chairman : Chichester

The Bishop of Gloucester,

The Palace, Gloucester.

Chichester

~~6, VICARAGE ROAD,~~

~~LONDON, S.W. 14.~~

~~Tel.: Prospect 1437.~~

Lollards Tower,
Lambeth Palace Road,
London, S.E. 1

Tel.: WATERloo 4880

Vice-President :

The Archbishop of York.

The Rev. H. M. Waddams

~~From:~~ General Secretary :

~~Canon J. A. Douglas, D.D.,~~
to whom all communications should
be addressed.

2nd October, 1945.

Dear Sir,

I enclose a copy of a letter recently received by the Archbishop of Canterbury, which seems to refer to matters in the care of your organisation.

Yours faithfully,

Tom. Waddams

The Secretary,
UNRRA,
11, Portland Place,
W. 1.

RECEIVED

8 OCT 1945

U. N. R. R. A.
MAIL UNIT

Copy

St. Dionysiou, Mont Atho

August 25th 1948.

His Grace Archbishop of Canterbury,
Lambeth Palace,
London.

Dear Sir and Brother,

Grace be unto you, and peace, from God our Father, and from the Lord Jesus Christ..

As we did not hear anything from our previous letter to your Grace we write you again and remind you the destruction of our country during the German occupation village after village burned to the ground, several thousands men and women and little children they killed for nothing; in our area in Macedonia in a village after the execution of 250 people lots of women and little children had been forced into the ovens and burned alive. After the massacre the remains of the victims had been buried on the spot, but human bones could still been seen scattered about in the ashes on the floor. The tragic disaster which befall the Greek people is on a scale so vast that it is even difficult to believe when you see it with your own eyes. - homeless Greeks sleeping in the fields like animals, ragged and barefoot children suffering from malaria and tuberculosis. Unrra do its best to help the homeless people but too hard to do it they are millions of sufferings.

Several of them they came in our institution asking for a piece of bread, cloths and medicines - Our institution is just like a philanthropic asylum.

We need beds for our hospital, mattress, sheets, blankets, chairs, tables, dishes, and pots, forks, knives, spoons, also for our pharmacy we got to have medical instruments, medicines of all kinds. We have not any even an aspirin tablet in our pharmacy. We have a medical and surgeon doctor, also a druggist. We have even a penny cashmoney in our hands, as all the money we had before the war and during the German occupation has canceled by the Greek Government, and put out a new currency on the basis of Sterling pound, so all we had we lost out.

Therefore we ask your Grace to send us a check of 25,000. (Five thousand sterling pounds) to help us to replace the needed goods and fixtures in our hospital and pharmacy, and buy also clothing for our tailoring shop, and leather and materials for our shoe shop. Please ask your large congregation for the above sum or you may ask the British Government for helping us. We relying on your spiritual and financial assistance. Your check will be highly appreciated.

Yours in Christ

[Sgd.] Rev. Dr. JOHN SILOUDAKIS
St. Dionysiou,
Daphne,
Mont Atho,
GREECE.

P.O. address

WF

CHURCH OF ENGLAND COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

(Established at the request of the Church Assembly by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, 1932).

President :

The Archbishop of Canterbury.

Chairman : Chichester

The Bishop of Gloucester,
The Palace, Gloucester,
Chichester

~~6, VICARAGE ROAD,~~
~~LONDON, S.W.14.~~

~~Tel.: Prospect 1437.~~

Lollards Tower,
Lambeth Palace Road,
London, S.E.1
Tel.: WATERloo 4880

Vice-President :

The Archbishop of York.

The Rev. H. M. Waddams

~~Canon J. A. Douglas D.D.,~~ *General Secretary :*

~~Canon J. A. Douglas D.D.,~~
to whom all communications should
be addressed.

NOTICE

On September 1st 1945 the Bishop of Chichester succeeded the Bishop of Gloucester as Chairman of the Church of England Council on Foreign Relations. On the same date the Revd. H.M. Waddams succeeded Canon J.A. Douglas as General Secretary.

The address and telephone number of the Council's office are as above, to which all communications should be sent, addressed to the General Secretary.



File 80/11/Requirements

ACTION COPY

INDEXED

INCOMING CABLE

S.N. 5/3

Action: Mr. de Waal

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

No. 4898
En Clair

D. 25th Sept., 1945
R. 25th Sept., 1945

Re. your #3013 and 3610.

Paragraph 3, 853. Item Miscellaneous Cooking Equipment 200 tons.
Cannot allocate without information on component parts and numbers of
units. Please send this information and if possible estimate of value.
Steel Bunk~~s~~ and Palliasses to Greece approved.

Paragraph 5, 1 Raw Materials. Allocate 4815 tons mild steel flat, round,
and square bars as follows: 1156 Greece, 1637 Poland, 1444 Yugoslavia,
578 Albania. Other items approved.

Paragraph 5, 11 Transport and communications, 111 Public Utilities,
and IV Shelter equipment all approved.

LR/EFH

WE80/111
10 July 1945

SUPPLIES REQUIREMENTS OF STATE-OPERATED & STATE-SUBSIDIZED INSTITUTIONS FOR ORPHANS AND HOMELESS CHILDREN AND FOR INSTITUTIONS TO BE ESTABLISHED.

DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT		
	State operated	State subsidized/	Institutions to be established.
<u>Beds and Bedding</u>			
1. Beds for children	2700	1600	3000
2. Mattresses	1945	1600	3000
3. Double width cloth for bed sheets (3 per person) Meters	65160	115200	54000
4. Double width cloth for pillow cases (3 per person) Meters	10860	19200	9000
5. Blankets	15690	19200	9000
6. Mattress cloth (single width) Meters	10530	22000	
7. Water-proof sheeting (pieces)		800	300
<u>Furniture</u>			
8. Chairs (folding or any type)	2000	3200	3000
9. Dining-room table for 10 persons	150	160	300
10. Kitchen work table	60	130	60
11. Lockers	3630	5000	2000
12. Cupboards for food-storage	150	325	150
13. Medicine Cabinet	30	65	30
14. Linen cupboards	150	200	250
15. Fire extinguishers	750	1625	750
16. Lumber for making these articles is preferred.			
<u>Toilet and Hygiene Articles</u>			
16. Soap (lbs) 29720		17280	8100
17. Bath tubs for children		70	50
18. Night chambers 9"		220	100
19. " " 7"		440	200
20. Enamel water jugs (1 gallon size)	900	1950	1900
22. Buckets with covers for personal waste.	450	975	450
22. Combs for boys and girls	3620	6400	3000
23. Combs for girls to keep hair in place	1130	2850	1500

DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT		
	State Operated	State Subsidized/	Institutions to be established.
24. Fine tooth metal combs for lice	1000	2560	1200
25. Hand brushes	3620	6400	3000
26. Tooth brushes (small)	1260	2150	1000
27. Tooth " (medium)	2360	4250	2000
28. Hair brushes	2390	3550	1500
29. Clothes brushes	705	1280	600
30. Shoe brushes	705	1280	600
31. Mirrors	300	650	300
32. Tooth powder (boxes)	7240	12800	6000
33. Toilet paper (rolls)	18100	32000	15000
34. Face towels	11820	19200	9000
35. Bath towels	7240	12800	6000
36. Scissors for dispensary	60	120	60
37. Pincers (tweezers)	60	120	60
38. Hot water bottles	60	120	60
39. Ice Bags	60	120	60
40. Thermometers (rectal)	114	390	180
41. Cupping-glass for congestion	180	780	360
<u>Household cleaning articles</u>			
42. Soap (lbs) for cleaning and laundry	29720	17280	8100
43. Brooms (soft)	1500	3250	1500
44. " (hard)	1500	3250	1500
45. Scrubbing brushes	3000	6500	3000
46. Cloth (50 x 50 cm.) pieces	1500	3250	1500
47. Buckets	600	1300	600
48. Abrasives for cleaning (1 oke per month per institution)	180	420	180
<u>Dishes and Table ware.</u>			
50. Feeding bottle		400	
51. Nipples		400	
52. Sterilizers		65	30
53. Tea pots	60	130	60
54. Coffee pots (for turkish coffee)	60	130	60
55. Soup plates (aluminum)	3620	6400	3000
56. Plates (aluminum)	3620	6400	3000

DESCRIPTION

Page 3

AMOUNT

State
operated

State
subsidized/

Institutions to
be established.

57. Fruit plates (aluminum)	3620	6400	3000
58. Kitchen dishes (aluminum) preferred	1500	3250	1500
59. Mugs for milk and water (2 per child)	7240	12300	6000
60. Pitchers	363	650	300
61. Soup Bowls for serving soup.	150	325	150
62. Table knives	3620	6400	3000
63. Forks	3620	6400	3000
64. Spoons (large)	3620	6400	3000
65. Spoons (small)	3620	6400	3000
66. Table cloths for 10 persons	360	640	300
67. Napkins (cloth)	11760	19200	9000
• Suitable material preferred.			
<u>Kitchen Utensils</u>			
68. Boilers for Milk 60 rations	32	193	60
69. " " " 100 "	19	125	30
70. " " 60 rations	31	193	66
71. " " 100 "	20	125	30
72. Frying pans	61	130	60
73. Bowls (various sizes)	150	325	150
74. Kitchen knives (small-paring)	300	650	300
75. " " (large)	58	130	60
76. Bread knives	64	130	60
77. Large steel spoons for cooking	300	650	300
78. Soup ladles	600	1300	600
79. Large steel kitchen spoons for boiler	600	1300	600
80. Ladles with holes	58	130	60
81. Large wooden spoons	300	650	60
82. Tin openers	300	650	60
83. Graters	150	325	150
84. Strainers for macaroni, spaghetti, etc.	61	130	60
85. Strainers for milk	30	65	30
86. " " tea	60	130	60
87. Containers for storing meat and vegetables	300	650	300

A M O U N T

DESCRIPTION	A M O U N T		
	State operated	State subsidized	Institutions to be established.
88. Bread boxes (tin	300	650	300
89. Dish towels (pieces)	6000	13000	6000
90. Garbage pails (covered)	600	1300	600
100. Stoves with ovens	5	25	30
101. Ice boxes	30	65	30
102. Clothes line (yds)	12000	25600	12000
103. Clothes pins	24000	51000	24000
<u>Material for clothing and shoes</u>			
104. Cloth for winter uniforms (male) in meters	9960	14200	6000
105. Cloth for winter uniforms (female) in meters	4520	11400	6000
106. Cloth for summer uniforms (male)	7470	10650	4500
107. Cloth for summer uniforms (female)	3390	8550	4500
108. Uniforms during working hours (male)	4180	2600	—
109. Uniforms during working hours (female)	4520	1200	—
110. Cloth for underwear (male) meters	22410	31950	13500
111. Cloth for underwear (female) meters	13560	34200	18000
112. Handkerchiefs (4 per child, preferably the material)	14480	25600	12000
113. Shoes (assorted sizes)	3620	6400	3000
114. Stockings (assorted sizes)	10860	19200	9000
115. Buttons for dresses	107570	128000	60000
116. " " underwear	32170	57000	27000
117. Thread spools (black, 500 yards)	2187	840	400
118. " " (white, 500 yards)	3110	840	400
119. Cotton weaving yarns (in oke)	1800	1000	—
120. Woolen weaving yarns (in oke)	1800	1000	—
121. " knitting yarns (in oke)	1800	1000	—
122. Sewing machines (Singer)	147	120	30
123. Knitting "	18	50	10
124. Needles (various sizes)	5000	2500	2500
125. Knitting needles (sizes 3, 3½, 4)	3000	2000	—
126. Pins (rolls of pins)	300	950	—
127. Thimbles	1000	750	—
128. Scissors (small)	500	400	—
129. Scissors (large for cutting cloth)	50	40	—

Doc. No. 295.

10-1-55
80/11

OUT FILE

DESPATCHED BY
REGISTRY
20/8.

To: Head of UNRRA Mission to Greece
(For the attention of Mr. Glen Lest)

From: Programmes Co-ordination Branch, Welfare Division, E.R.C.

DESCRIPTIVE MATERIAL ON WELFARE SERVICES

We enclose the following literature on Welfare Services:

1. Training and Resettlement of Disabled Persons (20 copies for Miss Bell Grove)
2. Hostels for Old People
3. Care of the Homeless
4. Community Centres.
5. Social Insurance, Parts 1 and 2
6. Guide de l'Assure
7. Les Enfants Assistés Pupilles du Département de la Seine
8. Office National des Mutilés
9. Selection and Training of Social Security Staff (5 copies)

Sep. 20th, 1945.

WIKI357 -

File

07 WIKI357/111



C.R. SO/W/15

F W/01 - ERO No. 28

19 September 1945.

Administrative Council,
U.N.R.R.A.
European Regional Office,
11 Portland Place,
London, W.1.

Attention: Department of Relief Services.

Subject: Report on Summer Camps & Colonies -Greece- 1945.

Dear Sirs,

The attached report on Summer Camps and Colonies in Greece during the summer of 1945 will be of interest to you.

The report was prepared by Miss Catherine P. Hammett, who served as Welfare Specialist in recreation for the Welfare Division from February - September, 1945. Miss Hammett's services were made available to U.N.R.R.A. by the Girl Scouts of America.

Yours very truly,

BURILL F. MABIN
Chief of Mission

Encl.

Approved by: M. Lubbock *M. Lubbock*

d.b. J Dula/lc

Distribution: Chief of Mission
Bureau of Service Operations
Welfare (2)

Copy to: Washington

Central Reports Branch: 26.9.45
Copy to: Welfare
Miss Aves
Dr. Struthers
Sir M. Creagh
Information
Mr. Adair (MA file)

SUMMER CAMPS AND COLONIES - GREECE - 1945

OVER A MILLION CAMPING DAYS FOR THE CHILDREN OF GREECE

This is the record that will be completed at the end of September, when tents are folded away, and the last truckload of singing children has rolled away from the last summer camp or colony for this season of 1945. From Soufli on the northeastern border to Corfu on the western seacoast, from the islands of Crete and the Cyclades, from Salonica in the north to Kalamata in the south, over 50,000 children will have benefited by three weeks' stays in the mountains or at the seashore. Good food, good rest, good play will have done much to build health reserves for these children, all of whom had been selected because they were underweight, or otherwise physically sub-normal. In addition to the health benefits, these children will have had their first tastes of organized activity in many years; they will have learned the good discipline of working and playing together.

This is the record of one small part of the rehabilitation of children that is going on in Greece at the present time. It is, perhaps, the first big project undertaken by the government and cooperating organizations that will show results, since camping is seasonal, and the first season since liberation is now over. The record has been made possible by cooperation: - UNRRA food and medical supplies; equipment loaned from the British Army, from private agencies, from anyone who had something that could be used; blankets from UNRRA warehouses; transport from many different sources; a camp bureau and a supervising committee from the Ministry of Welfare, working with the Ministry of Supply; financial help from the Greek Government; thousands of Greek men and women who gave freely of their time, efforts and energies to organize and operate the camps ----- all these made the camps possible, and because of them, the records stands - 1,200,000 camping days for the children of Greece.

Back of it all is a long story; the interest in camping for children, and the knowledge of how it may be done, dates back to years before the war. Excellent camps had been operated by such organizations as the YMCA and the Near East Foundation; summer colonies in well-equipped buildings had been a major part of the program of such organizations as the Patriotic Foundation. During the occupation, all such established camps and buildings were used by the occupying armies, and generally speaking, were in very poor condition at the end of the war. Camps, unfortunately, make fine places for armies to use, and there are many evidences of war in the camps; some have ~~been~~ trenches and underground em-battlements and tank traps honeycombing the play fields; beaches and fields were heavily mined in many areas; many of the buildings had been bombed.

During the occupation, especially in the last two summers, an amazing effort on the part of various organizations of Athens made possible temporary camps, in tents or in buildings, in order to get city children out into the open, and to give them additional food. During 1944, it is reported, 11,000 children were given such opportunities. Against all odds - lack of equipment, lack of transport, shortage of food, difficulties with the occupying authorities, bombings by Allied and Axis forces, this program was

carried on. Food was provided by the International Red Cross, and the general supervision and co-ordination was by the Swiss Mission.

When the Welfare Division of UNRRA was first established in Greece, in the winter of 1944-45, some of the first requests were for help in expanding the summer camp program. Organizations were making plans for camps and colonies. (Camps, generally speaking, are tent units; colonies are house units). It was very apparent that summer camps and colonies would be a large factor in the rehabilitation plans for children who were not actually ill, but were decidedly below normal physically.

So great was the desire for summer camps and colonies that the Ministry of Welfare appointed a special sub-committee to draw up plans, establish standards, and coordinate the work. The Ministry later set up a camp office, to handle the affairs of the Athens area. The Welfare Division of UNRRA assigned a welfare officer to give assistance to the Ministry.

The general plan was that the Greek Government, through the Ministry of Welfare, would give aid to organizations that were qualified to establish and operate camps. The camps were to be open to children who passed dispensary and clinical examinations, and were proved to be underweight, undernourished, or for some other reason in need of the camping experience. These children, too, were to be from the areas of greatest need, and children who in no other way could afford a holiday. Help from the government was in the form of food, medical supplies, some equipment, and grants of money to help with installations, and with supplementing the basic food rations with fresh food. In general, UNRRA food supplies that had been turned over to the government were used; the money came from the revenue from the sale of foods and other material from UNRRA stocks.

Many different organizations planned and operated the camps: groups of employees of various industries operated camps for the children of the employees; church and welfare organizations for their members; some organizations operated camps solely for children from dispensaries, regardless of their affiliations. Those organizations that operated for their own groups enrolled 25% from the lists of children from dispensaries, and had no choice in the children; they were sent from the Ministry.

The sub-committee on Summer Camps and Colonies and the officials of the Ministry of Welfare made plans to help camps all over the country, and worked with other government agencies on supplies, equipment, finances; they also established standards of operation, methods of procedure, and, in the Athens area, provided some supervision and inspection.

The task was not an easy one; liberation had brought new and increased problems. Food was still not plentiful; equipment that was suitable for camping was also in demand for institutions, armies, hospitals, burned villages; transport was almost unobtainable. But, in spite of great difficulties, equipment and transport were begged and borrowed, food was allocated, and plans began to take shape.

Not only in Athens, but throughout the country, people concerned with the welfare of children were thinking of camps. In Salonika, a coordinating committee of all organizations joined in finding and establishing facilities, and in selecting children. In Crete, bombed schools were equipped with some of the confiscated German army stores; everywhere houses that were too badly damaged

for year-round living were converted into camps. The Patriotic Foundation began to make plans to reopen its many colonies in the provinces.

Plans were slow in developing because of difficulties in finding equipment and the necessary materials for installations. Good Greek ingenuity saved the day in many directions, using scrap material. Delays were caused by lack of organization and plans. Inexperience in dealing with such a comprehensive program caused many difficulties. Too great expansion, fostered by enthusiasm, was also a difficulty. But in August, more than a hundred camps accommodating from 30 to 300 children each, were in operation. A great boon to the program came in the form of nearly 500 tents, imported by the Australian Red Cross. Although these tents did not arrive until the middle of the summer, they made possible camping for approximately 6,000 extra children, as camps increased their capacity, or new camps were established to take care of children from burned villages, or from areas not previously reached.

There are imperfect parts of the picture, of course. Expansion was too rapid to make complete supervision possible; lack of experience on the part of some officials caused poor examples of sanitation, and other installations, or of the organization of the camp groups and camp program; in some cases the leadership was too young and inexperienced to do a good job of guiding the children. All these can be taken care of another summer.

But on the other side, there are great successes. Most of the camps were conducted with high standards of installations and operation. Some were exceptionally well established. The leadership in charge of some camps was of the highest calibre. The service of the thousands of volunteer leaders in conducting the camps is immeasurable. Organizations have learned much that will be put to good practice another year. There was an amazingly small record of illnesses, considering that all of the children were in a poor state of health; a mild measles epidemic gave the greatest trouble.

There are many interesting stories that high-light the camps; monastery buildings were used in a number of places; in one place, an orphanage of boys moved into the country for the summer, and the boys learned gardening as they raised their own supplemental supply of food. Various methods were used to get water into the camps - sometimes an Army water tank arrived regularly to fill the water containers; sometimes donkeys were employed all day long carrying water from springs. One small camp, established for the training of Girl Guide leaders, was later used to give 120 children camping, because it seemed such a waste to take the tents down before the summer was over. In one camp, showers were provided in a shed in a train yard; the water was heated by an old engine that had been backed up to the shed. Everywhere such stories tell the tale of the good work that made the camps possible.

Camping benefits are intangible; one can measure gains in weight (and the average seems to be between three and four kilos per child; the record is 8 kilos for one boy, in three weeks), but the real health benefits will only show next spring, when it can be noted how children have stood the rigours of the winter. It is difficult to measure joy that comes of singing, of playing in the sea, of having trees to climb, of campfires in the evening. No one can measure what it may mean to children to have organized groups,

under wise leadership, again, after years of restrictions, or lack of school or club groups.

But one glimpse of a group of 200 boys and girls standing around the flag in good order, one glimpse of children busily making their tent-homes neat and attractive, one glimpse of a group of starry-eyed children piled into a bus to be taken to the camps -- and another glimpse of them brown, clear eyed and healthier at the end of the three weeks -- and one can gather something of the good that has been given to over 50,000 boys and girls in these more than a million days of camping this year.

From the Report of Catherine Hammett,
Welfare Officer, assigned to assist
the Ministry of Welfare.

Athens, September 7, 1945

Registry
No.

LS.
WF80/11

Draft.

Despatched
OUT FILE

M.

Telegram.

ATHENS

No.

788.

EN CLAIR.

14 SEP 1945

13/9/45.

Originate
Mr Adair;

K.I. Poole
13/9.

Following telegram received from Chairman of Union of Bombarders Kostas Yamos, Thessaloniki, is referred to you for whatever action you think is appropriate.

" 5,000 bombed out of Salonika by Allied Air Force have had no relief yet. In today's big assembly we realized the complete indifference of Greek Authorities and Government. Distribution Central Committee of Salonika refused without reason to issue clothing to bombed out. We request immediate issue of shoes and clothing as we are deprived of everything necessary for next winter. "

J. Adair

— J. Ward

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

Extract from

UNRRA GREECE MISSION

REPORT

of

CONFERENCE

REGIONAL NURSING CONSULTANTS

ATHENS

SEPT. 12TH. 13TH. 14TH. 1945

THURSDAY, SEPT. 13TH.

REHABILITATION PROGRAMME

Speakers: Miss Bell Greve.

Miss Baggallay in the Chair.

Miss Greve stated that the rehabilitation of the Disabled Section of the Health Division was interested in the comprehensive rehabilitation of the blind, deaf and crippled, beginning with medical care, then educational and vocational training. "At the present time" she said, "there is no uniformed programme in the Government for the care of disabled persons. A Veteran's Bureau which is under the Ministry of War is concerned with pensions and the furnishing of artificial appliances for veterans, mainly of the Albanian Campaign. There is a School of the Deaf Children and a School for the Blind Children, both of which are inadequate at the present time to meet the needs. The rehabilitation programme as planned by UNRRA is a combination of Near East Foundation, the Greek Government and UNRRA. It is hoped that eventually there will be a broad Government programme, but until that time, special demonstration projects will be developed by the Near East Foundation.

The exact number of crippled and disabled in Greece is not known, since no accurate census has been taken. However, some time ago, Dr. Kirk asked Regional Directors to send in as complete a list as possible without arousing the hopes of every disabled person for immediate care. The lists which have been received to date indicate the problem will be a tremendous one. At the present time the following services are available:

VETERANS The Veterans' Bureau has instructed all political sub-divisions that a veteran requesting assistance must apply to the local Momarch. If the need is medical, the local doctor must make an examination. If the service cannot be furnished locally, the doctor so informs the Momarch, who will in turn furnish authorised transport to Athens. On arrival, the veteran is received in the Veterans' Hostel, which at the present time, has facilities meagre and inadequate for approximately 550 men. A medical examination is given every Thursday morning. Men are referred to various places for follow up care. General hospitals for hospitalization: The Veterans' Centre for Physical Therapy; or they may stay in the Hostel whilst pension matters are being settled or an artificial appliance is being made or repaired.

ARTIFICIAL APPLIANCES. At the present time, the Government maintains an artificial appliance shop which is producing legs for disabled veterans. Materials are poor, workmanship needs to be improved and medical supervision must be improved. However, production is going on at the rate of two legs per day (approx.) and a hundred or more repairs a month. Five commercial shops which have been in existence since the First World War are producing for civilians at the present time. The only appliances for civilians are those paid for by Greek War Relief on recommendation of the Rehabilitation Centre. An orthopaedic expert, Lieut. Col. Shands, Chief Surgeon of the Army Air Force, an expert in artificial appliances, probably Lieut.

Hanger of Walter Reed Hospital" and an expert in braces "Dr. Watson of the University of Chicago Orthopaedic Brace Shop" are expected in Athens soon, having been invited by U.N.R.R.A. on request of the Government and coming as a part of the Rehabilitation project of the Near East Foundation. Dr. Watson is being sent by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, which has already been informed by U.N.R.R.A. of the great problem of Infantile paralysis in Greece. He is coming with materials for braces and equipment for a brace shop. However, we know that the outstanding need is early diagnosis and treatment, neither of which are adequate for Greece. There is considerable discussion in Washington D.C. at the present time regarding a change in materials for artificial legs from wood to metal. This is most confidential because it can be expected that every ill-fitting wooden leg would be burned immediately if word got out that metal legs were either coming or would be produced. U.N.R.R.A. is prepared to order materials for the necessary appliances.

ORTHOPAEDIC SITUATION For several years, the Chair of Orthopaedic in the University has not been filled and at the present time there is no teaching of orthopaedics in the Medical School. No general hospital in Greece has an orthopaedic department and every effort is being made to have several developed and staffed. There are at present, nine orthopaedists in Athens, one of whom will leave for Salonika on the 1st October. These men have signified their willingness to staff any department which may be developed. It is hoped that Dr. Shands will be a great help in developing the orthopaedic programme. The orthopaedists called together by U.N.R.R.A. appreciate that service must be developed in branch centres in Greece but feel that departments should not be opened until staff is prepared. They are willing to hold diagnostic clinics if necessary, on recommendation of district Medical Units. However, they feel that before such clinics are held, facilities should be available for medical follow up. Therefore, until hospital beds are developed in Athens, it is felt that diagnostic clinics should not be held. A technical advisory committee on rehabilitation was appointed by the Ministry of Health. Four orthopaedists are on this committee. This committee and all the orthopaedists requested U.N.R.R.A. to add a full time orthopaedist to the medical staff of U.N.R.R.A. and two orthopaedist nurses. These positions have been established on the budget line and it is hoped that they will be added to the staff very soon. All will help in the development of more adequate services for orthopaedic cases.

REHABILITATION CENTRE FOR ADULTS The Near East Foundation has opened a Rehabilitation Centre for Adults with the following services:

1. Diagnostic orthopaedic clinic.
2. Examination of amputees and recommendations of artificial appliances to be furnished in commercial workshops and paid for by Greek War Relief.
3. Physical Therapy.
4. Vocational training in cobbling, tailoring, fish net making and chair caning.
5. Social Services.
6. Education - "English and Greek reading and writing".

There are no dormitory facilities at the Rehabilitation Centre but arrangements for overnight care have been made as follows:

1. Blind Men. Home for Incurables - "20 beds".
2. Blind Women. Place is now being developed, hope to be ready in October - "10 beds".
3. Crippled Women. Near East Foundation plans to open reception centre for approx. 25 in October.
4. Crippled Men. Under certain conditions, Hostel for Veterans will receive civilian crippled "50 beds".

U.N.R.R.A. has prepared a Registration Blank which is to be used for the referral of a blind, deaf or crippled person who would benefit by the service as outlined. Such blanks should be filled out in detail and sent to the Health Division, U.N.R.R.A. A special blank for the referral of blind men and women will be furnished later.

It is hoped that an orderly procedure can be developed for the referral of cases by U.N.R.R.A. Regional Offices, so that each case will be planned before

coming to Athens and all services given as rapidly as possible.

The workshops in the Rehabilitation Centre have been planned from the point of view of training men and women for work in their own communities. It is hoped that the Near East Foundation will expand these shops to include additional trades. There is no payment during the training period. The period is not less than three months.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL PROCEDURE. Each person must have an up-to-date medical examination. It is understood that the special examination will be secured in Athens. He should bring with him his Ration Card or proof of dependency and a change of clothing, if possible. It must be clearly understood that he is expected to return as soon as the service or services, for which he has been sent, have been completed.

The orthopaedic diagnostic clinics at the Rehabilitation Centre have brought out the great need for additional medical work. Many cases have been neglected for years. There are 9,600 amputees of the Albanian Campaign alone. Since that time, inadequate medical care during the occupation, the bombing of Piraeus, the Civil War and now grenades and mine accidents have increased the number. The fact that facilities have been developed for overnight care may mean that some cases will not pass through rapidly if hospital care has been recommended and no beds are available.

GREEK WAR RELIEF. The Greek War Relief Association announces the allocation of 200,000 dollars for rehabilitation purposes, mainly of veterans. Conferences are being held regarding the use of this money, many suggestions have been made, such as repairing a building for a hospital for veterans, furnishing of special appliances etc. The Greek War Relief has indicated its interest in helping to develop an artificial appliances shop in Salonika and Crete. Definite plans regarding these shops will be made after the experts arrive, particularly if there is to be a change in the type of leg produced. In view of the large number of persons who will have constant artificial appliances service, the present total output must be increased considerably and at least doubled.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR PHYSICAL THERAPY. The rehabilitation project for the Near East Foundation contemplates the establishment of a School for Physical Therapy. Miss Helen Kaiser, Director of the School in Duke University, will arrive in October to organise the School. Theraputists will serve in orthopaedic departments of general hospitals and in branch rehabilitation centres.

PROGRAMME FOR THE BLIND. Mr. Eric Boulter, Chief Employment Officer of the National Institute of the Blind of Great Britain, has been on U.N.R.R.A. staff for two months helping to develop the programme of special service for the blind. The Near East Foundation will employ a full time director of the blind activities for the next two years so that many of the findings made by the rehabilitation section of UNRRA can be carried out.

CHILDREN. The Near East Foundation has established a reception centre for crippled children from the provinces and has allocated three beds to each Region, except Region A. which has five. Children who can be benefited the quickest should be referred and preference should be given to the war injured. It is understood that there is a great problem with infantile paralysis cases and spastics. At the present time no spastics will be received unless there is an urgent situation which can be benefited immediately. No bone T.B. will be received. As stated previously, it is hoped that something special can be done regarding infantile cases. Since, at the present time, money is available for braces and legs, it is suggested that such cases be referred.

The service available for crippled children include diagnostic, orthopaedic examinations, appliances and braces, education in a special school for crippled children and physical therapy treatment. Cases residing in Athens have social service and mothers may partake in special classes, which are being organised for them. It is hoped that all children will be accepted only through Regional Offices although word has already spread that such services are available and

parents are bringing children to Athens from distant places. Each child must have a general medical examination before coming, with the statements of no contagious or infectious diseases and must bring with him proof of dependency or his ration card, and a change of clothing, if possible.

BLIND CHILDREN The School for the Blind has asked that all blind children over the age of seven be registered and every effort will be made to accept as many as possible. Special blanks have been sent to Regional Offices or can be secured in the Rehabilitation Section.

DEAF CHILDREN. Very few children from the provinces can be accepted by the above school this year, but registration should be made so that the school will have some idea of the problem.

Miss Greve announced that a special bulletin, giving full particulars and definite instructions in these matters will be issued soon.

Extract from

UNRRA GREECE MISSION

REPORT

of

CONFERENCE

REGIONAL NURSING CONSULTANTS

ATHENS

SEPT. 12TH. 13TH. 14TH. 1945

Central Reports Branch: 19.10.45

Copy to: Miss Udell

Dr. Goodman

Mr. Adair

Extracts to: Supply

Welfare—

Miss Aves

Col. Goss

Sir M. Creagh

12th. September 1945.

CHILD FEEDING PROGRAMME

Speakers:

Dr. A. Mendeloff.

Mr. Maurice Hunt.

In the Chair:

Mary Henderson.

Dr. Mendeloff began by describing the plan for child feeding which would be financed by Greek War Relief Association and administered by PIPKA. He said that a Committee had been formed to determine policies consisting of the following members - PIPKA's president, Mr. Papadimitriou, a Director and Nutritionist from the Greek War Relief Association, one representative from each of the following Ministries of Education, Welfare and Supply. Representatives from UNRRA Health and Welfare would aid the Committee in an advisory capacity. He said that the policies of this Committee would be put into action by a PIPKA executive staff working under the direction of the President and paid for by funds of the Greek War Relief Association.

In each UNRRA Region there will be a PIPKA representative (salary paid through PIPKA by GWR) who will organise and direct the programme through provincial supervisors in accordance with the directives of the Committee, always working in close co-operation with UNRRA representatives. It was hoped to place an UNRRA nutritionist at the HQ of each Region for the purpose of co-ordinating the work of UNRRA and PIPKA, to advise the PIPKA Regional child Feeding staff and to give counsel on all questions relating to food which arise within the Region. Suitable people were not yet available for these appointments and in the meantime it would be for the Regional Director to designate a member of his staff to act in this capacity. A PIPKA supervisor and assistants, placed in each province, will organise and direct feeding activities which will be carried out by local committees. Staff needed for cleaning, cooking and serving would be drawn locally and if paid should be paid from local funds or the proceeds of small contributions. Dr. Mendeloff said that it was realised that the scheme would not function in exactly the same way in each Region; it would be tried out and adjustments made as they were needed. With regard to source of supplies, Dr. Mendeloff said that an amount equal to 10% of the total foods would be made available for the supplementary food programme, i.e. 110 rations would be provided for each 100, these extra 10 rations to be divided out for approximately the first 30 persons. All supplies will be turned over to the Greek Government which will make them available in the communities free of charge. Supplies of some foods are relatively small and they had to be distributed within the Regions as fairly as possible. A few special foods, such as a concentrated chocolate beverage containing vitamins and other miscellaneous items will become available through the Greek War Relief association and these will to some extent augment the supplies.

With regard to school feeding, Dr. Mendeloff stated that this programme would be the responsibility of the Ministry of Education with the assistance of PIPKA supervisors and UNRRA nutritionists. It was likely that the provision of meals would serve as an attraction and bring about an increase in school attendance and it would be possible to build a school health programme around this activity. Among difficulties which would be encountered is shortage of teaching staff. It would be found that too many schools are closed; under these circumstances it would be necessary to set up canteen arrangements in some suitable place.

Dr. Mendeloff said that up to the present children in 0-5 age group have been covered to a much greater extent than any other and that this proposed plan would cater for adolescents in addition. In fact the whole age group 0-16 plus pregnant and nursing mothers would be cared for.

Mr. Hunt spoke of hospital comforts and described the efforts which had been made to secure a fair allocation and distribution. He stated that Regions who were not satisfied that the allocation had been a reasonable one, could consult Mr. Rowntree, Food Division, who might assist. Dr. Mendeloff said that the huge black market value of certain goods had led the Government to restrict release in some areas. Speaking again of the PIPKA plan, he said that it was not intended to upset existing machinery for child feeding arrangements - it was essential that these, where satisfactory, be continued and with the help and advice of the Regional Representative, extended and developed to fit in with the general scheme.

WE 80/11.

Extract from

UNRRA GREECE MISSION

REPORT

of

CONFERENCE

REGIONAL NURSING CONSULTANTS

ATHENS

SEPT. 12TH 13TH 14TH. 1945

THURSDAY, SEPT. 13th.

WORK OF THE PATRIOTIC FOUNDATION

Speaker:

Mr. Papadimitriou

Dr. Messinezi in the Chair.

Mr. Papadimitriou said the purpose of the talk was to give some details of the present work of the Foundation and to tell of plans for the future. He explained that the full title of his organisation was the Patriotic Foundation for Social Welfare and Assistance. It first began its activities in 1914 under the patronage of Queen Sophia as a charitable organisation and it was not until 1920 that real programme for Maternity and Child Welfare Services activities were launched. By 1933 the Patriotic Foundation had become the organisation which was rationally responsible for the Maternity and Child Welfare Services in Greece. During the war, its funds were withdrawn and activities lapsed to a very great extent but now a new era was beginning and work was becoming active throughout the country.

Mr. Papadimitriou gave a general outline of the services which were provided for mothers and children by the Foundation. On the preventive side there were the ante-natal clinics, arrangements for care during delivery and the post partum period, expectant mothers during the last three months of pregnancy, care for infants up to the age of three years. These services were provided from consultation stations, staffed wherever possible by an obstetrician, midwife and nurses, the latter unfortunately did not always include Public Health graduates nurses because these were not available in sufficient numbers. Mr. Papadimitriou stressed the need for a pre-marital examination to ensure that prospective parents were free from hereditary defects and transmissible diseases.

On the curative side in towns and villages, where there were no facilities for medical attention in Hospital outpatient departments, this was provided in dispensaries and polyclinics set up for the purpose. Large areas of rural Greece were still not covered however, and in some villages there was not even a physician. Other work undertaken by the Foundation included the running of summer camps and Preventoria for malnourished and pre-tuberculosis children.

Mr. Papadimitriou also spoke of the Child Feeding Programme which would be financed by the Greek War Relief Association but administered by his organisation. He emphasized the fact that the organisers appointed for this purpose to each Region although primarily concerned with the CF programme would naturally take an active part in any of the activities which concerned the Patriotic Foundation in its programme for Maternity and Child Health.

Speaking of the overall administration of the Foundation, Mr. Papadimitriou said that this consisted of a General Council in Athens which decides policy and directs the activities of 38 branches throughout Greece; 8 other branches were ready to begin work and it was hoped that 60 more would be functioning in three months time. It was

the General Council's intention to decentralise by creating groups of branches which would be guarded and controlled from branches in large towns, Salonika, Patras, Ioannina, Kavalla, Chania and Syra. This would enable discussion to be made locally and encourage local people to take more interest and accept more responsibility. Speaking of the financial aspect, Mr. Papadimitriou said that the Foundation was dependent on Government funds which were perforce very slight. The help from abroad of money or services was welcome. He did however, emphasize that in making this plan the Patriotic Foundation wished to build up a service which they could maintain. Greece was a poor country with few resources and unfertile soil. They could not hope to provide the elaborate services that the U.S. or G.B. might find necessary. He did wish to impress upon the meeting that in giving advice to their Regions for the development of these services the criterion should be the maximum expenditure per capita that was possible for a poor country like Greece. In practical politics this would mean to assist the service through local voluntary work, to limit the technical sanitation assistance to the possibilities of each Region, to emphasize preventive rather than these curative measures and to call upon local support and public spirit wherever possible.

Mr. Papadimitriou in closing reminded these present that the difficult conditions of life and health in his country made them an irritable race. The Greeks were difficult to drive but easy to lead and they honoured leaders as well meaning as those represented at the meeting.

INDEXED

ACTION COPY

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

WE80/11

CF
A.

DIVISIONAL DISTRIBUTION
ACTION: ~~DUDLEY~~ ~~WARD~~

Mr. Asain

FROM THESSALONIKI TO U.N.R.R.A. (LONDON).

Unnumbered.

Dated : 10th September 1945.
Received: 11th September 1945.

5,000 bombed out of Salonika by Allied Air Force have had no relief yet. In to-day's big assembly we realized the complete indifference of Greek Authorities and Government. Distribution Central Committee of Salonika refused without reason to issue clothing to bombed out. We request immediate issue of shoes and clothing as we are deprived of everything necessary for next winter.

Signed : Chairman of Union of Bombardes
Kostas Yannis.

JS/LW

See E.R.O.W. To Athens 788
of Sept. 14th, referring this
matter to Greek Mission.

X.P. 17/9.

WR 180/111

Reference WE/80/11/6

To: Miss Jeter, Central Reporting Unit

From: Mr. Berger, Programmes Co-ordination Branch, Welfare Division

GREEK WAR RELIEF MOBILE CLINICS PROJECT

We are attaching a copy of a report received from the Greek Mission on the subject of a supplementary project for the provision of mobile medical clinics which has now been approved by UNRRA and the Greek Government. A copy of this document is being retained in the Welfare Division and a copy has been sent direct from Athens to Washington.

Sep. 6th, 1945.

R. J. Jeter.

Central Reports Branch: 7/9/45
Rec'd. from Welfare
Copy to: Dr. Goodman
Sir Michael Creagh
AC 11/1/X

17/8/45

To: London

From: Buell Maben, Chief of Mission, Greece

SUBJECT: Data and approval of Greek War Relief Association Mobile Clinics
Project No. 10

Greek War Relief Association Inc., USA, submitted to UNRRA and the Greek Government Supplementary Project No. 10, "Mobile and Semi-Permanent Medical Clinics". This project was approved by UNRRA and the Greek Government on August 14th, 1945.

The project is to be operated throughout Greece excluding main cities. There are to be 12 mobile units. A unit will treat an average of 50 patients per day or 1500 per month. Each mobile unit has a doctor, a trained nurse, a nurse's aid and a driver.

Greek War Relief is to finance and administrate the project and contribute vehicles, operating clinic's equipment, surgical instruments and initial supply of medicines.

Specific facilities requested and approved by UNRRA are the following:

1. UNRRA will advise, recommend and give general supervision to mobile units by Regional Medical Officers.
2. UNRRA will supply, if available and upon repayment, personnel equipment, but will not supply living and quarters to teams in the field.
3. UNRRA will supply service and operating supplies for motor vehicles during the UNRRA period but upon repayment to UNRRA.
4. UNRRA will provide replenishment of expendable medical supplies without charge during the UNRRA period, through UNRRA regional medical relief supplies.
5. Facilities for payment of wages until normal banking facilities are available will be provided. Greek War Relief to deposit lump sum with UNRRA HQ. Regions are to be notified of deposit with UNRRA HQ. The banking facilities are not to be extended beyond the UNRRA period.

INDEXED

Copy WE 80/11

MC 4/-/11

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

DIVISIONAL DISTRIBUTION

ACTION: CONRAD VAN HYNING
AND C. HART SCHAEF

FROM U.N.R.R.A. (WASHINGTON) TO U.N.R.R.A. (LONDON).

No. 4087

Dated : 6th September 1945.
Received: 6th September 1945.

Repeated Athens 839.

Re your 2948, 3319 and Athens to London 849, you are authorized to proceed procurement of bunks, advise us total cost.

LLR/LJ

OUT FILE

Copy WE 80/11
ne 41-11

ORIGINATOR: G. E. H. MARSHALL

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

~~P. C.~~
/ EN CLAIR /

DIVISIONAL DISTRIBUTION

FROM U.N.R.R.A. (LONDON) TO U.N.R.R.A. (WASHINGTON)

No. 3319.

D. 5.33 p.m., 30th August, 1945.

-
1. Please refer Athens to London 849 repeated Washington 860 and expedite reply our 2948.
 2. If procurement authorisation given within next few days we can probably include bunks September shipment to Greece.

C.C.

WE 80/11

FORM U/3Ja.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

Greece

SO/W/01
U/ERO -No 7

25 August, 1945.

Administrative Council,
UNRRA,
European Regional Office,
11 Portland Place,
London, W.1.

INDEXED

Attention: Department of Relief Services

Dear Sirs,

We acknowledge with thanks Despatch No. 90 of August 13, from the Welfare Programmes Co-ordination Officer, enclosing a selection of literature and forms obtained from the London County Council Social Welfare Department. This material is of great interest and value to us.

Yours very truly,

B.F. Maben

B.F. Maben
Chief of Mission

*Seen - R. D. Langer
No action
P.A.
11/8/45*



Approved by: M. Lubbock *M.L.*

RECEIVED

4 SEP 1945

UNRRA. 11/8/45

INDEXED

INDEXED

Copy WF 80/11
MC 4/-/11

FOR INFORMATION ONLY.

DIVISIONAL DISTRIBUTION:

ACTION: Mr. Bowie.

FROM U.N.R.R.A. (ATHENS) TO U.N.R.R.A. (LONDON).

No. 849.

DATED

24th August 1945

RECEIVED

25th August 1945

Repeated to Washington No. 860.

Re your No. 607, repeated Washington No. 2948. Bunks to sleep 12,000 persons required, displaced persons. Bunks for 3,000 persons needed welfare. Request 5,000 tier bunks be procured and shipped quickly as possible. Reply earliest.

CDC

OUT FILE

Copy WE 80/11
ne 41-11

PC
WE

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

Originator: Miss Bowie

EN CLAIR

DIVISIONAL DISTRIBUTION

U.N.R.R.A. LONDON.....TO.....U.N.R.R.A. WASHINGTON

No. 2948

D: 12.22 Hrs. 18th August, 1945

Repeated Athens 607

Re Athens to London No. 658 repeated to Washington 713

1. We can procure from Government surpluses 5,000 3 tier collapsible steel bunks to sleep 15,000 as used in Air Raid Shelters UK.
2. Palliasses to fit bunks also available approximately three weeks from placing firm request.
3. Have discussed with Mabon who agrees suitability.
4. Action Washington. Please cable soonest authority for procurement if agreed.
5. Action Athens. Cable at once repeating to Washington approximate number of bunks required.

LLR/RIN

Des: no 90.

OUT FILE

4/11

To: Head of UNRRA Mission to Greece

(For the attention of Mr. Glen Iest)

From: R. Berger, Welfare Programmes Co-ordination Officer,
Welfare Division, E.R.O.

INTERNATIONAL MATERIAL ON PUBLIC ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

We are now sending a selection of literature and forms which have been obtained from the London County Council Social Welfare Department.

August 13th, 1945.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION MATERIAL

RECEIVED FROM L.G.C.

- A. Orders made by Ministry of Health. Pp 48 and 64 of booklet contain a number of basic relief forms, of which 1 and 12 are the principal outdoor relief records
- B. } Full sized L.G.C. outdoor relief forms corresponding to above.
- C. } C. is prepared in duplicate, one form being sent to Finance Division and one retained by Relieving Officer
- D. L.G.C. newspaper forms. These are prescribed in Article 16 of Relief Regulation Order on p. 75 of booklet (A)
- E. Relieving Officer's receipt and expenditure form
- F. } Forms of statistical returns
- G. }
- H. P.A.6. Administration of Relief
- I. The London Relieving Officer
- J. London's Homeless
- K. The House

There have been a considerable number of modifications in public assistance administration in recent years and the booklets are to some extent out of date but they still cover the main principles of relief. A number of war-time modifications have also been made in the Minister's orders but these again would not, I think, be of importance to the Commission. There is a good deal of useful information about accounting procedure on pp 120 - 135 of "The London Relieving Officer".

Original WE4/11
Copy for WE80/11

M. H. H. S.
—

UNRRA MISSION TO GREECE

REPORT OF WELFARE DIVISION FOR PERIOD ENDING JUNE 1945

SUMMARY

PAST ACTIVITIES

SYSTEM FOR ASSESSING AND RELIEVING DESTITUTION

Ministry of Social Welfare, with the advice of the UNRRA Welfare Division has prepared a scheme for administration of public assistance. The organisation is based on committees at four levels, (a) Parish Committee, (b) Secondary Committee, (c) Eparchy Committees, (d) Nomos Committees.

Parish Committees chosen by higher committee include priest, schoolmaster the doctor if any, with two or three other citizens. Applications are reviewed by this Committee on the basis of size of family and source and size of income. Committee makes immediate decision where the applicant or family should be classed as indigent. Decision is final unless appeal is lodged to higher committee.

Secondary committees for larger villages is first court of appeal from Parish Committees. Secondary Committee is purely an appeal machinery and does not administer or organise relief.

Eparchy Committees. Responsible for organisation and administration of secondary and parish committees. Appointed by the higher committee from certain categories; the church, law, banking and from other citizens put forward by professional members. Appeals against decision of the Parish or Secondary Committees are lodged with Eparchy Committees who have final decision. Eparchy Committees rely not only on evidence submitted by lower organs but have their own system of inspection.

Nomos Committees or professional welfare centres are responsible for organisation and control of all subsidiary committees to ensure effective execution of Government policy and for recommending developments of scheme to Ministry of Social Welfare.

Assessment of Indigency

Assessment is on a sliding scale by which applicants may get free rations, free issue for some members of the family, or may be required to pay part price. Indigents may be required to work on public projects without pay. UNRRA suggestion that it is preferable that breadwinners should be paid for work performed and then purchase rations in the normal way has not, so far, been accepted by Government. Scheme to provide for producers unable to sell their crops is now under consideration with suggestion that agricultural bank might be established. Assessment under this scheme will affect not only issue of food but will determine distribution medical supplies, clothing and tools, and equipment for home industries. Greek Welfare Division appreciate weaknesses of Parish Committee system likely to be influenced by political and personal considerations. Improvement compared with present lack of system is that in individual claim Committee decision is based on statement which can be checked by higher authority. Committees must justify decisions on the facts, not on vague assessments. Essential part of scheme is central training programme to provide reasonably competent officials for provincial and local work. UNRRA has helped Government to establish small training school in Athens for this purpose.

DISTRIBUTION OF CONTRIBUTED CLOTHING

Joint Clothing Committee has been established to coordinate supplies from different sources. All supplies except those of American Red Cross are allocated in bulk to regions. Distribution within regions undertaken by Government Committees with advice and considerable practical help of UNRRA Welfare Division. In many cases local UNRRA Welfare Officer has reorganised and initiated clothing committees. Voluntary Societies in many cases helping with sorting and distribution. Without drive by UNRRA Welfare Officers and considerable assistance of Voluntary Society teams, local and regional committees would have failed effectively to distribute clothing supplies. On the 1st April to 30th June, approximately 3,200,000 pieces of donated clothing were issued. Certain special allocations have also been made to children's institutions, hospitals, etc.

CARE OF REFUGEES

UNRRA Welfare Division has given substantial help in organising refugee transit camps for internal displaced persons in conjunction with Greek Red Cross and ML. UNRRA was able to obtain stores and equipment for the camps and to ensure adequate supervision. Work continues in Macedonia and Thrace and is now linking with the Displaced Persons Division who have taken over transportation of internal displaced persons.

CHILDREN'S MILK AND FEEDING SERVICES

Swiss Mission of Red Cross had organised distribution of milk and supplementary feeding for children during occupation. This scheme applied only to some areas; in others, little was done. Government have now agreed that work of Swiss Mission should pass to Patriotic Foundation. In the intervening months uncertainty has led to much confusion over the supply and distribution of milk and of food. UNRRA Welfare Division has played leading part in keeping services going and in initiating them where they did not previously exist. Regional Welfare Officers have in many cases taken the lead in the formation of Government Committees for this work. Uniformity of practice will not be achieved until Patriotic Foundation has put overall plan into effect. However, despite some inequality and confusion the services have continued through a very difficult period and considerable supplies of milk and supplementary foods have reached the children.

SUMMER CAMPS

UNRRA Welfare Division succeeded in obtaining supplies and equipment for the organisation of summer camps for poor town children. Through Supply Division, food, tentage and other equipment have been provided. In comparison with 12000 children provided for in previous years, 40,000 children will this year be given two or three weeks holiday in Athens area and Salonica, Kavalla, Volos, Preveza, Patras and other centres.

FUTURE POLICY AND PLANS

MILK AND FEEDING SERVICES FOR CHILDREN

Plan for the July, August and September is to give timed milk to children aged 0-2 years as first priority, and powdered milk to those aged 2-7, 14-18 and 7-14 in that order of priority. At the moment it is doubtful whether timed milk will be available and whether stocks of even powdered milk will permit the full programme to be put into effect. In this event first priority will be given to undernourished and sickly children within each age group. Plan for supplementary feeding will be based on mid-day meal at schools with aim to provide milk for every school child. Limiting factor will be that of space and of cooking equipment. Greek War Relief Association have promised \$750,000 to finance this programme. UNRRA taking steps to procure as much cooking equipment as possible from ex-Army stocks. Where food cannot be provided in schools, special children's canteens will

be established. The Swiss Mission's special feeding centres in Athens will be continued and developed in other places. These are linked to medical centres for younger children from which doctor recommends cases for special feeding. This plan will provide for special items for undernourished and sickly children.

RE-EQUIPMENT OF CHILDREN'S INSTITUTIONS

Homeless children will be dealt with in general through adoption schemes and foster parent arrangements. Some orphanages will have to be maintained and there will be growing need for homes for the blind, disabled and for preventoria. Existing institutions need re-equipping. UNRRA Welfare Division now screening lists number, type institutions before seeking procurement.

HOMELESS CHILDREN

To avoid institutional care, special allowances will be made to widows, relations looking after children or families without breadwinners. With advice from UNRRA Welfare Division, Government and Patriotic Foundation are evolving scheme for supervised and subsidised adoption by foster parents. Scheme will include the usual safeguards for adequate care. Tentative scheme is being considered for the bringing in of trained adoption workers from other countries to initiate scheme and to train Greeks for inspection work on the regions. Scheme is based on provision for 30,000 children.

MEASURES FOR REDUCING DESTITUTION

UNRRA Welfare Division are studying problem of small traders and home industries in order to make estimates of tools, equipment and raw materials needed for rehabilitation of these groups (tailors, cobblers, carpenters, blacksmiths, home industries - weaving, pottery, making, etc.). UNRRA Welfare Division will advise Industrial Rehabilitation and procurement division of necessary procurement action. Physical distribution will be through Industrial Rehabilitation Section and the corresponding Government ministry. UNRRA Welfare Division in cooperation with Ministry of Social Welfare advising on priorities. From indigency application forms it is hoped to obtain picture of unemployment incidents by locality and provision. Analyses should be useful guide in planning priorities of major industrial rehabilitation and public works.

RECREATIONAL SUPPLIES

Welfare Division regards this as part of long term plan but realise that sooner or later community services must be revived, and that these will need advice, leadership and material equipment. Games and other equipment also urgently needed for schools, children's homes and the few existing clubs and centres.

RL/AD
3.8.45.

WE 80/11

OUT FILE

26th July, 1945.

The Military Permit Office,
Passport Office.

Dear Sir,

With regard to the proposed visit of Mr. Roger Wilson and Mr. Bernard Lawson to Greece, I wish to inform you that the purpose of their visit is to investigate the civilian relief operations in Greece and to consult with U.N.R.R.A. both in Greece and London on present problems and future projects. Their visit to Greece is sponsored by U.N.R.R.A. and will be of considerable benefit to U.N.R.R.A. in planning the present civilian relief programmes.

Yours faithfully,

Director of Welfare Division.

ACTION COPY

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

43.80/11.

DIVISIONAL DISTRIBUTION
ACTION: C. VAN HYNING.

FROM TIMOTHEOS, ARCHBISHOP GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH AUSTRALIA JOINT
PRESIDENT GREEK W.A.R. RELIEF FEDERAL COUNCIL (SYDNEY).

TO
THE MOST REVEREND THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY

INDEXED

Dated : 23rd July 1945.
Received: 28th July 1945.

Federal body formed Australia coordinating all Greek War Relief activities. I as head Greek Church Australia joint president committee. We face difficulties arranging dispatch parcels Greece by residents Australia relatives in dire need. Heartbreaking receive daily appeals which cannot be answered though comforts available owing mailing arrangements not completed by British Government. Earnestly implore your assistance as friend Greece to use your influence for immediate restoration parcels post facilities to Greece particularly in view coming winter which may prove disastrous.

L.J.

ACTION COPY

INDEXED

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

ME. 80/11

DIVISIONAL DISTRIBUTION:
ACTION: CONRAD VAN RYNING

FROM U.N.R.R.A. (ATHENS) TO U.N.R.R.A. (WASHINGTON).

No. 658.

Dated : 25th July 1945.

Received : 26th July 1945.

Repeated London, 587.

Maben to Hendrickson.

Re your 508, repeated London 2465. Your paras. a, b, c, d and e approved by Greek Government and Mission. approximately 40 health centers can be opened in the next 8 months. Kalmer agrees.

WE 80/11

L.J.

WE
AC

86 / 11

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

INDEXED

DIVISIONAL DISTRIBUTION

ACTION: Mr. Addir

U.N.R.R.A. WASHINGTON.....TO.....U.N.R.R.A. LONDON

No. 2465

D: 14th July, 1945

Repeated to Athens No. 508

R: 15th July, 1945

From Hendrickson.

1. Greek War Relief has submitted for approval of Director General Rehabilitation plans for Greece as follows:

- (a) Creation of Health Centres.
- (b) Operation of mobile clinics eventually to total 18.
- (c) Supplementary feeding for school children.
- (d) Rehabilitation of war disabled.
- (e) Support at least in part of 25,000 children.

2. Request that Mr. Ben cable soonest whether he approves programme in general on basis his knowledge these projects and whether Greek Government approves. We strongly desire to co-operate with GWR.

RLW.

Action to be taken when
Athens reply is received.
Mr. Berger to see.
K.I.P. 15/7.

187/48

UNRRA CHILD WELFARE WORK IN GREECE.

UNRRA child welfare specialists started work immediately after their arrival in Greece with the Government in attempts to develop plans for meeting the many pressing child welfare problems of the country. It soon became apparent that if any sort of logical planning was to be done, provision would have to be made for coordination of the efforts of the many governmental agencies and private organizations concerned.

As part of the committee structure providing for coordination and exchange of views between the Greek Government and UNRRA there was established a Joint Welfare Sub-Committee. This was authorized in February before the end of the ML period by the Joint Policy Committee, top Allied-Greek Government committee dealing with matters of highest policy.

It seemed wise to incorporate the development of programs for child welfare into the existing committee structure. Therefore the Joint Welfare Sub-Committee established a Technical Committee on Child Welfare (see paper No. JWSC (45) 3 attached). This was in the latter part of March.

It was the function of this Committee to analyze child welfare problems and to develop plans for meeting them. It was to serve as an advisory committee to the Ministry of Welfare in carrying out its child welfare responsibilities. Membership on the Committee is as follows:

Director-General, Ministry of Welfare (Chairman)
Director, Bureau of Private Organizations,
Ministry of Welfare
Director, Hellenic Near East Foundation
Director, Junior Section, Greek Red Cross
Director of School Hygiene, Ministry of Education
President, Patriotic Foundation
Medical Director, Patriotic Foundation
Director, Bureau of State Orphanages, Ministry of Welfare.
President, Swiss Red Cross Mission
Assistant Director, Welfare Division, UNRRA
Child Welfare Specialist, UNRRA.

The membership of this Committee included representatives of the principal national organizations having child welfare responsibilities. As can be seen, two divisions of the Ministry of Welfare function in relation to institutions and agencies for children. The Bureau of State Orphanages carries direct responsibility for the operation of the rather extensive system of state orphanages and day nurseries. The Patriotic Foundation is the principal national private agency for child care. It has close association with the government receiving in pre-war days 50% of its funds from that source. It seems to be the intention of the Ministry of Welfare to look to this Foundation for carrying out many of the child welfare responsibilities of the Ministry. The Greek Red Cross and the Hellenic Near East Foundation are both active in various child welfare projects. The Ministry of Education, as in other countries, carries responsibility for many phases of child welfare.

This Committee held its first meeting on the 5th of April, 1945. It has met regularly each week since then.

The Committee first attempted to evaluate the most pressing child welfare problems with which the nation needed to deal. After analysis of the national situation it seemed that there were three principal areas to which the committee needed to give immediate consideration:

1. Summer camps and colonies for children deprived to the extent that their health was threatened. (Particularly was this program emphasized by the Government)
2. Supplementary feeding for the vulnerable groups.

3. Development of facilities for caring for homeless children.

SUMMER CAMPS AND COLONIES

Because of the very large proportion of children in Greece whose health has been threatened in recent years owing to the lack of inadequacy of the first necessities of life, summer camps have become an important part of the child welfare program of Greece. They have been used successfully as a means of supplementary feeding, of rebuilding health, and of developing group spirit.

With all the changes in organization which took place after the occupation, the Technical Committee on Child Welfare found itself faced, at the time of its organization, with the fact that there was no coordinated plan for the establishment or supervision of camps and colonies, nor for the provision of supplies. Immediately the Committee established a Sub-Committee on Summer Camps and Colonies to carry out these functions (see page No. TOCW (45) I)

The membership of this Committee is representative of some of the Principal government and private organizations concerned with summer camps. Its members are as follows:

- Director, Bureau of Private Organizations,
Ministry of Welfare (Chairman)
- Secretary, Junior Section, Greek Red Cross
- Director of School of Hygiene, Ministry of Education.
- Medical Director, Patriotic Foundation
- Administrator, Camps Bureau, Ministry of Welfare
- Representative of the Swiss Red Cross.
- Representative of the Ministry of Supply
- Representative of the Ministry of Labor
- Representative of the Municipality of Athens
- Welfare Specialist UNRRA

This Committee has met regularly each week since its establishment. It has reported to the Technical Committee on Child Welfare when the help of that Committee was needed.

Through the efforts of the Committee a Bureau of Summer Camps and Colonies was set up in the Ministry of Welfare and arrangements were made with the Ministry of Supply to obtain food. With the backing of the Committee, the Ministry of Welfare obtained a fairly substantial appropriation of 65,000,000 drachmas to be used for camping in the various parts of Greece. Besides these activities which were concerned with all of Greece the Committee devoted much time to the development of camps in the Capital Area. It is serving not only as a national committee but also as a committee for the capital.

It is expected that this Committee will continue to function throughout the summer to serve as an advisory committee to the Bureau of Camps and Summer Colonies and to deal with new problems in relation to camps (for a description of the present status of summer camps and colonies see attached copy of the minutes of the Technical Committee on Child Welfare for June the 17th, 1945).

SUPPLEMENTARY FEEDING.

During the occupation a rather extensive program of milk distribution and supplementary child feeding in canteens was carried out by the Swiss Red Cross Mission which served as the agent of the Joint Relief Commission in this program. The program covered those regions which were accessible, and at the highest point of the program 600,000 children were being fed. The need for a continuation for some time to come of a program of supplementary child feeding is obvious.

The program as it existed, however, was threatened with a breakdown in March when the functions of the Joint Relief Commission were transferred to the Greek Government/...

Government. The Swiss Red Cross Mission had drawn food stuffs for its program from the Joint Relief Commission. It was obvious that the position of the Swiss Red Cross Mission at the time of the turning over of JRC functions to the Government which assumed ownership of supplies, should be clarified.

The Technical Committee on Child Welfare was stimulated by UNRRA to give this problem attention. UNRRA representatives on the Committee pointed out the confusion existing throughout the regions of Greece by a lack of agreement between the Government, now the supplying agent, and the Swiss Red Cross Mission, the operating agent for this program.

Although the Technical Committee on Child Welfare early adopted a resolution to the effect that the Government should make an agreement with the Swiss Red Cross Mission whereby the Government would undertake responsibility, similar to the arrangement which had been made between the Government and the Joint Relief Commission, it was not until the latter part of June that such an agreement was finally signed. This was due in part to the fact that the Plastiras Government fell and a new set of officers had to be educated to the problem. It was also due to the fact that some antagonism existed between the Government and the Swiss Red Cross Mission, which had its origin in the days of the occupation when, of course, the Swiss Red Cross Mission had to be very careful of its association with the enemy-dominated Government.

Before the agreement was signed UNRRA representatives on the Technical Committee on Child Welfare had succeeded in establishing the point that when the Government took over the services of the Swiss Red Cross Mission, not only in the area of child feeding but also in its dispensary work and prevention work should continue until the Patriotic Foundation, which was named as the government agent to carry out the responsibilities of the Swiss Red Cross Mission, was reorganized.

In order to implement these agreements and to draw up not only an emergency supplementary child feeding and milk distribution program but also to develop a long term child and school feeding program, the Technical Committee on Child Welfare appointed a Sub-Committee on Child Feeding, composed of the following persons:

- President, Patriotic Foundation (Chairman)
- Medical Director, Patriotic Foundation
- Director of School Hygiene, Ministry of Education
- Director, Hellenic Near East Foundation
- President, Swiss Red Cross Mission
- Child Welfare Specialist, UNRRA
- Director, Food Division, UNRRA
- Nutritionist, UNRRA
- Foreign Director, Greek War Relief Association

This Committee has met on call, but generally once a week. The attached paper on supplementary feeding which it prepared has been adopted by the Technical Committee on Child Welfare and by the Joint Welfare Sub-Committee.

The Committee is continuing to meet and is directing its efforts toward a clarification of national responsibilities and organization for supplementary feeding. It is attempting to determine the relative place of a proposed school feeding program. It is also concerning itself with further and more detailed national policies which must be developed if feeding programs are to continue. Representatives of Greek War Relief Association are working with the Committee in developing plans for the best use of the funds, which they have available for supplementary feeding.

CARE FOR HOMELESS CHILDREN

Despite the fact that there are estimated to be thousands of homeless children in Greece, attempts to get the Ministry of Welfare and the Technical Committee on Child Welfare to develop ways of meeting and problem have been unsuccessful until recently. This has partly been due to the pre-occupation of the Technical Committee on Child Welfare with the first program of its interest,

namely summer camps and colonies.

However, in June the Technical Committee on Child Welfare established a Sub-Committee on Homeless Children to draft a long term program for the care of that group. This Committee is composed of the following persons:

President, Patriotic Foundation (Chairman)
 Director, Hellenic Near East Foundation
 Medical Director, Patriotic Foundation
 Director, Bureau of State Orphanages, Ministry of Welfare.
 Director, Bureau of Private Organizations, Ministry of Welfare.
 Assistant Director, Bureau of State Orphanages, Ministry of Welfare.
 Health Division, Region "A" UNRRA.
 Assistant Director, Welfare Division, UNRRA
 Child Welfare Specialist, Welfare Division, UNRRA
 Child Welfare Specialist, Region "A" UNRRA.

This Committee has held four regular meetings and has drafted a proposed program. It is significant that the program calls for care of children, who are without parents or whose relatives are unable to care for them, in suitable foster families. This program has been decided upon in order to avoid the establishment of additional orphanages and institutions which the Government considers not only expensive but, by and large, unsuited to meet the physical, mental and emotional needs of most children.

The Sub-Committee intends to recommend that the Government immediately come to a decision as to whether the Patriotic Foundation will be used as its agent for carrying out a program for homeless children, or whether a children's division in the Welfare Centers will be provided for this purpose. It seems more likely that the Government will decide to utilize the Patriotic Foundation. There are a number of advantages to this, provided the Foundation works under the general coordination of the Welfare Centers. The chief advantage is that the Patriotic Foundation, which is a quasi-public agency, represents the combined efforts of public and private initiative in meeting the problems of children. However, it will be necessary for this agency to be completely reorganized.

- a. because it has suffered major loss of capable personnel during the occupation, and
- b. because its focus is primarily upon health and it must expand if it is to conduct an extensive child welfare and placement program.

The Committee is hoping, when its program is prepared, that it may be submitted not only to the Government but also to private foreign agencies so that financial support might be received as an aid in carrying it out.

It should be added that UNRRA child welfare and other representatives, during the time that committee work was being carried on in behalf of specific programs of a long term nature, have been trying to "hold the line" on present child welfare facilities. Every effort has been made on an emergency basis to insure a regular distribution of UNRRA imported food supplies to child welfare agencies and institutions, to insure regular payment of Governmental subventions to such government subsidized agencies and institutions, and to obtain for these agencies and institutions as many supplies and as much equipment as possible.

SUMMARY

In general the contacts of UNRRA child welfare specialists with the Ministry and other child welfare leaders have been of two kinds:

- a. Through committee meetings such as those described above, and
- b. Through direct contact with individual officials on a working basis/...

basis.

Beginning about the 1st of June 1945 the committee and individual contacts have become much more fruitful. It is apparent that the governmental officials and national leaders are now taking much more initiative. The role of UNRRA specialists is becoming much more that of providing advice and counsel. Heretofore, much stimulation has been expected of UNRRA officials and at times the picture has looked very gloomy indeed. Now, however, the prospects for the future seems much brighter, depending mainly upon what funds will be made available by the Government, what assistance may be forthcoming from private foreign agencies, and what supplies may be acquired by UNRRA.

Welfare Division
10 July 1945.

Athens, Greece.

12 March 1945.

From: Sub-Committee on Welfare

Subject: Establishment of Technical Committee on Child Welfare

1. A Technical Committee on Child Welfare is hereby established:
2. This Technical Committee shall consist of an official of the Ministry of Welfare appointed by the Minister of Welfare as chairman and a representative of the UNRRA Welfare Division appointed by the Director of Welfare of UNRRA. Other members may be appointed to the Technical Committee by the Sub-Committee on Welfare upon recommendation of the Technical Committee.
3. The Technical Committee on Child Welfare shall:
 - a) Develop plans for the location, identification, and care of missing children.
 - b) Make plans for re-uniting children with their families.
 - c) Make plans for assessing the immediate needs of child welfare agencies and institutions and recommend ways of meeting those needs.
 - d) Make recommendations for the coordination of the work of various public, semi-public, and private agencies carrying on child welfare activities.
 - e) Advise on the establishment of a Bureau of Child Welfare in the Ministry of Welfare and make specific recommendations as to ways of helping the Ministry of Welfare effectively carry out its child welfare responsibilities.
 - f) Draw up plans on such other activities and progress as come within the scope of welfare services to children, mothers, and young persons.
4. The Technical Committee on Child Welfare shall appoint such Technical Sub-Committees as may be necessary to carry out its responsibilities.

To: Technical Committee on Child Welfare

Establishment of Sub-Committee on Summer Camps and Colonies.

1. A Technical Sub-Committee on Summer Camps and Colonies, of the Technical Committee on Child Welfare, is hereby established.

2. This Technical Sub-Committee shall consist of an official of the Ministry of Welfare, appointed by the Minister of Welfare, as Chairman, and a representative of the UNRRA Welfare Division, appointed by the Director of Welfare. Division, UNRRA, other members may be appointed by the Technical Committee on Child Welfare upon recommendation by the Technical Sub-Committee on Summer Camps and Colonies.

3. The Technical Sub-Committee on Summer Camps and Colonies shall:

- a) Coordinate the plans of organizations for the development of summer camps and colonies for children throughout Greece.
- b) Establish standards for such camps, provide for the necessary control in maintaining such standards.
- c) Provide clearance for the fair distribution of such financial assistance, supplies and equipment as may be available for summer camps and colonies.
- d) Give assistance, as is necessary in related problems, such as training of staff.
- e) Analyze reports from the camps and colonies, in order to present a coordinated picture of the projects at the end of the season.
- f) Develop long-term plans for successive summers, securing and utilizing equipment and materials for permanent use in camps and colonies.

Athens, 30th May, 1945.

To: The Joint Welfare Sub-Committee

From: The Technical Committee on Child Welfare

Subject: Supplementary Child Feeding

The Technical Committee on Child Welfare has for several weeks been giving careful study to child feeding in Greece. On the basis of this study it has arrived at the following conclusions and recommendations which it hereby presents to the Joint Welfare Sub-Committee:

1. Children represent the most important asset of Greece. Those who survived the hunger and deprivations of the occupation must now have food in adequate quantities if they are to have an opportunity of becoming strong, healthy citizens.
2. Food supplies being distributed now and for some time to come are so limited that adequate food can only be assured to those children and other categories, such as pregnant and nursing mothers, needing it most, by means of supplementary ration, even if this means a reduction in the basic ration scale for adults.
3. The Technical Committee on Child Welfare believes it to be of utmost importance for the future of Greece that the Greek Government adopt the policy of maintaining, and where necessary, extending the work of child feeding whether in canteens, special feeding centers, or schools.
4. The Swiss Red Cross Mission which formerly was responsible for supplementary child feeding has been unable to carry out its full program since March, largely because it has not had clear-cut authority to do so nor the necessary facilities. The Government, on the other hand, has accepted in principle that the activities of the Swiss Red Cross Mission, after its withdrawal, be handed over to Greek services, but up to now, the respective agreement has not been completed. The result has been that child feeding programs in many provinces have broken down and there are large numbers of hungry children. Even at the peak of the Swiss Red Cross Mission program, only 600,000 children were fed.
5. It is recommended that the next four months - June, July, August and September - be considered an emergency period and that allocations of necessary supplementary supplies be based upon rough estimates of child population in the various regions in order to prevent delays that might be occasioned in the collection of more precise data.
6. Your Committee strongly recommend that the agreement between the Swiss Red Cross Mission and the Government be completed and signed at once and that any other necessary action be taken promptly in order that the Government may assume responsibility for the activities heretofore carried out by the Swiss Mission. It is imperative that action be taken on this recommendation immediately since the Swiss Red Cross Mission has announced its intention to terminate its work on 15 June 1945.
7. Although your Committee has not formulated a detailed plan for long-term supplementary child-feeding by the Government, it recommends that in order to insure proper allocation and utilization of child feeding supplies, the following suggestions be referred by the Joint Welfare Sub-Committee to the competent authorities developing the organization for this purpose:
 - a) There should be a central policy-making body for child-feeding programs and this body should be provided with sufficient operational staff to see that its policies are followed throughout/...

throughout the provinces. (Under the proposed agreement this need is to be partially met by the Government's absorption of the staff of the Swiss Red Cross Mission).

b) There should be a close coordination between such a central policy making body and the competent supply and distribution authorities.

c) It should not be necessary for the central policy-making body responsible for child feeding programs actually to do the physical handling and warehousing of supplies: This should be the responsibility of the national supply and distribution authorities so that it can be completely coordinated with the over-all allocation and distribution program.

8. Your committee is pleased to report that the Ministry of Supply expressed its intention immediately to issue instructions to provincial authorities to release supplies necessary for supplementary child feeding programs to various local agencies and committees on the basis of allocations previously undertaken by the Swiss Red Cross Mission.

This will be done until 1st July: by which time a new basis of allocation will, it is hoped, have been determined. UNRRA regional representatives have been instructed to assist local authorities in making these determinations. The actions should go a long way toward preventing the further breakdown of provincial supplementary child feeding programs.

9. In order to prevent the further breakdown of child feeding programs before the Government can assume responsibility and develop a long term plan it seems essential that the Ministry of Welfare, probably in conjunction with the Ministry of Supply, issue a circular immediately to the provinces covering the policies to be followed for the present in the maintenance and reorganization of supplementary child feeding programs. During the past several months there have been instances where necessary foodstuffs were available in the regions, but the distribution has been held up owing to the lack of authority from the central Government to issue food for child feeding programs. This circular should include policies in regard to age groups to be fed, diet, selection of children within age groups, preparation of foodstuffs, standards of operation etc.

10. The Joint Welfare Sub-Committee.

a) Is invited to endorse the above report and particularly to approve paragraph 4.

b) Is requested to present the above to the Joint Policy Committee for its endorsement.

D. Frangopoulos
Chairman

Technical Committee on Child Welfare.

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON CHILD WELFARE

MINUTES

of the 11th Meeting held at the offices
of the Ministry of Social Welfare on the
17th June 1945 at 9. o'clock.

Persons present

Mr. Frangopoulos, Ministry of Welfare
Mr. Arcadios, Ministry of Welfare
Mr. De Fischer, Swiss Mission.
Mr. Sifnaios, Greek Red Cross.
Mr. Dula, UNRRA.
Mr. Hunt, UNRRA.
Dr. Saroglou, P.I.K.P.A.
Mr. Stefanou, Ministry of Education.
Mr. Papadimitriou, P.I.K.P.A.
Mr. Theodorides, P.I.K.P.A.
Mr. Michaelides, Near East Foundation.

1. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

Reading of minutes was deferred until later.

2. REPORT ON CHILD FEEDING

Mr. Papadimitriou described another meeting of the Sub-Committee on Child Feeding in which there had been general agreement on the principles presented to the Joint Welfare Sub-Committee. The Committee had also discussed the difficulties faced in the preparation of milk under present conditions and considered the possibility of a reduction in the extent of milk distribution with preparation actually carried out. The Committee also discussed the necessity for local preparation of foods for children. It was pointed out that it had previously been the practice to prepare semolina and macaroni in Greece for child feeding purposes.

Dr. De Fischer who had just returned from Crete reported that child feeding programs under the direction of the J.R.C. delegate there were proceeding satisfactorily. This was possible because J.R.C. only stopped functioning there on last Friday. There is enough food in the end of the Island previously occupied by the Germans to continue the feeding programs for perhaps another two months. Unless food is received between now and the end of June, however, the extensive program in the rest of Crete will have to cease operation. While Dr. De Fischer was there, he arranged that the J.R.C. delegate would continue to be responsible for child feeding until July 1st at which time responsibility would be transferred to the Nomarchs. Dr. De Fischer also reported that a shipment of 200 tons of food for the Crete programs had been available in Piraeus and that there had been a Swedish ship "Fennis" which was going to Crete. UNRRA, however, had not been able to allow this food to be sent. UNRRA representatives on the committee agreed to investigate this matter.

Dr. De Fischer pointed out and it was confirmed by another member of the committee that in spite of telegrams of the Ministry of Welfare to Nomarchs their position was not entirely clear and it was agreed that further steps should be taken to clarify their responsibilities as well as that of the many employees and committees which have been carrying on child feeding heretofore. It was agreed that this matter should be referred to the Child Feeding Committee. In this connection it was thought also that the employees of the Swiss Mission should be given some assurance as soon as possible concerning their future. Such assurance might come from the Swiss Mission and the Patriotic Foundation when the agreement is signed. It is hoped that this will occur on Friday June 22.

Various members expressed great anxiety over Northern Epirus because of the great lack of food existing since the beginning of the occupation. The Committee agreed that it would be desirable to make efforts to get food to this area as soon

as possible. If there is to be child feeding in the mountains there, food will have to be delivered by the first of September because of the very difficult transportation situation. A similar situation exists in Eteoloacarnania. It was agreed that the Sub-Committee on Child Feeding should prepare a statement on this subject for presentation to the Joint Welfare Sub-Committee. This statement must be presented in time to Mr. Frangopoulos to be available for him to take with him to the Joint Welfare Sub-Committee on Thursday, June 21.

3. HOMELESS CHILDREN

Many reports have been received about the great number of children in Greece without parents or without proper parental supervision. Mr. Frangopoulos, chairman, in opening up the discussion of children needing homes said that he and the Ministry have been giving considerable thought to this problem. The Ministry has asked for 500,000,000 drachmas to use in dealing with it, but the money has not yet been granted. Planning for these children seemed to divide itself into four phases.

- a. Registration of the children and gathering information concerning the total number.
- b. Use of existing orphanages to the greatest degree possible.
- c. Starting new orphanages if necessary.
- d. Most important is a program which would make it possible for children to live in the homes of relatives and the development of a program for finding and using satisfactory foster homes.

Mr. Theodorides pointed out that finding homes and looking after the social aspects of a child's life was often just as important as looking after the child's health. So far in Greece there has been considerable emphasis on health but not so much on the social aspects. Dr. Saroglou said that he felt it should be a basic principle in planning for these children that plans should be worked out for them in their own area. They should not be transported for care to other places where they will be out of touch with their own community. Care of these children should be regarded as a community problem. Mr. Papadimitriou said that he felt plans should not be made for shipment of Greek children to other countries except as a last resort. If it appeared that Greece could not meet the needs of her own children and it was necessary to send them to other countries, provision should be made for their return. Mr. Papadimitriou also emphasized the importance of giving help to homeless children in such a way as to maintain their dignity and morale. The matter of the amount of money to be available must also be determined. In regard to the lack of funds to meet this big problem Mr. Dula pointed out that there would be little chance of obtaining any money unless a well worked out plan was presented for its use. It seemed to him that the Committee had the responsibility of developing plans to meet the needs of these children and then for representing the children in obtaining the money, supplies, and services necessary. In doing this, careful organization and planning will be essential. It was pointed out that some help might be expected from outside agencies such as the Save the Children Fund.

The Committee agreed that a Sub-Committee on homeless children should be established under the chairmanship of Mr. Papadimitriou, President of P.I.K.P.A. for the purpose of examining the whole problem of homeless children and recommending plans for dealing effectively with it. The following members are appointed:

- Mr. Dula, UNRRA
- Dr. Saroglou, P.I.K.P.A.
- Miss McKay, UNRRA
- Mr. Theodorides, Ministry of Welfare
- Mr. Hunt, UNRRA
- Mr. Michaelides, Hellenic Near East.
- Mr. Massinezes, UNRRA (Region 1)
- Mr. Zervos, Ministry of Welfare, Secretary.
- Mr. Arcadios, Ministry of Welfare.

The Committee was given authority to recommend additional members as it saw the necessity for them.

4. SUMMER CAMPS.

Mr. Arcadios/....

4. SUMMER CAMPS.

Mr. Arcadios reported that the summer camps program was meeting with unforeseen success. It looked as if it was going to be possible to have camps for more than the 25000 children which the committee had originally expected to serve. Camps were ready to begin at the end of the school term. Mr. Arcadios said that he wanted to express his appreciation to the members of the Sub-Committee on Summer Camps who had worked very hard and contributed much to the present success. He also expressed his thanks to the Technical Committee on Child Welfare. Mr. Zanidis gave a more detailed report. Food supplies over and above that coming from the Ministry of Supplies will be procured from the open market. The expanded program may make necessary more money than was originally allocated, but attempts are being made to adjust the amount of money per child to the actual needs of the particular camp concerned. At Pantoli water, electricity, transport, and medical supplies will be available. The Ministry of Education is also making it possible for schools in the suburbs to be used for summer camp programs. Facilities for 4000 children are expected from this source. Additional supplies and equipment for camping are also coming from the Ministry of Supplies. Mr. Papadimitriou urged that all facilities possible be furnished to the provinces. It was reported that camps are being established for 4000 children in Crete, 7000 children in Salonica and for 6000 children in the rest of Macedonia. The committee accepted the report and thanked Mr. Arcadios and Mr. Zanidis.

5. ADJOURNMENT.

Registry -

Country Welfare Operations -
Spec.

WE.60

WE.80/11

ERIC THOMAS BOULTER,
c/o National Institute for the Blind,
22/228 Great Portland Street, W.1.

Industrial Employment Officer - present salary £300, plus
bonus £350.

Mr. Boulter has been handed a green UNRRA form and
has today visited the Ministry of Labour, Sardinia Street
to register for work with UNRRA. Dr. Topping has arranged
for him to attend the Wellcome Institute for immunization.

4.6.45.

Registry

WE.80/11 ✓
WE.60

To: Miss J. Rabut

From: Mr. R. Berger

INDEXED

UNRRA Mission to Greece

We are proposing to send an UNRRA officer to Greece for two months to conduct a survey of the services for the rehabilitation of the blind. This is in response to a request from Miss Beryl Grieve, the rehabilitation specialist on the Mission.

We have in mind A Mr. Eric Boulter for this assignment and I am anxious that he should have as soon as possible some background material on Greece and particularly on the activities of the Welfare Division in the country. Would you be good enough, therefore, to prepare any suitable material for him and send it:

c/o National Institute for the Blind,
22 $\frac{1}{2}$ /8 Great Portland Street, W.1.

The latter should be enclosed in an UNRRA envelope in order that it may be identified and sent on to Mr. Boulter, whose work takes him out of London.

RB/MJB
6.6.45

Copy to: Mrs. Valk

Ae 11/3

Copy for W80/11
Copies S, Legal, H, DP, L, E

MISSION PROGRESS REPORT NO. 4

Extract

WELFARE DIVISION

1 - 31 May, 1945

OUT FILE

5 June, 1945

To: Chief of Mission

From: G. Leet, Director of Welfare.

I. SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

W80/11/7. 1. Public Assistance: Following approval by the Joint Policy Committee the proposed law on Public Assistance - Welfare Centres went to the Cabinet for consideration. Some questions were raised by the Ministers of Justice and Finance but were satisfactorily settled and the law was passed on 30 May. A 3 months budget of 75,000,000 drachmae for administrative costs in implementing the law was approved. The Ministry is developing policies and procedures on the determination of need and the amount of assistance and adequate reporting and recording systems are being evolved.

The Ministry of Welfare has requested the assistance of regional welfare staffs in organising welfare centres in the provinces. The general response from the regions is that the Public Assistance Centre law was one of the most needed actions.

2. Child Welfare

W80/11/8. a) Child Feeding: During the early part of the month problems in child feeding became more intense. Reports continue to come in from the provinces in regard to feeding problems. Much of this confusion is due to lack of organisation and co-ordination on a national basis.

At the present time there is still no clear cut national authority for child feeding, but steps have been taken to meet the emergency situation, and progress is being made toward a more permanent clarification of responsibilities.

The Swiss Red Cross Mission and the Ministry of Welfare reached an agreement on the terms under which the Government would take over the Swiss Mission personnel and responsibilities. This agreement has been passed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. On the strength of this agreement, representatives of the Patriotic Foundation were asked by the Ministry of Welfare to visit the Swiss Mission with the purpose of familiarising themselves with its programme and methods. The Patriotic Foundation will probably be asked by the Ministry of Welfare to take over the Swiss Mission programme under the new agreement.

W80/11/5. b) Homeless Children: UNRRA Welfare Division will give priority to assisting the Government in developing adequate care for children who, for various reasons such as death of parents, illness, etc., cannot live with their families or relatives. The first step that the Government has already undertaken in relation to orphanages in Region A is the registration of every child now in orphanages. The second step will be for institutions to make home investigations of the children who have relatives or friends who, with assistance through the Public Welfare programme, may be able to take these children out of orphanages. This will provide space in existing institutions for homeless children who, at the present time, have no place to go. UNRRA Welfare Division is providing advice and counsel to the Ministry of Welfare concerning the appropriate forms to be utilised in registration.

The Ministry of Welfare appointed a new president of the Patriotic Foundation, a semi-official organisation for the protection of mothers and children. The

/new..

new president has requested UNRRA's assistance in enabling him and other appropriate Ministry officials to make field trips with UNRRA HQ Child Welfare, Child Feeding, and Summer Colonies specialists.

c) Summer Camps and Colonies: Much work has been done by the Welfare Specialist in attempting to expedite the necessary supplies and equipment for summer camps. The Sub-Committee on Summer Camps and Colonies has had the promise of food for camps as well as an allocation of 2000 drachmae per child for a 3-week period. However, the status of equipment for the camps is the same as last month. No progress has been made in procurement.

WE80/11/4 3. Occupational Training and Home Industries: The Sub-Committee on Occupational Training and Home Industries has reached agreement on the type, scope, and machinery for a programme of this kind. Details of execution of such a programme have been worked out and will be sent to the Joint Policy Committee for review. This is considered a very real step forward as there had been some controversy as to responsibility for this programme. The controversy arose over the fact that certain activities were the responsibility of different ministries - such as the Ministry of National Economy is concerned with trade schools, the Ministry of Welfare has sponsored training in handicrafts and other manual skills in such institutions as orphanages, the Ministry of Agriculture has sponsored rural programmes, making small loans before the war for the purchase of materials to build looms, etc.

WE80/11/3 4. Movement of Internally Displaced Persons: A new sub-committee for repatriation and shelter service has been established by the Ministry of Welfare. This sub-committee is to co-ordinate the return of both internally and externally displaced persons and will give special consideration to the problems of shelter.

Shortage of transport continues to be the main difficulty. During May, possible passage of refugees was further reduced by:

1. The Government's necessity to get its officials and army into the newly liberated areas.
2. An increased demand for transport for essential supplies.
3. The lack of life belts in compliance with the orders of the Ministry of Mercantile Marine.

II RESUME OF PROBLEMS CONFRONTING THE WELFARE DIVISION

1. Those Requiring Action by UNRRA HQ. Washington and London:

- a) Unfilled Budget Lines: The lack of personnel is more critical and if not quickly adjusted, will considerably hamper the welfare programme in Greece.

2. Those Requiring Action by the Chief of Mission:

- a) Unless transportation is made available to regional welfare staffs on a definite basis, the speed of organisation and the effectiveness of the welfare centres will be severely limited.
- b) The Welfare Division recommend that the weekly and monthly Interim Reports by the Mission be terminated and that instead a bi-monthly report be issued.

3. Those Requiring Action by Other Mission Officials:

- a) Four typewriters are urgently needed in order to carry out the work of the Division.

Mr. E. Adams
WR 80/11
12

U. N. R. R. A.

European Regional Office

To Deputy Directors-General
Assistant Deputy Directors-General
Executive Secretary
Deputy Executive Secretary
Headquarters Divisional Directors in London
Directors of European Office Divisions
Mr. Kettle

Greek Relief

Attached is a Summary of a survey of Greek Relief which has been confided by the Foreign Economic Administration and forwarded from UNRRA Washington Headquarters. This summary is intended to show the points likely to be of interest and importance to UNRRA in connection with future operations elsewhere.

As the original document is marked for restricted distribution, it is not being generally circulated; but it may be consulted by those interested on application to the Registry.

Signed: C.W. MacMullan

Deputy Executive Secretary

1st September, 1944.
U.N. a.29

"Survey of Greek Relief"

April 1941 - December 1943.

This survey by the Foreign Economic Administration gives a valuable and fully documented account of relief operations in Greece since the occupation. It is in two parts, the first covering the organization and operation of Greek relief, the second the actual distribution of foodstuffs etc. There are copious statistics and appendices giving specimens of the various forms in use etc.

1. 1941 - 42. Within three months of the occupation (in April 1941) shortages had begun to be felt, due to requisitioning, diminishing production, and cessation of imports. During 1941-42 a few shipments of foodstuffs were made from Turkey and elsewhere, and distributed in Athens-Piraeus by a commission of Greek Red Cross Personnel; but these shipments were totally insufficient.

2. Relief 1942-44. Accordingly in August 1942, an agreement was negotiated under the terms of which Swedish vessels were chartered through the Swedish Red Cross for the transport of foodstuffs; this food was reserved solely for the Greek people and distributed by a neutral Commission of thirty, composed equally of Swedish and Swiss under a Swedish president; requisition and exportation by the occupying authority was controlled; and it was agreed that any such requisition of foodstuffs or export of surplus native products should be compensated by the import of other foods.

3. Supplies. Originally providing for monthly shipments of 15,000 tons of wheat, the plan was expanded until for 1944 the current food allotment was as follows:-

Wheat	24,000 tons per month
Pulse	4,700 "
Sugar	2,000 "
Rice	2,000 "
Fish products	1,000 "
Milk	600 "
High protein spaghetti	300 "
Vegetable Stew Mix	300 "
Soup	300 "
Baby food	50 "

In addition necessary equipment, petrol etc. together with shoes and clothes for 300,000 children and clothes for 50,000 adults.

A table on page 175 shows the actual amounts imported to the end of 1943.

Requisitions for supplies from the neutral Commission are reviewed in Washington by a Inter-Agency Committee on Greek Relief and approved by the M.E.W. and the F.E.A. Apart from wheat which is the gift of the Canadian government (15,000 tons per month) and the Argentine government (9,000 tons per month), all food products are bought through the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Except for equipment which is financed by the Greek War Relief Association or the Greek War Relief Fund in Canada most expenses are covered by Lease-Lend funds of which the total estimate for the first six months of 1944 was \$11,750,000 (Page 30).

4. Administration of Relief. A chart on page 21a sets out the organization built up under the neutral Commission which is arranged in the following divisions described in detail in Appendix D:-

/Secretariat

Secretariat
Child Welfare and
Medical care
Documentation and
Co-ordination

Supplies for the Capital
Supplies for the Provinces
Economic services (accounts etc.)
Industrial services (transport,
shipment etc.)

In addition there is a Swiss mission of the Swiss Red Cross which operates the Baby centres, inspects children's canteens and is in charge of medical care and supplies.

The total staff is given in a table on page 25 as follows:-

	<u>Paid in cash</u>	<u>Paid in food</u>	<u>Volunteers</u>
Staff in the Capital	1,100	1,100	20
Workers in warehouses	235	235	-
Swiss mission	100	100	1,000
Personnel of the Provinces (including 100 employees of the central committee)	325	325	9,230
Soup kitchens	962	895	400
Children's canteens	2,898	-	2,199

The salaries are in two parts:-

(a) A basic salary. This was ascertained on the basis of $\frac{2}{3}$ of a specimen budget, calculated on current prices, worked out on peace-time needs for an average employee, married, with two children.

(b) A supplement, fixed monthly by the president of the Commission, to cover the increased cost of living.

In addition:-

(a) All workers and employees receive 12 okes (33.6 lbs.) per month of Commission foodstuffs.

(b) There are family allowances payable in cash and food allotments.

In the Provinces there are Swedish district delegates and under their control 49 central and 2,911 local Committees of volunteers comprising as a rule the priest, the doctor and the school teacher, the mayor, and like persons of local prominence and good reputation.

5. General principals of relief. It is estimated that some 2,550,000 persons, or 40% of the total population, are currently receiving relief. The value of the relief is reflected (Appendix G) in a increase of births in the capital from 7,227 in the first six months of 1942 to 7,460 in the corresponding period of 1943, and a decrease in deaths from 29,890 to 21,781.

In the capital every Greek is entitled to a regular ration of food either from his grocer or the soup kitchen, and pays a nominal charge fixed to cover local handling expenses with no profit. A specimen charge is 60 drachmes per oke of wheat, as against 8,000 - 9,000 on the free market (Appendix N). Though it was the intention that the needy should receive the ration free difficulty has been found in deciding who are the needy.

In the provinces there is an attempt to distinguish those in actual need of relief foodstuffs. Those who are well off are excluded from participation (pages 34 - 35); on the other hand invalids, the aged etc. have the right to participate and certain categories receive rations free. Participation is decided by the Swedish delegate on lists furnished by the local committees.

In addition Supplementary rations are issued to some 53,000 persons (table on page 39) of specified categories, including invalids etc. and workers in public utilities and concerns whose products are to primary necessity to the civilian population.

6. Distribution. In the capital the ration aimed at is:-

Bread	60 dramnia (about 7 ounces) <u>per day</u>
Foodstuffs	2 okes (5.6 lb.) <u>per month</u>

The bread ration compares with the Greek workman's average daily pre-war consumption of 400 dramnia (2.8 lb.).

To achieve this ration 5,347 tons of flour and 3,271 tons of other foods are needed per month (pages 64-65).

A referendum showed overwhelming preference for distribution through grocers and this method was therefore adopted, apart from some 10,000 who continue to feed at the soup kitchens and 100,000 children eating at the canteens. Pages 65 - 68 deal with the method of controlling the Ration Cards and weeding out the false ones of which many have been issued by the Greek Ministry of Food itself.

As regards wheat, the commission has taken over 3 mills which continue to operate under private ownership under the control and supervision of the Commission's Swedish milling expert (page 69). A given quantity of flour is issued to bakers and there is control both of the weight and quality of the bread and the charge, which is based on the expenses of bread making (page 70) plus a set profit for the baker. Byproducts of wheat are carefully collected and exchanged for milk, eggs etc. (page 71).

For other products the capital is divided into 65 distribution areas, each with a central grocer to whom the products are sent from the Commission's warehouses (pages 71 -72) and whence they are issued to the local grocers under strict control at each point. All payment must be made in advance.

There is an association of grocers which, in consultation with the Commission, fixes charges shortly before each distribution and collects the payments from the local grocers. This system apparently works very well (page 73).

Baby Centres. are described on pages 75 - 76. There are 145, operated by the members of the Swiss commission, catering for 18,000 babies. There is medical care and double rations for the undernourished.

Children's Canteens (page 77 - 78) which cater for some 100,000 children in the capital, are run by various private charitable agencies under strict supervision by the Commission and four voluntary committees. Children with trachoma are isolated; medical attention is given within limitations of the available personnel; there are baths and a measure of rehabilitation.

Emphasis is laid on the need for sweetened milk for children.

Medicines (pages 78 -81) are distributed to the pharmacies of hospitals and charitable institutions, and direct to the public from the Commission's own dispensary. There is strict control throughout under an ingenious system described on page 80.

In the provinces distribution is carried out through central and local committees of volunteers who are appointed and dismissed by the Commission or the district delegate. Appendix T reproduces, the directives for distribution found necessary in the provinces to prevent pilfering; and pages 88 - 98 deal with the mechanism of distribution, in which the leading part is played by the Banque Agricole as the only establishment with the ramifications necessary for the dispatch of supplies in quantity to the provinces. There has been considerable difficulty over sacks (page 94) and special arrangements are made to ensure their return and repair.

7. The survey concludes with sections on the individual provinces (pages 99-142) which are of interest as showing the way in which the arrangements have had to be modified to suit particular local circumstances.